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A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,

AND

ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE,

AND

AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

THE NINTH EDITION; CORRECTED AND REVISED.

Cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti:
Audebit quæcunque parùm splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur,
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis
Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas. Hor.

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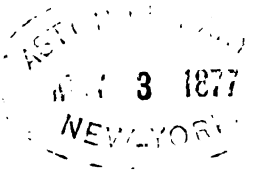

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A

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S.

S HAS in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words that it produces in the ear of a forciner a continued sibilation. In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as *rose, roseate, rosy, osier, nosel, resident, busy, business*. It sometimes keeps its natural sound; as *loose, designation*; for which I know not whether any rules can be given. In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*; and sometimes *z*, as in *as, has*; and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*. It seems to be established as a rule, that no noun singular should end with *s* single: therefore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an *e* is nevertheless added at the end, as *goose, house*; and where the syllable is short the *s* is doubled, and was once *sse*, as *ass*, anciently *asse*; *wilderness*, anciently *wildernesse*; *distress*, anciently *distresse*.

SABA'OTH. *n. s.* [Hebrew.] Signifying *an army*.

Holy Lord God *of sabaoth*; that is, *Lord of hosts*. *Common Prayer.*

SA'BBATH. *n. s.* [An Hebrew word, signifying *rest*; *sabbat*, Fr. *sabbatum*, Latin.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for publick worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.

I purpose,
And by our holy *sabbath* have I sworn,
To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shak.*
Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light,
Ere *sabbath* ev'ning. *Milton.*
Here ev'ry day was *sabbath*: only free
From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,
Such as the Jews from servile toil release,
Where works of mercy were a part of rest:
Such as blest angels exercise above,
Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;
Such *sabbaths* as that one she now enjoys,
Ev'n that perpetual one, which she employs:
For such vicissitudes in heav'n there are,
In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r. *Dryd.*

2. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

Never any *sabbath* of release
Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Dan.*
Nor can his blessed soul look down from heav'n,
Or break th' eternal *sabbath* of his rest,
To see her miseries on earth. *Dryden.*
Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb,
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

SABBATA'RIAN. *n. s.* [from *sabbath*.] One who observes the sabbath with unreasonable rigour; one who observes the seventh day of the week in opposition to the first.

SA'BBATHBREAKER. *n. s.* [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of the sabbath by labour or wickedness.

The usurer is the greatest *sabbathbreaker*, because his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon.*

SABBA'TICAL. *adj.* [*sabbaticus*, Lat. *sabbatique*, Fr. from *sabbath*.] Resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

The appointment and observance of the *sabbatical* year, and after the seventh *sabbatical* year a year of jubilee, is a circumstance of great moment. *Forbes.*

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SA'BBATISM. *n. s.* [from *sabbatum*, Lat.] Observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

SA'BINE. *n. s.* [*sabine*, Fr. *sabina*, Lat.] A plant.

Sabine or savin will make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond trees. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE. *n. s.* [*zibella*, Lat.] Fur.

Sable is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia, being the fur of a little beast of that name, esteemed for the perfectness of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gentlemen's arms. *Peacham.*

Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of *sables*, *Knolles.*

The peacock's plumes thy tackle must not fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the *sable*'s tail. *Gay.*

SA'BLE. *adj.* [Fr.] Black. A word used by heralds and poets.

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night,
Who with her *sable* mantle 'gan to shade
The face of earth, and ways of living wight. *Fairy Queen.*

With him inthron'd
Sat *sable* vested night, eldest of things,
The consort of his reign. *Milton.*

They soon begin that tragick play,
And with their smoaky cannons banish day:
Night, horrour, slaughter, with confusion meet,
And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*

Adoring first the genius of the place,
And night, and all the stars that guid her *sable* throne. *Dryden.*

SA'BLIERE. n. s. [Fr.]

1. A sand pit. *Bailey.*
2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam.

SA'BRE. *n. s.* [*sabre*, Fr. I suppose, of Turkish original.] A cimeter; a short sword with a convex edge; a falchion.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;
Keen be my *sabre*, and of proof my arms;
I ask no other blessing of my stars,
No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *sabre* gave,
In the vile habit of a village slave,
The foe deceiv'd. *Pope.*

SABULO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *sabulous.*] Grittiness; sandiness.

SA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*sabulum*, Lat.] Gritty; sandy.

SACCA'DE. n. s. [Fr.] A violent check the rider gives his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly: a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

SA'CCHARINE. *adj.* [*saccharum*, Latin.] Having the taste, or any other of the chief qualities, of sugar.

Manna is an essential *saccharine* salt, sweating from the leaves of most plants. *Arbuthnot.*

SACERDO'TAL. *adj.* [*sacerdotalis*, Latin.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood.

They have several offices and prayers, especially for the dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfleet.*

He fell violently upon me, without respect to my *sacerdotal* orders. *Dryden.*

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the persons intrusted with these powers, behold the importance and extent of the *sacerdotal* commission. *Atterbury.*

SA'CHEL. *n. s.* [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag.

SACK. *n. s.* [פּוּ Hebrew; σάκκος; *saccus*, Lat. ſæc, Sax. It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.

Our *sacks* shall be a mean to sack the city,
And we be lords and rulers over Roan. *Shaks.*

Vastius caused the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into *sacks*, and in the sight of the fleet cast into the sea. *Knolles.*

2. The measure of three bushels.
3. A woman's loose robe.

To SACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags.

Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,
The grist is *sack'd*, and every sack well bound. *Betterton.*

2. [from *sacar*, Spanish.] To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder.

Edward Bruce spoiled all the old English pale inhabitants, and *sacked* and rased all cities and corporate towns. *Spenser.*

I'll make thee stoop and bend thy knee,
Or *sack* this country with a mutiny. *Shakspeare.*

What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy sword?
What cities *sack'd*? *Fairfax.*

Who sees these dismal heaps, but would demand
What barbarous invader *sack'd* the land? *Denham.*

The pope himself was ever after unfortunate, Rome being twice taken and *sacked* in his reign. *South.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is the bed of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city *sacked* by a barbarous enemy, they would take care to bestow such of their riches this way as could best bear the water. *Addison.*

SACK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder.

If Saturn's son bestows
The *sack* of Troy, which he by promise owes,
Then shall the conqu'ring Greeks thy loss restore. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of sweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [*Sec*, Fr. of uncertain etymology; but derived by *Skinner*, after *Mandesto*, from *Xeque*, a city of *Morocco*. The *sack* of *Shakspeare* is believed to be what is now called *sherry*.]

Please you drink a cup of *sack*. *Shakspeare.*

The butler hath great advantage to allure the maids with a glass of *sack*. *Swift.*

SA'CKBUT. *n. s.* [*sacabuche*, Spanish; *sambuca*, Lat. *sambuque*, Fr.] A kind of pipe.

The trumpets, *sackbuts*, psalteries and fife,
Make the sun dance. *Shakspeare.*

SA'CKCLOTH. *n. s.* [*sack* and *cloth.*] Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth sometimes worn in mortification.

Coarse stuff made of goats hair, of a dark colour, worn by soldiers and mariners; and used as a habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning. Called *sackcloth*, either because sacks were

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made of this sort of stuff, or because hair-cloths were strait and close like a sack. *Calmet.*

To augment her painful penance more,
Thrice every week in ashes she did sit,
And next her wrinkled skin rough *sackcloth* wore. *Spenser.*

Thus with *sackcloth* I invest my woe,
And dust upon my clouded forehead throw. *Sandys.*

Being clad in *sackcloth*, he was to lie on the ground, and constantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the sin he had committed. *Ayliffe.*

SA'CKER. *n. s.* [from *sack.*] One that takes a town.

SA'CKFUL. *n. s.* [*sack* and *full.*] A full bag.

Wood goes about with *sackfuls* of dross, odiously misrepresenting his prince's countenance. *Swift.*

SA'CKPOSSET. *n. s.* [*sack* and *posset.*] A posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.

Snuff the candles at supper on the table, because the burning snuff may fall into a dish of soup or *sackposset*. *Swift.*

SA'CRAMENT. *n. s.* [*sacrement*, Fr. *sacramentum*, Lat.]

1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.

2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

As often as we mention a *sacrament*, it is improperly understood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to christian faith, all duties of religion containing that which sense or natural reason cannot of itself discern, are most commonly named *sacraments*; our restraint of the word to some few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every such ceremony two things, the substance of the ceremony itself, which is visible; and besides that, somewhat else more secret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a *sacrament*. *Hooker.*

3. The eucharist; the holy communion.

Ten thousand French have ta'en the *sacrament*
To rive their dangerous artillery
Upon no christian soul but English Talbot. *Shakspeare.*

As we have ta'en the *sacrament*,
We will unite the white rose with the red. *Shakspeare.*

Before the famous battle of Cressy, he spent the greatest part of the night in prayer; and in the morning received the *sacrament*, with his son, and the chief of his officers. *Addison.*

SACRAME'NTAL. *adj.* [*sacramental*, Fr. from *sacrament.*] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament.

To make complete the outward substance of a sacrament, there is required an outward form, which form *sacramental* elements receive from *sacramental* words. *Hooker.*

The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the *sacramental* efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the blessing. *Taylor.*

SACRAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *sacramental.*] After the manner of a sacrament.

My body is *sacramentally* contained in this sacrament of bread. *Hall.*

The law of circumcision was meant by God *sacramentally* to impress the duty of strict purity. *Hammond.*

SA'CRED. *adj.* [*sacre*, Fr. *sacer*, Lat.]

1. Immediately relating to God.

Wolves shall succeed for teachers, grievous wolves,
Who all the *sacred* mysteries of heav'n
To their own vile advantages shall turn. *Milt.*

Before me lay the *sacred* text,
The help, the guide, the balm, of souls perplex'd. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Devoted to religious uses; holy.

Those who came to celebrate the sabbath, made a conscience of helping themselves for the honour of that most *sacred* day. *Maccabees.*

They with wine-off'rings pour'd, and *sacred* feast,
Shall spend their days with joy unblam'd. *Milt.*

This temple, and his holy ark,
With all his *sacred* things. *Milton.*

3. Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated: with *to*.

O'er its eastern gate was rais'd above
A temple, *sacred to* the queen of love. *Dryden.*

4. Relating to religion; theological.

Smit with the love of *sacred* song. *Milton.*

5. Entitled to reverence; awfully venerable.

Bright officious lamps,
In thee concentring all their precious beams
Of *sacred* influence. *Milton.*

Poet and saint, to thee alone were giv'n,
The two most *sacred* names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

6. Inviolable, as if appropriated to some superiour being.

The honour 's *sacred*, which he talks on now,
Supposing that I lackt it. *Shakspeare.*

How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict forbiddance? how to violate
The *sacred* fruit? *Milton.*

Secrets of marriage still are *sacred* held;
There sweet and bitter by the wise conceal'd. *Dryden.*

SA'CREDLY. *adv.* [from *sacred.*] Inviolably; religiously.

When God had manifested himself in the flesh, how *sacredly* did he preserve this privilege? *South.*

SA'CREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *sacred.*] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity.

In the sanctuary the cloud, and the oracular answers, were prerogatives peculiar to the *sacredness* of the place. *South.*

This insinuates the *sacredness* of power, let the administration of it be what it will. *L'Estrange.*

SACRI'FICK. *adj.* [*sacrificus*, Lat.] Employed in sacrifice.

SACRI'FICABLE. *adj.* [from *sacrificor*, Latin.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

Although Jephtha's vow run generally for the words, whatsoever shall come forth; yet might it be restrained in the sense, to whatsoever was *sacrificable*, and justly subject to lawful immolation, and so would not have sacrificed either horse or dog. *Brown.*

SACRIFICA'TOR. *n. s.* [*sacrificateur*, Fr. from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice.

Not only the subject of sacrifice is questionable, but also the *sacrificator*, which the picture makes to be Jephtha. *Brown.*

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SA'CRIFICATORY. *adj.* [from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Offering sacrifice.

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. a.* [*sacrifier*, Fr. *sacrifico*, Lat.]

1. To offer to heaven; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation: with *to*.
   Alarbus' limbs are lopt,
   And intrails feed the *sacrificing* fire. *Shakspeare.*
   This blood, like *sacrificing* Abel's, cries
   To me for justice. *Shakspeare.*
   I *sacrifice to* the Lord all that openeth the matrix, being males. *Exodus.*
   Men from the herd or flock
   Of *sacrificing* bullock, lamb, or kid. *Milton.*
2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else: with *to*.
   'Tis a sad contemplation, that we should *sacrifice* the peace of the church *to* a little vain curiosity. *Decay of Piety.*
   The breach of this rule, To do as one would be done to, would be contrary to that interest men *sacrifice to* when they break it. *Locke.*
   Syphax loves you, and would *sacrifice*
   His life, nay more, his honour, *to* your service. *Addison.*
   A great genius sometimes *sacrifices* sound *to* sense. *Broome.*
3. To destroy; to kill.
4. To devote with loss.
   Condemn'd to *sacrifice* his childish years
   To babbling ign'rance, and *to* empty fears. *Prior.*

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice.
   He that *sacrificeth* of things wrongfully gotten, his offering is ridiculous. *Ecclesiasticus.*
   Let us go to *sacrifice* to the Lord. *Exodus.*
   Some mischief is befallen
   To that meek man who well had *sacrific'd*. *Milton.*

SA'CRIFICE. *n. s.* [*sacrifice*, Fr. *sacrificium*, Lat.]

1. The act of offering to heaven.
   God will ordain religious rites
   Of *sacrifice*. *Milton.*
2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated by an act of religion.
   Upon such *sacrifice*
   The gods themselves throw incense. *Shakspeare.*
   Go with me like good angels to my end,
   And as the long divorce of steel falls on me,
   Make of your prayers one sweet *sacrifice*,
   And lift my soul to heav'n. *Shakspeare.*
   Moloch besmear'd with blood
   Of human *sacrifice*. *Milton.*
   My life if thou preserv'st, my life
   Thy *sacrifice* shall be;
   And death, if death must be my doom,
   Shall join my soul to thee. *Spectator.*
3. Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else; as, he made a *sacrifice* of his friendship to his interest.
4. Any thing destroyed.

SA'CRIFICER. *n. s.* [from *sacrifice*.] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates.
   Let us be *sacrificers*, but not butchers. *Shaks.*
   When some brawny *sacrificer* knocks,
   Before an altar led, an offer'd ox. *Dryden.*
   A priest pours wine between the horns of a bull: the priest is veiled after the manner of the old Roman *sacrificers*. *Addison.*

SACRIFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *sacrifice*.] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice.
   Rain *sacrificial* whisp'rings in his ear;
   Make sacred even his stirrop. *Shakspeare.*
   Tertullian's observation upon these *sacrificial* rites, is pertinent to this rule. *Taylor.*

SA'CRILEGE. *n. s.* [*sacrilege*, French; *sacrilegium*, Latin.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things sacred.
   By what eclipse shall that sun be defac'd,
   What mine hath erst thrown down so fair a tower!
   What *sacrilege* hath such a saint disgrac'd? *Sidney.*
   Then 'gan a cursed hand the quiet womb
   Of his great grandmother with steel to wound,
   And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb
   With *sacrilege* to dig. *Fairy Queen.*
   We need not go many ages back to see the vengeance of God upon some families, raised upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the spoils of *sacrilege*. *South.*

SACRILE'GIOUS. *adj.* [*sacrilegus*, Latin; from *sacrilege*.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege.
   To *sacrilegious* perjury should I be betrayed, I should account it greater misery. *King Charles.*
   By vile hands to common use debas'd,
   With *sacrilegious* taunt, and impious jest. *Prior.*
   Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
   Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands. *Pope.*
   Blasphemy is a malediction, and a *sacrilegious* detraction from the Godhead. *Ayliffe.*

SACRILE'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sacrilegious*.] With sacrilege.
   When these evils befell him, his conscience tells him it was for *sacrilegiously* pillaging and invading God's house. *South.*

SA'CRING. *part.* [This is a participle of the French *sacrer*. The verb is not used in English.] Consecrating.
   I'll startle you,
   Worse than the *sacring* bell. *Shakspeare.*
   The *sacring* of the kings of France is the sign of their sovereign priesthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. *Temple.*

SA'CRIST. } *n. s.* [*sacristain*, French.]
SA'CRISTAN. } He that has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church.
   A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. *Ayliffe.*

SA'CRISTY. *n. s.* [*sacristie*, Fr.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are reposited.
   Bold Amycus from the robb'd vestry brings
   A sconce that hung on high,
   With tapers fill'd to light the *sacristy*. *Dryden.*
   A third apartment should be a kind of *sacristy* for altars, idols, and sacrificing instruments. *Addison.*

SAD. *adj.* [Of this word, so frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a contraction of *sagged*, heavy, burdened, overwhelmed, from *To sag*, to load.]

1. Sorrowful; full of grief.
   Do you think I shall not love a *sad* Pamela so well as a joyful? *Sidney.*
   One from *sad* dismay
   Recomforted, and after thoughts disturb'd,
   Submitting to what seem'd remediless. *Milton.*
   The hapless pair
   Sat in their *sad* discourse and various plaint. *Milt.*
   Up into heav'n, from Paradise in haste
   Th' angelic guards ascended, mute and *sad*. *Milt.*
   I now must change
   These notes to tragick; *sad* task! *Milton.*

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Six brave companions from each ship we lost:
With sails outspread we fly th' unequal strife,
Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life. *Pope.*

2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful.

It ministreth unto men, and other creatures, all celestial influences: it dissipateth those *sad* thoughts and sorrows, which the darkness both begetteth and maintaineth. *Raleigh.*

See in her cell *sad* Eloisa spread,
Propp'd on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

3. Gloomy; showing sorrow or anxiety by outward appearance.

Be not as the hypocrites of a *sad* countenance. *Matthew.*

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again
In pangs, and Nature gave a second groan;
Sky lour'd, and muttering thunder, some *sad* drops
Wept at completing of the mortal sin
Original. *Milton.*

4. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave.

He with utterance grave, and countenance *sad*,
From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Spens.*

The lady Katharine, a *sad* and religious woman, when Henry VIII's resolution of a divorce from her was first made known, said that she had not offended; but it was a judgment of God, for that her former marriage was made in blood. *Bacon.*

If it were an embassy of weight, choice was made of some *sad* person of known judgment and experience, and not of a young man, not weighed in state matters. *Bacon.*

A *sad* wise valour is the brave complexion
That leads the van, and swallows up the cities:
The gigler is a milk-maid, whom inflection,
Or a fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*

5. Afflictive; calamitous.

Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,
Tending to some relief of our extremes,
Or end, tho' sharp and *sad*, yet tolerable. *Milt.*

6. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burlesque complaint.

These qualifications make him a *sad* husband. *Addison.*

7. Dark-coloured.

Crystal, in its reduction into powder, hath a vale and shadow of blue; and in its coarse pieces is of a *sadder* hue than the powder of Venice glass. *Brown.*

I met him accidentally in London in *sad* coloured clothes, far from being costly. *Walton.*

Scarce any tinging ingredient is of so general use as woad, or glastum; for though of itself it dye but a blue, yet, it is used to prepare cloth for green, and many of the *sadder* colours, when the dyers make them last without fading. *Boyle.*

Woad or wade is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *sad* colours. *Mortimer.*

8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his head, more *sad* than lump of lead,
Uplifting high, he weened with Morddure,
His own good sword, Morddure, to cleave his head. *Fairy Queen.*

9. Cohesive; not light; firm; close.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*, and therefore require warm applications and light compost. *Mortimer.*

To SA'DDEN, *v. a.* [from *sad.*]

1. To make sad; to make sorrowful.

2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy.

Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

3. To make dark coloured.

4. To make heavy; to make cohesive.

Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer.*

SA'DDLE. *n. s.* [ꝛaꝺl, Saxon; *sadel*, Dutch.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider.

His horse hipped, with an old moth-eaten *saddle*, and the stirrups of no kindred. *Shakspeare.*

The law made for apparel, and riding in *saddles*, after the English fashion, is penal only to Englishmen. *Davies.*

One hung a pole-ax at his *saddle* bow,
And one a heavy mace. *Dryden.*

The vent'rous knight is from the *saddle* thrown;
But 't is the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryd.*

To SA'DDLE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a saddle.

I will *saddle* me an ass, that I may ride thereon. 2 *Samuel.*

Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worse,
Who *saddled* his own back to shame his horse. *Cleaveland.*

No man, sure, e'er left his house,
And *sadd'd* Ball, with thoughts so wild,
To bring a midwife to his spouse,
Before he knew she was with child. *Prior.*

2. To load; to burden.

Resolv'd for sea, the slaves thy baggage pack,
Each *saddl'd* with his burden on his back;
Nothing retards thy voyage. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLEBACKED. *adj.* [*saddle* and *back.*]

Horses, *saddlebacked*, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

SA'DDLEMAKER. } *n. s.* [from *saddle.*]
SA'DDLER. } One whose trade is to make saddles.

Sixpence that I had
To pay the *saddler* for my mistress' crupper,
The *saddler* had it. *Shakspeare.*

The utmost exactness in these belongs to farriers, *saddlers*, and smiths. *Digby.*

The smith and the *saddler*'s journeyman ought to partake of your master's generosity. *Swift.*

SA'DLY. *adv.* [from *sad.*]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

My father is gone wild into his grave;
For in his tomb lie my affections;
And with his spirit *sadly* I survive,
To mock the expectations of the world. *Shaksp.*

He griev'd, he wept, the sight an image brought
Of his own filial love; a *sadly* pleasing thought. *Dryden.*

He *sadly* suffers in their grief,
Out-weeps an hermit, and out-prays a saint. *Dry.*

2. Calamitously; miserably.

We may at present easily see, and one day *sadly* feel. *South.*

SA'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *sad.*]

1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind.

The soul receives intelligence
By her near genius of the body's end,
And so imparts a *sadness* to the sense. *Daniel.*

And let us not be wanting to ourselves,
Lest so severe and obstinate a *sadness*
Tempt a new vengeance. *Denham.*

A passionate regret at sin, a grief and *sadness* of its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Melancholy look.

Dim *sadness* did not spare
Celestial visages. *Milton.*

3. Seriousness; sedate gravity.

If the subject be mournful, let every thing in it have a stroke of *sadness*. *Dryden.*

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SAFE. *adj.* [*sauf*, French; *salvus*, Lat.]

1. Free from danger.

Our separated fortune
Shall keep us both the *safer*; where we are,
There 's daggers in men's smiles. *Shakspeare.*

But Trivia kept in secret shades alone,
Her care, Hippolytus, to fate unknown;
And call'd him Virbius in th' Egerian grove,
Where then he liv'd obscure, but *safe* from Jove.
Dryden.

2. Free from hurt.

Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you 've brought it out *safe* and sound, talk of a reward. *L'Estrange.*

3. Conferring security.

To write the same things to you, to me is not grievous, but to you *safe*. *Philippians.*

Ascend; I follow thee, *safe* guide, the path
Thou lead'st me. *Milton.*

Beyond the beating surge his course he bore,
With longing eyes observing, to survey
Some smooth ascent, or *safe* sequester'd bay. *Pope.*

4. No longer dangerous; reposited out of the power of doing harm. This is rather a ludicrous meaning.

Banquo 's *safe*.

——Ay, my good lord; *safe* in a ditch: he lies
With twenty trenched gashes on his head,
The least a death to nature. *Shakspeare.*

Our great forbidder *safe*, with all his spies
About him. *Milton.*

SAFE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainsworth.*

SA'FECONDUCT. *n. s.* [*saufconduit*, Fr.]

1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.

2. Pass; warrant to pass.

A trumpet was sent to sir William Waller, to desire a *safeconduct* for a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

SA'FEGUARD. *n. s.* [*safe* and *guard*.]

1. Defence; protection; security.

We serve the living God as near as our wits can reach to the knowledge thereof, even according to his own will; and do therefore trust, that his mercy shall be our *safeguard*. *Hooker.*

If you do fight in *safeguard* of your wives,
Your wives shall welcome home the conquerors.
Shakspeare.

Cæsar, where dangers threatened on the one side, and the opinion that there should be in him little *safeguard* for his friends on the other, chose rather to venture upon extremities than to be thought a weak protector. *Raleigh.*

Great numbers, descended from them, have, by the blessing of God upon their industry, raised themselves so high in the world as to become, in times of difficulty, a protection and a *safeguard* to that altar, at which their ancestors ministred. *Atterbury.*

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne,
Is now become the bulwark of thy own. *Granville.*

2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor.

3. Pass; warrant to pass.

On *safeguard* he came to me. *Shakspeare.*

A trumpet was sent to the earl of Essex for a *safeguard* or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the two houses. *Clarendon.*

To SA'FEGUARD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To guard; to protect.

We have locks to *safeguard* necessaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shak.*

SA'FELY. *adv.* [from *safe*.]

1. In a safe manner; without danger.

Who is there that hath the leisure and means to collect all the proofs, concerning most of the opinions he has, so as *safely* to conclude that he hath a clear and full view? *Locke.*

All keep aloof, and *safely* shout around;
But none presumes to give a nearer wound. *Dryd.*

2. Without hurt.

God *safely* quit her of her burden, and with gentle travel, to the gladding of your highness with an heir. *Shakspeare.*

SA'FENESS. *n. s.* [from *safe*.] Exemption from danger.

If a man should forbear his food or his business, 'till he had certainty of the *safeness* of what he was going about, he must starve and die disputing. *South.*

SA'FETY. *n. s.* [from *safe*.]

1. Freedom from danger.

To that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valour
To act in *safety*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Exemption from hurt.

If her acts have been directed well,
While with her friendly ray she deign'd to dwell,
Shall she with *safety* reach her pristine seat,
Find her rest endless, and her bliss complete?
Prior.

3. Preservation from hurt.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
But mine own *safeties*: you may be rightly just,
Whatever I shall think. *Shakspeare.*

4. Custody; security from escape.

Imprison him;
Deliver him to *safety*, and return. *Shakspeare.*

SA'FFLOW. *n. s.* A plant.

An herb they call *safflow*, or bastard saffron, dyers use for scarlet. *Mortimer.*

SA'FFRON. *n. s.* [*safran*, French; from *saphar*, Arabick. It was yellow, according to *Davies* in his Welsh dictionary. *Crocus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Grind your bole and chalk, and five or six shives of *saffron*. *Peacham.*

SA'FFRON, *Bastard. n. s.* [*carthamus*, Lat.] A plant.

This plant agrees with the thistle in most of its characters; but the seeds of it are destitute of down. It is cultivated in Germany for dyers. It spreads into many branches, each producing a flower, which, when fully blown, is pulled off, and dried, and it is the part the dyers use. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON. *adj.* Yellow; having the colour of saffron.

Are these your customers?
Did this companion, with the *saffron* face,
Revel and feast it at my house to-day,
Whilst upon me the guilty doors were shut? *Shak.*

Soon as the white and red mixt finger'd dame
Had gilt the mountains with her *saffron* flame,
I sent my men to Circe's house. *Chapman.*

Now when the rosy morn began to rise,
And wav'd her *saffron* streamer through the skies.
Dryden.

To SAG. *v. n.* To hang heavy.

The mind I say by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear.
Shakspeare.

To SAG. *v. a.* To load; to burden.

SAGA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*sagax*, Latin.]

1. Quick of scent: with *of*.

So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air;
Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton.*

With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
Nor wanted horns t' inspire *sagacious* hounds.
Dryden.

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2. Quick of thought; acute in making discoveries.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations, and reduce them into general propositions. *Locke.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sagacious.*]

1. With quick scent.
2. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sagacious.*] The quality of being sagacious.

SAGA'CITY. *n. s.* [*sagacité*, French; *sagacitas*, Latin.]

1. Quickness of scent.
2. Acuteness of discovery.

It requires too great a *sagacity* for vulgar minds to draw the line nicely between virtue and vice. *South.*

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*

Many were eminent in former ages for their discovery of it; but though the knowledge they have left be worth our study, yet they have left a great deal for the industry and *sagacity* of after-ages. *Locke.*

SA'GAMORE. *n. s.*

1. [Among the American Indians.] A king or supreme ruler. *Bailey.*
2. The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine.

SAGE. *n. s.* [*sauge*, French; *salvia*, Lat.] A plant of which the school of *Salernum* thought so highly, that they left this verse:

Cur moriatur homo cui salvia *crescet in horto?*

By the colour, figure, taste, and smell, we have as clear ideas of *sage* and hemlock, as we have of a circle. *Locke.*

Marbled with *sage* the hard'ning cheese she press'd. *Gay.*

SAGE. *adj.* [*sage*, French; *saggio*, Ital.] Wise; grave; prudent.

Tired limbs to rest,
O matron *sage*, quoth she, I hither came. *F. Queen.*

Vane, young in years, but in *sage* councils old,
Than whom a better senator ne'er held
The helm of Rome. *Milton.*

Can you expect that she should be so *sage*
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage? *Waller.*

SAGE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A philosopher; a man of gravity and wisdom.

Though you profess
Yourselves such *sages*; yet know I no less,
Nor am to you inferior. *Sandys.*

At his birth a star proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern *sages*, who enquire
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold. *Milt.*

For so the holy *sages* once did sing,
That he our deadly forfeit should release,
And with his father work us a perpetual peace. *Milton.*

Groves, where immortal *sages* taught,
Where heav'nly visions Plato fir'd. *Pope.*

SA'GELY. *adv.* [from *sage.*] Wisely; prudently.

SA'GENESS. *n. s.* [from *sage.*] Gravity; prudence.

SAGI'TTAL. *adj.* [from *sagitta*, Latin, an arrow.]

1. Belonging to an arrow.
1. [In anatomy.] A suture so called from its resemblance to an arrow.

His wound was between the *sagittal* and coronal sutures to the bone. *Wiseman.*

SAGI'TTARY. *n. s.* [*sagittarius*, Latin; *sagittaire*, French.] A centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

The dreadful *sagittary*
Appals our numbers. *Shakspeare.*

SA'GO. *n. s.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*

SA'ICK. *n. s.* [*saica*, Italian; *saique*, Fr.] A Turkish vessel proper for the carriage of merchandise. *Bailey.*

SAID. The pret. and part. pass. of *say.*

1. Aforesaid.

King John succeeded his *said* brother in the kingdom of England and dutchy of Normandy. *Hale.*

2. Declared; showed.

SAIL. *n. s.* [ꝛeȝl, Saxon; *seybel*, *seyl*, Dutch.]

1. The expanded sheet which catches the wind, and carries on the vessel on the water.

He came too late; the ship was under *sail.* *Shakspeare.*

They loosed the rudder-bands, and hoisted up the main-*sail* to the wind. *Acts.*

The galley born from view by rising gales,
She follow'd with her sight and flying *sails.* *Dryd.*

2. [In poetry.] Wings.

He cutting way
With his broad *sails*, about him soared round;
At last, low stooping with unwieldy sway,
Snatch'd up both horse and man. *Fairy Queen.*

3. A ship; a vessel.

A *sail* arriv'd
From Pompey's son, who through the realms of Spain
Calls out for vengeance on his father's death. *Addison.*

4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ships.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,
A whole armado of collected *sail*
Is scatter'd. *Shakspeare.*

It is written of Edgar, that he increased the fleet he found two thousand six hundred *sail.* *Raleigh.*

A feigned tear destroys us, against whom
Tydides nor Achilles could prevail,
Nor ten years conflict, nor a thousand *sail.* *Denh.*

He had promised to his army, who were discouraged at the sight of Seleucus's fleet, consisting of an hundred *sail*, that at the end of the summer they should see a fleet of his of five hundred *sail.* *Arbuthnot.*

5. *To strike* SAIL. To lower the sail.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they *strake sail*, and so were driven. *Acts.*

6. A proverbial phrase for abating of pomp or superiority.

Margaret
Must *strike* her *sail*, and learn a while to serve
Where kings command. *Shakspeare.*

To SAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be moved by the wind with sails.

I shall not mention any thing of the *sailing* waggons. *Mortimer.*

2. To pass by sea.

When *sailing* was now dangerous, Paul admonished them. *Acts.*

3. To swim.

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To which the stores of Crœsus, in the scale,
Would look like little dolphins, when they *sail*
In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryd.*

4. To pass smoothly along.

Speak again, bright angel! for thou art
As glorious to this sight, being o'er my head,
As is a winged messenger from heav'n,
When he bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds,
And *sails* upon the bosom of the air. *Shaksp.*

To SAIL. *v. a.*

1. To pass by means of sails.

A thousand ships were mann'd to *sail* the sea. *Dryden.*

View Alcinous' groves, from whence
Sailing the spaces of the boundless deep,
To Ariconium precious fruits arriv'd. *Philips.*

2. To fly through.

Sublime she *sails*
Th' aerial space, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

SA'ILER. } *n. s.* [*sailor* is more usual, *sailer*
SA'ILOR. } more analogical; from *sail.*] A seaman; one who practises or understands navigation.

They had many times men of other countries that were no *sailors*. *Bacon.*

Batter'd by his lee they lay;
The passing winds thro' their torn canvass play,
And flagging sails on heartless *sailors* fall. *Dryd.*

Young Pompey built a fleet of large ships, and had good *sailors*, commanded by experienced captains. *Arbuthnot.*

Full in the openings of the spacious main
It rides, and, lo! descends the *sailor* train. *Pope.*

SAILYA'RD. *n. s.* [*sail* and *yard.*] The pole on which the sail is extended.

With glance so swift the subtle lightning past,
As split the *sailyards*. *Dryden.*

SAIM. *n. s.* [*saime*, Italian.] Lard. It still denotes this in the northern counties, and in Scotland: as, swine's *saim*.

SAIN. [a participle, obsolete, from *say.*] Said.

Some obscure precedence, that hath tofore been *sain*. *Shakspeare.*

SA'INFOIN. *n. s.* [*sainfoin*, Fr. *medica.*] A kind of herb.

SAINT. *n. s.* [*saint*, Fr. *sanctus*, Lat.] A person eminent for piety and virtue.

To thee be worship and thy *saints* for aye. *Shakspeare.*

She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
Nor ope her lap to *saint* seducing gold. *Shaksp.*

Then thus I cloath my naked villany
With old odd ends, stol'n forth of holy writ,
And seem a *saint*, when most I play the devil. *Shakspeare.*

Miracles are required of all who aspire to this dignity, because they say an hypocrite may imitate a *saint* in all other particulars. *Addison.*

By thy example kings are taught to sway,
Heroes to fight, and *saints* may learn to pray. *Granville.*

So unaffected, so compos'd a mind;
So firm, yet soft, so strong, yet so refin'd,
Heav'n, as its purest gold, by tortures try'd;
The *saint* sustain'd it, but the woman dy'd. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among saints; to reckon among saints by a publick decree; to canonize.

Are not the principles of those wretches still owned, and their persons *sainted*, by a race of men of the same stamp? *South.*

Over-against the church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker, who has been beatified, though never *sainted*. *Addison.*

Thy place is here, sad sister; come away:
Once, like thyself, I trembled, wept, and pray'd;
Love's victim then, though now a *sainted* maid. *Pope.*

To SAINT. *v. n.* To act with a show of piety.

SA'INTED. *adj.* [from *saint.*]

1. Holy; pious; virtuous.

Thy royal father
Was a most *sainted* king: the queen that bore thee,
Oftener upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakspeare.*

2. Holy; sacred.

I hold you as a thing enskied and *sainted*,
By your renouncement an immortal spirit,
And to be talk'd with in sincerity
As with a saint. *Shakspeare.*

The crown virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Amongst the enthron'd gods on *sainted* hills. *Milton.*

SAINT *John's Wort. n. s.* [*hypericum.*] A plant.

SA'INTLIKE. *adj.* [*saint* and *like.*]

1. Suiting a saint; becoming a saint.

If still thou do'st retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Gloss'd over only with a *saintlike* show,
Still thou art bound to vice. *Dryden.*

2. Resembling a saint.

The king, in whose time it passed, whom catholicks count a *saintlike* and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

SA'INTLY. *adj.* [from *saint.*] Like a saint; becoming a saint.

I mention still
Him whom thy wrongs, with *saintly* patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obscure. *Milt.*

SA'INTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *saint.*] The character or qualities of a saint.

He that thinks his *saintship* licenses him to censures, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an usurper. *Decay of Piety.*

This savours something ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded upon *saintship*. *South.*

The devil was piqu'd such *saintship* to behold,
And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*

SAKE. *n. s.* [ɣac, Sax. *saecke*, Dutch.]

1. Final cause; end; purpose.

Thou neither do'st persuade me to seek wealth
For empire's *sake*, nor empire to affect
For glory's *sake*. *Milton.*

The prophane person serves the devil for nought, and sins only for sin's *sake*. *Tillotson.*

Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,
And takes a cruel pleasure in the smart;
Proud of the ravage that her beauties make,
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's *sake*. *Granville.*

2. Account; regard to any person or thing.

Would I were young for your *sake*, mistress Anne! *Shakspeare.*

The general so likes your musick, that he desires you, for love's *sake*, to make no more noise with it. *Shakspeare.*

SA'KER. *n. s.* [*Saker* originally signifies a hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey.]

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,
He was th' inventor of, and maker. *Hudibras.*

According to observations made with one of her majesty's *sakers*, and a very accurate pendulum chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge,

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flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds, which is a mile in a little above seventeen half seconds. *Derham.*

SA'KERET. *n. s.* [from *saker.*] The male of a saker-hawk. This kind of hawk is esteemed next after the falcon and gyr-falcon. *Bailey.*

SAL. n. s. [Latin.] Salt. A word often used in pharmacy.

Salsoacids will help its passing off; as *sal* prunel. *Floyer.*

Sal gem is so called from its breaking frequently into gem-like squares. It differs not in property from the common salt of the salt springs, or that of the sea, when all are equally pure. *Woodward.*

Sal Ammoniack is found still in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it had its name. *Woodward.*

SALA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*salacis*, Lat. *salace*, Fr.] Lustful; lecherous.

One more *salacious*, rich, and old,
Out-bids, and buys her. *Dryden.*

Feed him with herbs
Of generous warmth, and of *salacious* kind. *Dryd.*

Animals spleened, grow extremely *salacious*. *Arbuthnot.*

SALA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *salacious.*] Lecherously; lustfully.

SALA'CITY. *n. s.* [*salacitas*, Latin; from *salacious.*] Lust; lechery.

Immoderate *salacity* and excess of venery is supposed to shorten the lives of cocks. *Brown.*

A corrosive acrimony in the seminal lympha produces *salacity*. *Floyer.*

SA'LAD. *n. s.* [*salade*, Fr. *salaet*, German.] Food of raw herbs. It has been always pronounced familiarly *sallet.*

I climbed into this garden to pick a *salad*, which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach. *Shakspeare.*

My *sallet* days,
When I was green in judgment, cold in blood. *Shakspeare.*

You have, to rectify your palate,
An olive, capers, or some better *salad*,
Ush'ring the mutton. *Ben Jonson.*

Some course cold *salad* is before thee set;
Fall on. *Dryden.*

The happy old Coricyan's fruits and *salads*, on which he lived contented, were all of his own growth. *Dryden.*

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed *salad*: if boiled, they become potherbs; and some of those plants which are potherbs in one family, are *salad* in another. *Watts.*

SALAMA'NDER. *n. s.* [*salamandre*, Fr. *salamandra*, Lat.] An animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. *Ambrose Parey* has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless insect.

The *salamander* liveth in the fire, and hath force also to extinguish it. *Bacon.*

According to this hypothesis, the whole lunar world is a torrid zone, and may be supposed uninhabitable, except they are *salamanders* which dwell therein. *Glanville.*

Whereas it is commonly said that a *salamander* extinguisheth fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth immediately. *Brown.*

The artist was so encompassed with fire and smoke, that one would have thought nothing but a *salamander* could have been safe in such a situation. *Addison.*

SALAMA'NDER'S *Hair.* } *n. s.* A kind of
SALAMA'NDER'S *Wool.* } asbestos, or mineral flax.

There may be such candles as are made of *salamander's wool*, being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and consumeth not. *Bacon.*

Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaister or parget; the finer, spaad, earth, flax, or *salamander's hair*. *Woodward.*

SALAMA'NDRINE. *adj.* [from *salamander.*] Resembling a salamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we observed a certain *salamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire, without being consumed or singed. *Spectator.*

SA'LARY. *n. s.* [*salaire*, Fr. *salarium*, Latin.]

1. Salarium, or *salary*, is derived from *sal.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

This is hire and *salary*, not revenge. *Shaksp.*

Several persons, out of a *salary* of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thousand. *Swift.*

SALE. *n. s.* [*saal*, Dutch.]

1. The act of selling.

2. Vent; power of selling; market.

Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready *sale* for them at those towns. *Spenser.*

3. A publick and proclaimed exposition of goods to the market; auction.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked so as they may never return to the race, or to the *sale*. *Temple.*

4. State of being venal; price.

The other is not a thing for *sale*, and only the gift of the gods. *Shakspeare.*

Others more moderate seeming, but their aim
Private reward; for which both God and state
They 'd set to *sale*. *Milton.*

The more money a man spends, the more must he endeavour to increase his stock; which at last sets the liberty of a commonwealth to *sale*. *Addis.*

5. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a wicker basket; perhaps from *sallow*, in which fish are caught.

To make baskets of bulrushes was my wont;
Who to entrap the fish in winding *sale*
Was better seen? *Spenser.*

SA'LEABLE. *adj.* [from *sale.*] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable.

I can impute this general enlargement of *saleable* things to no cause sooner than the Cornishman's want of vent and money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or slower, as greater or less quantities of any *saleable* commodity are removed out of the course of trade. *Locke.*

SA'LEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *saleable.*] The state of being saleable.

SA'LEABLY. *adv.* [from *saleable.*] In a saleable manner.

SA'LEBROUS. *adj.* [*salebrosus*, Latin.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

SA'LESMAN. *n. s.* [*sale* and *man.*] One who sells clothes ready made.

Poets make characters, as *salesmen* cloaths; We take no measure of your fops and beaus. *Swift.*

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SA'LEWORK. *n. s.* [*sale* and *work*.] Work for sale; work carelessly done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary
Of Nature's *salework*. *Shakspeare.*

SA'LIANT. adj. [French.] In heraldry, denotes a lion in a leaping posture, and standing so that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the sinister base point of the escutcheon, by which it is distinguished from rampant. *Harris.*

Saliant, in heraldry, is when the lion is sporting himself. *Peacham.*

SA'LIENT. *adj.* [*saliens*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps.

The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs, and *salient* animals, is properly called leaping. *Brown.*

2. Beating; panting.

A *salient* point so first is call'd the heart,
By turns dilated, and by turns comprest,
Expels and entertains the purple guest. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion.

Who best can send on high
The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky. *Pope.*

SA'LIGOT. *n. s.* [*tribulus aquaticus*.] Water-thistle.

SA'LINE. } *adj.* [*salinus*, Latin.] Con-
SA'LINOUS. } sisting of salt; constituting salt.

We do not easily ascribe their induration to cold; but rather unto *salinous* spirits and concretive juices. *Brown.*

This *saline* sap of the vessels, by being refused reception of the parts, declares itself in a more hostile manner, by drying the radical moisture. *Harvey.*

If a very small quantity of any salt or vitriol be dissolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the salt or vitriol will not sink to the bottom, though they be heavier in specie than the water; but will evenly diffuse themselves into all the water, so as to make it as *saline* at the top as at the bottom. *Newton's Opticks.*

As the substance of coagulations is not merely *saline*, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbuthnot.*

SALIVA. n. s. [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival. *Quincy.*

Not meeting with disturbance from the *saliva*, I the sooner extirpated them. *Wiseman.*

SALI'VAL. } *adj.* [from *saliva*.] Relating
SA'LIVARY. } to spittle.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the said glands have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, which, by small canals, like the *salival*, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and so with the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. *Grew.*

The necessity of spittle to dissolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the *salivary* ducts of animals which ruminate extremely open: such animals as swallow their aliment without chewing want *salivary* glands. *Arbuthnot.*

To SA'LIVATE. *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Lat.] To purge by the salival glands.

She was prepossessed with the scandal of *salivating*, and went out of town. *Wiseman.*

SALIVA'TION. *n. s.* [from *salivate*.] A method of cure much practised of late in venereal, scrophulous, and other obstinate cases, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small *salivation*. *Grew.*

SALI'VOUS. *adj.* [from *saliva*.] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it, *Wiseman.*

SA'LLET. } *n. s.* [corrupted by pro-
SA'LLETING. } nunciation from *salad*.]

I tried upon *sallet* oil. *Boyle.*
Sow some early *salleting*. *Mortimer.*

SA'LLIANCE. *n. s.* [from *sally*.] The act of issuing forth; sally. Not inelegant, but out of use.

Now mote I weet,
Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *salliance*
And fell intent, ye did at earst me meet. *F. Queen.*

SA'LLOW. *n. s.* [*salix*, Lat.] A tree of the genus of willow.

Sallows and reeds on banks of rivers born,
Remain to cut to stay thy vines. *Dryden.*

SA'LLOW. *adj.* [*salo*, German, black; *sale*, French, foul.] Sickly; yellow.

What a deal of brine
Hath washt thy *sallow* cheeks for Rosaline?
Shakspeare.

The scene of beauty and delight is chang'd;
No roses bloom upon my fading cheek,
Nor laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
But haggard Grief, lean-looking *sallow* Care,
And pining Discontent, a rueful train,
Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. *Rowe.*

SA'LLOWNESS. *n. s.* [from *sallow*.] Yellowness; sickly paleness.

A fish-diet would give such a *sallowness* to the celebrated beauties of this island, as would scarce make them distinguishable from those of France. *Addison.*

SA'LLY. *n. s.* [*sallie*, French.]

1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress.

The deputy sat down before the town for the space of three winter months; during which time *sallies* were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loss. *Bacon.*

2. Range; excursion.

Every one shall know a country better, that makes often *sallies* into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horse, goes still round in the same track. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion.

These passages were intended for *sallies* of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit? *Stillingfleet.*

4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; wild gayety; exorbitance.

At his return all was clear, and this excursion was esteemed but a *sally* of youth. *Wotton.*

'T is but a *sally* of youth. *Denham.*

We have written some things which we may wish never to have thought on: some *sallies* of levity ought to be imputed to youth. *Swift.*

The episodical part, made up of the extravagant *sallies* of the prince of Wales and Falstaff's humour, is of his own invention. *Shakspeare Illustrated.*

To SA'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out.

The Turks *sallying* forth, received thereby great hurt. *Knolles.*

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The noise of some tumultuous fight;
They break the truce, and *sally* out by night.
Dryden.

The summons take of the same trumpet's call,
To *sally* from one port, or man one publick wall.
Tate.

SA'LLYPORT. *n. s.* [*sally* and *port*.] Gate at which sallies are made.

My slippery soul had quit the fort,
But that she stopp'd the *sallyport*. *Cleaveland.*

Love to our citadel resorts
Through those deceitful *sallyports*;
Our sentinels betray our forts. *Denham.*

SALMAGU'NDI. *n. s.* [It is said to be corrupted from *selon mon gout*, or *salé à mon goût*.] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SA'LMON. *n. s.* [*salmo*, Latin; *saûmon*, French.] A fish.

The *salmon* is accounted the king of freshwater fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. He is said to cast his spawn in August: some say that then they dig a hole in a safe place in the gravel, and there place their eggs or spawn, after the melter has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and stones, and so leave it to their Creator's protection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuses into that cold element, makes it brood and beget life in the spawn, and to become samlets early in the spring: they haste to the sea before winter, both the melter and spawner.—Sir Francis Bacon observes the age of a *salmon* exceeds not ten years. After he is got into the sea he becomes from a samlet, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a *salmon*, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Walton.*

They poke them with an instrument somewhat like the *salmon* spear. *Carew.*

They take *salmon* and trouts by groping and tickling them under the bellies in the pools, where they hover, and so throw them on land. *Carew.*

Of fishes, you find in arms the whale, dolphin, *salmon*, and trout. *Peacham.*

SA'LMONTROUT. *n. s.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon.

There is in many rivers that relate to the sea *salmontrouts* as much different from others, in shape and spots, as sheep differ in their shape and bigness. *Walton.*

SALPI'CON. *n. s.* [In cookery.] A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. *Bailey.*

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*salsamentarius*, Latin.] Belonging to salt things. *Dict.*

SA'LSIFY. *n. s.* [Latin.] A plant.

Salsify, or the common sort of goatsbeard, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cods all over streaked, and engraven in the spaces between the streaks, which are sharp-pointed towards the end. *Mortimer.*

SALSOA'CID. *adj.* [*salsus* and *acidus*, Lat.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness.

The *salsoacids* help its passing off; as sal prunel. *Floyer.*

SALSU'GINOUS. *adj.* [*salsugo*, Lat.] Saltish; somewhat salt.

The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or *salsuginous*, if I may so call the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or alcalizate, may appear of much use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

SALT. *n. s.* [*salt*, Gothick; *yealt*, Sax. *sal*, Lat. *sel*, Fr.]

1. *Salt* is a body whose two essential properties seem to be, dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombustible substance: it gives all bodies consistence, and preserves them from corruption, and occasions all the variety of tastes. There are three kinds of *salts*, fixed, volatile, and essential: fixed *salt* is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water: after this the solution is filtrated, and all the moisture evaporated, when the *salt* remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a lixivious *salt*. Volatile *salt* is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrified parts of vegetables: it rises easily, and is the most volatile of any. The essential *salt* is drawn from the juice of plants by crystallization. *Harris.*

Is not discourse, manhood, learning, gentleness, virtue and liberality, the spice and *salt* that seasons a man? *Shakspeare.*

He perfidiously has given up,
For certain drops of *salt*, your city Rome,
To his wife and mother. *Shakspeare.*

Since *salts* differ much, some being fixt, some volatile, some acid, and some urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is easily dissoluble in water, and affects the palate with a sapour, good or evil. *Boyle.*

A particle of *salt* may be compared to a chaos, being dense, hard, dry, and earthy, in the centre, and rare, soft, and moist, in the circumference. *Newton.*

Salts are bodies friable and brittle, in some degree pellucid, sharp or pungent to the taste, and dissoluble in water; but after that is evaporated, incorporating, crystalizing, and forming themselves into angular figures. *Woodward.*

2. Taste; smack.

Though we are justices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have some *salt* of our youth in us; we are the sons of women. *Shak.*

3. Wit; merriment.

SALT. *adj.*

1. Having the taste of salt; as, *salt* fish.

We were better parch in Africk sun,
Than in the pride and *salt* scorn of his eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are *salter* than a younger man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakspeare.*

2. Impregnated with salt.

Hang him, mechanical *salt* butter rogue: I will awe him with my cudgel. *Shakspeare.*

It hath been observed by the ancients, that *salt* water will dissolve salt put into it in less time than fresh water. *Bacon.*

A lesp into *salt* waters very often gives a new motion to the spirits, and a new turn to the blood. *Addison.*

In Cheshire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the *salt* springs on them, always after rain. *Mortimer.*

3. Abounding with salt.

He shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness in a *salt* land, and not inhabited. *Jeremiah.*

4. [*Salax*, Lat.] Lecherous; salacious.

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Be a whore still:
Make use of thy *salt* hours, season the slaves
For tubs and baths; bring down the rose-cheek'd youth
To the tub-fast, and the diet. *Shakspeare.*
All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, soften thy wan lip! *Shakspeare.*
This new-married man, approaching here,
Whose *salt* imagination yet hath wrong'd
Your well-defended honour, you must pardon. *Shakspeare.*

To SALT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with salt.
If the offering was of flesh, it was *salted* thrice. *Brown.*

SA'LT-PAN. } *n. s.* [*salt* and *pan*, or *pit*.]
SA'LT-PIT. } Pit where salt is got.
Moab and Ammon shall be as the breeding of nettles, *salt-pits*, and a perpetual desolation. *Zeph.*
Cicero prettily calls them salinas *salt-pans*, that you may extract salt out of, and sprinkle where you please. *Bacon.*
The stratum lay at about twenty-five fathom, by the duke of Somerset's *salt-pans* near Whitehaven. *Woodward.*

SA'LTANT. *adj.* [*saltans*, Lat.] Jumping; dancing.

SALTA'TION. *n. s.* [*saltatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dancing or jumping.
The locusts being ordained for *saltation*, their hinder legs do far exceed the others. *Brown.*
2. Beat; palpitation.
If the great artery be hurt, you will discover it by its *saltation* and florid colour. *Wiseman.*

SA'LTCAT. *n. s.*
Many give a lump of salt, which they usually call a *saltcat*, made at the salterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mortimer.*

SA'LTCELLAR. *n. s.* [*salt* and *cellar*.] Vessel of salt set on the table.
When any salt is spilt on the table-cloth, shake it out into the *saltcellar*. *Swift.*

SA'LTER. *n. s.* [from *salt*.]
1. One who salts.
2. One who sells salt.
After these local names, the most have been derived from occupations; as smith, *salter*, armourer. *Camden.*

SA'LTERN. *n. s.* A salt-work.
A saltcat made at the *salterns*. *Mortimer.*

SALTINBA'NCO. *n. s.* [*saltare in banco*, to climb on a bench, as a mountebank mounts a bank or bench.] A quack or mountebank.
Saltinbancoes, quacksalvers, and charlatans, deceive them: were Æsop alive, the Piazza and Pont-neuf could not speak their fallacies. *Brown.*
He play'd the *saltinbanco's* part,
Transform'd t' a Frenchman by my art. *Hudib.*

SA'LTIER. *n. s.* [*saultiere*, Fr.] Term of heraldry.
A *saltier* is in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and by some is taken to be an engine to take wild beasts: in French it is called *un sautoir*: it is an honourable bearing. *Peacham.*

SA'LTISH. *adj.* [from *salt*.] Somewhat salt.
Soils of a *saltish* nature improve sandy grounds. *Mortimer.*

SA'LTLESS. *adj.* [from *salt*.] Insipid; not tasting of salt.

SA'LTLY. *adv.* [from *salt*.] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SA'LTNESS. *n. s.* [from *salt*.] Taste of salt.
Salt water passing through earth, through ten vessels, one within another, hath not lost its *saltness*, so as to become potable; but drained through twenty, become fresh. *Bacon.*
Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is piquant and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between *saltness* and bitterness. *Bacon.*

SALTPE'TRE. *n. s.* [*sal petræ*, Lat. *sal petre*, French.] Nitre.
Nitre, or *saltpetre*, having a crude and windy spirit, by the heat of the fire suddenly dilateth. *Bacon.*
Nitre or *saltpetre*, in heaps of earth, has been extracted, if they be exposed to the air, so as to be kept from rain. *Locke.*

SALVABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *salvable*.] Possibility of being received to everlasting life.
Why do we Christians so fiercely argue against the *salvability* of each other, as if it were our wish that all should be damned, but those of our particular sect? *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVABLE. *adj.* [from *salvo*, Latin.] Possible to be saved.
Our wild fancies about God's decrees have in event reprobated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom those left *salvable*. *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVAGE. *adj.* [*sauvage*, Fr. *selvaggio*, Italian, from *silva*, Lat.] Wild; rude; cruel. It is now spoken and written *savage*.
May the Essexian plains
Prove as a desert, and none there make stays
But *savage* beasts, or men as wild as they. *Waller.*
A *savage* race inur'd to blood. *Dryden.*

SALVA'TION. *n. s.* [from *salvo*, Lat.] Preservation from eternal death; reception to the happiness of heaven.
As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of understanding or knowledge, all men's *salvation*, and all men's endless perdition, are things so opposite, that whosoever doth affirm the one must necessarily deny the other. *Hooker.*
Him the most High,
Wrap'd in a balmy cloud with winged steeds,
Did, as thou saw'st, receive; to walk with God
High in *salvation*, and the climes of bliss,
Exempt from death. *Milton.*

SA'LVATORY. *n. s.* [*salvatoire*, Fr.] A place where any thing is preserved.
I consider the admirable powers of sensation, phantasy, and memory, in what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved. *Hale.*

SALU'BRIOUS. *adj.* [*salubris*, Latin.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health.
The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*

SALU'BRITY. *n. s.* [from *salubrious*.] Wholesomeness; healthfulness.

SALVE. *n. s.* [This word is originally and properly *salf*, which having *salves* in the plural, the singular in time was borrowed from it: *realf*, Saxon, undoubtedly from *salvus*, Latin.]
1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaster.

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Let us hence, my sov'reign, to provide
A *salve* for any sore that may betide. *Shakſp.*
Sleep is pain's easiest *salve*, and doth fulfil
All offices of death, except to kill. *Donne.*
Go study *salve* and treacle; ply
Your tenant's leg, or his sore eye. *Cleaveland.*
The royal sword thus drawn, has cur'd a wound,
For which no other *salve* could have been found.
Waller.
Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain;
The surgeons soon despoil'd them of their arms,
And some with *salves* they cure. *Dryden.*

2. Help; remedy.
If they shall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meekness any *salve* for me then?
Hammond.

To SALVE. *v. a.* [*salvo*, Latin; or from the noun.]

1. To cure with medicaments applied.
Many skilful leeches him abide,
To *salve* his hurts. *Spenser.*
It should be to little purpose for them to *salve* the wound, by making protestations in disgrace of their own actions. *Hooker.*
The which if I perform, and do survive,
I do beseech your majesty may *salve*
The long-grown wounds of my intemperature.
Shakspeare.

2. To help; to remedy.
Some seek to *salve* their blotted name
With others blot, 'till all do taste of shame.
Sidney.
Our mother-tongue, which truly of itself is both full enough for prose, and stately enough for verse, hath long time been counted most bare and barren of both; which default, when as some endeavoured to *salve* and cure, they patched up the holes with rags from other languages.
Swift.

3. To help or save by a *salvo*, an excuse, or reservation.
Ignorant I am not how this is *salved*: they do it but after the truth is made manifest. *Hooker.*
My more particular,
And that which most with you should *salve* my going,
Is Fulvia's death. *Shakspeare.*
The schoolmen were like the astronomers, who, to *salve* phænomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles; so they, to *salve* the practice of the church, had devised a great number of strange positions. *Bacon.*
There must be another state to make up the inequalities of this, and *salve* all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*
This conduct might give Horace the hint to say, that when Homer was at a loss to bring any difficult matter to an issue, he laid his hero asleep, and this *salved* all difficulty. *Broome.*

4. [from *salvo*, Lat.] To salute. Obsolete.
That stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly *salved* them; who nought again
Him answered as courtesy became. *Spenser.*

SA'LVER. *n. s.* [A vessel, I suppose, used at first to carry away or save what was left.] A plate on which any thing is presented.
He has printed them in such a portable volume, that many of them may be ranged together on a single plate; and is of opinion, that a *salver* of spectators would be as acceptable an entertainment for the ladies, as a *salver* of sweetmeats.
Addison.
Between each act the trembling *salvers* ring,
From soup to sweet wine. *Pope.*

SA'LVO. *n. s.* [from *salvo jure*, Latin, a form used in granting any thing: as *salvo jure patris.*] An exception; a reservation; an excuse.
They admit many *salvoes*, cautions, and reservations, so as they cross not the chief design.
King Charles.
It will be hard if he cannot bring himself off at last with some *salvo* or distinction, and be his own confessor. *L'Estrange.*
If others of a more serious turn join with us deliberately in their religious professions of loyalty, with any private *salvoes* or evasions, they would do well to consider those maxims in which all casuists are agreed. *Addison.*

SA'LUTARINESS. *n. s.* [from *salutary.*] Wholesomeness; quality of contributing to health or safety.

SA'LUTARY. *adj.* [*salutaire*, Fr. *salutaris*, Lat.] Wholesome; healthful; safe; advantageous; contributing to health or safety.
The gardens, yards, and avenues, are dry and clean; and so more *salutary* as more elegant.
Ray.
It was want of faith in our Saviour's countrymen, which hindered him from shedding among them the *salutary* emanations of his divine virtue; and he did not many mighty works there, because of their unbelief. *Bentley.*

SALUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*salutation*, Fr. *salutatio*, Lat.] The act or style of saluting; greeting.
The early village cock
Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn. *Shake.*
Thy kingdom's peers
Speak my *salutation* in their minds;
Whose voices I desire aloud with mine,
Hail, king of Scotland! *Shakspeare.*
On her the angel hail
Bestow'd, the holy *salutation* used
To blest Mary. *Milton.*
In all publick meetings, or private addresses, use those forms of *salutation*, reverence, and decency, usual amongst the most sober persons.
Taylor.
Court and state he wisely shuns;
Nor brib'd, to servile *salutations* runs. *Dryden.*

To SALU'TE. *v. a.* [*saluto*, Lat. *saluer*, French.]

1. To greet; to hail.
The golden sun *salutes* the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack in his glist'ring coach. *Shak.*
One hour hence
Shall *salute* your grace of York as mother. *Shak.*

2. To please; to gratify.
Would I had no being,
If this *salute* my blood a jot: it faints me,
To think what follows. *Shakspeare.*

3. To kiss.

SALU'TE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Salutation; greeting.
The custom of praying for those that sneeze is more ancient than these opinions hereof: so that not any one disease has been the occasion of this *salute* and deprecation. *Brown.*
O, what avails me now that honour high
To have conceiv'd of God, or that *salute*,
Hail highly favour'd, among women blest! *Milt.*
Continual *salutes* and addresses entertaining him all the way, kept him from saving so great a life, but with one glance of his eye upon the paper, 'till he came to the fatal place where he was stabbed. *South.*

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I shall not trouble my reader with the first *salutes* of our three friends. *Addison.*

2. A kiss.

There cold *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss. *Roscommon.*

SALU'TER. *n. s.* [from *salute.*] He who salutes.

SALUTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*salutifer*, Latin.] Healthy; bringing health.

The king commanded him to go to the south of France, believing that nothing would contribute more to the restoring of his former vigour than the gentle *salutiferous* air of Montpelier. *Dennis.*

SAME. *adj.* [*samo*, Gothick; *samma*, Swedish.]

1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, sort, or degree.

Miso, as spitefully as her rotten voice could utter it, set forth the *same* sins of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

The tenor of man's woe
Holds on the *same.* *Milton.*

Th' etherial vigour is in all the *same*,
And ev'ry soul is fill'd with equal flame. *Dryd.*

If itself had been coloured, it would have transmitted all visible objects tinctured with the *same* colour; as we see whatever is beheld through a coloured glass appears of the *same* colour with the glass. *Ray.*

The merchant does not keep money by him; but if you consider what money must be lodged in the banker's hands, the case will be much the *same.* *Locke.*

The *same* plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the *same* animal. *Arbuthnot.*

2. That which was mentioned before.

Do but think how well the *same* he spends,
Who spends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*

SA'MENESS. *n. s.* [from *same.*]

1. Identity; the state of being not another; not different.

Difference of persuasion in matters of religion may easily fall out, where there is the *sameness* of duty, allegiance, and subjection. *K. Charles.*

2. Undistinguishable resemblance.

If all courts have a *sameness* in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliamentmen's friends. *Swift.*

SA'MLET. *n. s.* [*salmonet*, or *salmonlet.*] A little salmon.

A salmon, after he is got into the sea, becomes from a *samlet*, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Walton.*

SA'MPHIRE. *n. s.* [*saint Pierre*, Fr. *rithmum*, Lat.] A plant preserved in pickle.

This plant grows in great plenty upon the rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt water. It is greatly esteemed for pickling, and is sometimes used in medicine. *Miller.*

Half way down
Hangs one that gathers *samphire*: dreadful trade!
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head. *Shakspeare.*

SA'MPLE. *n. s.* [from *example.*] A specimen; a part of the whole shown, that judgment may be made of the whole.

He entreated them to tarry but two days, and he himself would bring them a *sample* of the oar. *Raleigh.*

I have not engaged myself to any: I am not loaded with a full cargo: 't is sufficient if I bring a *sample* of some goods in this voyage. *Dryden.*

I design this but for a *sample* of what I hope more fully to discuss. *Woodward.*

Determinations of justice were very summary and decisive, and generally put an end to the vexations of a law-suit by the ruin both of plaintiff and defendant: travellers have recorded some *samples* of this kind. *Addison.*

From most bodies
Some little bits ask leave to flow;
And, as through these canals they roll,
Bring up a *sample* of the whole. *Prior.*

To SA'MPLE. *v. a.* To show something similar. *Ainsworth.*

SA'MPLER. *n. s.* [*exemplar*, Lat. whence it is sometimes written *samplar.*] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

O love, why do'st thou in thy beautiful *sampler* set such a work for my desire to set out, which is impossible? *Sidney.*

Fair Philomela, she but lost her tongue,
And in a tedious *sampler* sew'd her mind. *Shak.*

We created with our needles both one flower,
Both on one *samplar*, sitting on one cushion;
Both warbling of one song, both in one key,
As if our hands, our sides, voices and minds
Had been incorp'rate. *Shakspeare.*

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply
The *sampler*, and to teize the housewife's wool. *Milton.*

I saw her sober over a *sampler*, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

SA'NABLE. *adj.* [*sanabilis*, Lat.] Curable; susceptive of remedy; remediable.

SANA'TION. *n. s.* [*sanatio*, Latin.] The act of curing.

Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly. *Wiseman.*

SA'NATIVE. *adj.* [from *sano*, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing.

The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *sanative* virtue towards the lungs. *Bacon.*

SA'NATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *sanative.*] Power to cure.

SANCTIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*sanctification*, Fr. from *sanctifico*, low Latin.]

1. The state of being freed, the act of freeing from the dominion of sin for the time to come.

The grace of this *sanctification* and life, which was first received in him, might pass from him to his whole race, as malediction came from Adam unto all mankind. *Hooker.*

2. The act of making holy; consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it: after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. *Stillingfleet.*

SA'NCTIFIER. *n. s.* [from *sanctify.*] He that sanctifies or makes holy.

To be the *sanctifier* of a people, and to be their God, is all one. *Derham.*

To SA'NCTIFY. *v. a.* [*sanctifier*, Fr. *sanctifico*, Latin.]

1. To free from the power of sin for the time to come.

For if the blood of bulls, sprinkling the unclean, *sanctifieth* to the purifying of the flesh, how much more shall the blood of Christ? *Hebrews.*

2. To make holy.

What actions can express the entire purity of thought which refines and *sanctifies* a virtuous man? *Addison.*

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3. To make a means of holiness.

The gospel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *sanctified* those things generally to all, which particularly each man to himself must *sanctify* by a reverend and holy use. *Hooker.*

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *King Charles.*

Those external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any strength in themselves direct causes of it; but the grace of God is pleased to move us by ways suitable to our nature, and to *sanctify* these sensible helps to higher purposes. *South.*

4. To make free from guilt.

The holy man, amaz'd at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law. *Dryden.*

5. To secure from violation.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

SANCTIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *sanctimonia*, Latin.] Saintly; having the appearance of sanctity.

A *sanctimonious* pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not serve the turn. *L'Estrange.*

SA'NCTIMONY. *n. s.* [*sanctimonia*, Latin.] Holiness; scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness.

If *sanctimony*, and a frail vow between an errant Barbarian and a supersubtle Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou shalt enjoy her. *Shakspeare.*

Her pretence is a pilgrimage, which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, she accomplish'd. *Shakspeare.*

There was great reason why all discreet princes should beware of yielding hasty belief to the robes of *sanctimony*. *Raleigh.*

SA'NCTION. *n. s.* [*sanction*, Fr. *sanctio*, Latin.]

1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification.

I have kill'd a slave,
And of his blood caus'd to be mix'd with wine:
Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this *sanction* in. *Ben Jonson.*

Against the publick *sanctions* of the peace,
With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To force their monarch. *Dryden.*

There needs no positive law or *sanction* of God to stamp an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South.*

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enjoined by the *sanction* of penalties, to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South.*

The satisfactions of the christian life, in its present practice and future hopes, are not the mere raptures of enthusiasm, as the strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

This word is often made the *sanction* of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour. *Swift.*

Wanting *sanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Baker.*

2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper.

'T is the first *sanction* nature gave to man,
Each other to assist in what they can. *Denham.*

SA'NCTITUDE. *n. s.* [from *sanctus*, Lat.] Holiness, goodness; saintliness.

In their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, *sanctitude*, serene and pure. *Milton.*

SA'NCTITY. *n. s.* [*sanctitas*, Latin.]

1. Holiness; the state of being holy.

At his touch,
Such *sanctity* hath Heaven given his hand,
They presently amend. *Shakspeare.*

God attributes to place
No *sanctity*, if none be thither brought
By men who there frequent. *Milton.*

2. Goodness; the quality of being good; purity; godliness.

This youth
I reliev'd with such *sanctity* of love,
And to his image, which methought did promise
Most venerable worth, did I devotion. *Shaksp.*

It was an observation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more increased by the strength of their arms than the *sanctity* of their manners. *Addison.*

3. Saint; holy being.

About him all the *sanctities* of heav'n
Stood thick as stars, and from his sight receiv'd
Beatitude past utt'rance. *Milton.*

To SA'NCTUARISE. *v. n.* [from *sanctuary*.] To shelter by means of sacred privileges. Not in use.

No place indeed should murder *sanctuarise*. *Shakspeare.*

SA'NCTUARY. *n. s.* [*sanctuaire*, French; *sanctuarium*, Latin.]

1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penetralia*, or most retired and awful part of a temple.

Having waste ground enough,
Shall we desire to raze the *sanctuary*,
And pitch our evils there? *Shakspeare.*

They often plac'd
Within his *sanctuary* itself their shrines. *Milt.*

Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happiness of the country who only serve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his *sanctuary*, and daily address his goodness. *Rogers.*

2. A place of protection; a sacred asylum: whence a *sanctuary man*, one who takes shelter in a holy place.

Come, my boy, we will to *sanctuary*. *Shaksp.*

I 'll hence forthwith unto the *sanctuary*,
To save at least the heir of Edward's right. *Shakspeare.*

Oft have I heard of *sanctuary* men;
But *sanctuary* children ne'er 'till now. *Shaksp.*

He fled to Beverley, where he and divers of his company registered themselves *sanctuary* men. *Bacon.*

Howsoever the *sanctuary* man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of *sanctuary* should not. *Bacon.*

3. Shelter; protection.

What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, says the frog; for he that 's worsted will be sure to take *sanctuary* in the fens. *L'Estrange.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common destiny. *Dryden.*

SAND. *n. s.* [*sand*, Danish and Dutch.]

1. Particles of stone not conjoined, or stone broken to powder.

That finer matter called *sand*, as no other than very small pebbles. *Woodward.*

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Here i' th' *sands*
Thee I 'll rake up, the post unsanctified. *Shaks.*
Hark, the fatal followers do pursue!
The *sands* are number'd that make up my life:
Here must I stay, and here my life must end:
Shakspeare.

Sand hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of *sand* any great depth within the earth. *Bacon.*

Calling for more paper to rescribe, king Philip shewed him the difference betwixt the ink box and *sand* box. *Hoxvel.*

If quicksilver be put into a convenient glass vessel, and that vessel exactly stopped, and kept for ten weeks in a *sand* furnace, whose heat may be constant, the corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be so connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

Engag'd with money bags, as bold
As men with *sand* bags did of old. *Hudibras.*

The force of water casts gold out from the bowels of mountains, and exposes it among the *sands* of rivers. *Dryden.*

Shells are found in the great *sand* pit at Woolwich. *Woodward.*

Celia and I, the other day,
Walk'd o'er the *sand* hills to the sea. *Prior.*

2. Barren country covered with sands.

Most of his army being slain, he, with a few of his friends, sought to save themselves by flight over the desert *sands*. *Knolles.*

Her sons spread
Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian *sands*. *Milton.*

So, where our wild Numidian wastes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the *sands*, and sweep whole plains away.
The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,
Sees the dry desert all around him rise,
And smother'd in the dusty whirlwind dies.
Addison.

SA'NDAL. *n. s.* [*sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*, Latin.] A loose shoe.

Thus sung the uncouth swain to th' oaks and rills,
While the still morn went out with *sandals* grey.
Milton.

From his robe
Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver,
And Lycian bow, are gold: with golden *sandals*
His feet are shod. *Prior.*

The *sandals* of celestial mold,
Fledg'd with ambrosial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet. *Pope.*

SA'NDARAK. *n. s.* [*sandaraque*, Fr. *sandaraca*, Latin.]

1. A mineral of a bright colour, not much unlike to red arsenick. *Bailey.*

2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. *Bailey.*

SA'NDBLIND. *adj.* [*sand* and *blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fall before them.

My true begotten father, being more than *sandblind*, high gravelblind, knows me not. *Shakspeare.*

SA'NDBOX *Tree*. *n. s.* [*hura*, Latin.] A plant. The fruit of this plant, if suffered to remain on 'till they are fully ripe, burst in the heat of the day with a violent explosion, making a noise like the firing of a pistol, and hereby the seeds are thrown about to a considerable distance. These seeds, when green, vomit and purge, and are supposed to be somewhat a-kin to *nux vomica*. *Miller.*

SA'NDED. *adj.* [from *sand*.]

1. Covered with sand; barren.

In well *sanded* lands little or no snow lies. *Mortimer.*

The river pours along
Resistless, roaring dreadful down it comes;
Then o'er the *sanded* valley floating spreads. *Thomson.*

2. Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky specks.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, so *sanded*, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
Shakspeare.

SA'NDERLING. *n. s.* A bird.

We reckon coots, *sanderlings*, pewets, and mews. *Carew.*

SA'NDERS. *n. s.* [*santalum*, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*

Aromatize it with *sanders*. *Wiseman.*

SA'NDEVER. *n. s.*

That which our English glassmen call *sandever*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *suindever*, is that recrement that is made when the materials of glass, namely, sand and a fixt lixiviate alkali, having been first baked together, and kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth. *Boyle.*

SA'NDISH. *adj.* [from *sand*.] Approaching to the nature of sand; loose; not close; not compact.

Plant the tenuifolia's and ranunculus's in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf. *Evelyn.*

SA'NDSTONE. *n. s.* [*sand* and *stone*.] Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand.

Grains of gold in *sandstone*, from the mine of Costa Rica, which is not reckoned rich; but every hundred weight yields about an ounce of gold. *Woodward.*

SA'NDY. *adj.* [from *sand*]

1. Abounding with sand; full of sand.

I should not see the *sandy* hourglass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats. *Shak.*
Safer shall he be on the *sandy* plains,
Than where castles mounted stand. *Shakspeare.*

A region so desert, dry, and *sandy*, that travellers are fain to carry water on their camels. *Brown.*

Rough unwieldy earth, nor to the plough
Nor to the cattle kind, with *sandy* stones
And gravel o'er-abounding. *Philips.*

O'er *sandy* wilds were yellow harvests spread. *Pope.*

2. Consisting of sand; unsolid.

Favour, so bottomed upon the *sandy* foundation of personal respects only, cannot be long lived. *Bacon.*

SANE. *adj.* [*sanus*, Lat.] Sound; healthy. *Baynard* wrote a poem on preserving the body in a *sane* and sound state.

SANG. The preterit of *sing*.

Then *sang* Moses and Israel this song unto the Lord. *Exodus.*

Thee next they *sang*, of all creation first. *Milt.*

SANGUI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*sanguifer*, Latin.] Conveying blood.

The fifth conjugation of the nerves is branched to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels it twists about. *Derham.*

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SANGUIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*sanguification*, Fr. *sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle in the blood.

Since the lungs are the chief instrument of *sanguification*, the animal that has that organ faulty can never have the vital juices, derived from the blood, in a good state. *Arbuthnot.*

Asthmatick persons have voracious appetites, and consequently, for want of a right *sanguification*, are leucophlegmatick. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NGUIFIER. *n. s.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] Producer of blood.

Bitters, like choler, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best febrifuges. *Floyer.*

To SA'NGUIFY. *v. n.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] To produce blood.

At the same time I think, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, see, hear, digest, *sanguify*, and carnify, by the power of an individual soul. *Hale.*

SA'NGUINARY. *adj.* [*sanguinarius*, Latin; *sanguinaire*, Fr. from *sanguis*, Latin.] Cruel; bloody; murderous.

We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences. *Bacon.*

The scene is now more *sanguinary*, and fuller of actors: never was such a confused mysterious civil war as this. *Howel.*

Passion transforms us into a kind of savages, and makes us brutal and *sanguinary*. *Broome.*

SA'NGUINARY. *n. s.* [*sanguis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SA'NGUINE. *adj.* [*sanguin*, Fr. *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, Latin.]

1. Red; having the colour of blood.

This fellow
Upbraided me about the rose I wear;
Saying, the *sanguine* colour of the leaves
Did represent my master's blushing cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

A stream of nect'rous humour issuing flow'd
Sanguine. *Milton.*

Dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her *sanguine* gown. *Dryden.*

Her flag aloft, spread ruffling to the wind,
And *sanguine* streamers seem the flood to fire:
The weaver, charm'd with what his loom design'd,
Goes on to sea, and knows not to retire. *Dryd.*

2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour: cheerful.

The cholerick fell short of the longevity of the *sanguine*. *Brown.*

Though these faults differ in their complexions as *sanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. Warm; ardent; confident.

A set of *sanguine* tempers ridicule, in the number of sopperies, all such apprehensions. *Swift.*

SA'NGUINE. *n. s.* [from *sanguis*.] Blood colour.

A grisly wound,
From which forth gush'd a stream of gore, blood thick,
That all her goodly garments stain'd around,
And in deep *sanguine* dy'd the grassy ground. *Fairy Queen.*

SA'NGUINENESS. } *n. s.* [from *sanguine*.]
SANGUI'NITY. } Ardour; heat of expectation; confidence. *Sanguinity* is perhaps only used by *Swift*.

Rage, or phrensy it may be, in some perhaps natural courage, or *sanguineness* of temper in others; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to suffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which stands above the power of all extrinsick violence; which keep itself a distinct principality, independent upon the outward man. *Decay of Piety.*

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*. *Swift.*

SANGUI'NEOUS *adj.* [*sanguineus*, Latin; *sanguin*, French.]

1. Constituting blood.

This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineous* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Brown.*

2. Abounding with blood.

A plethorick constitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *sanguineous*. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NHEDRIM. *n. s.* [*synedrium*, Latin.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high priest presided.

SA'NICLE. *n. s.* [*sanicle*, Fr. *sanicula*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'NIES *n. s.* [Lat.] Thin matter; serous excretion.

It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter than a little *sanies*. *Wiseman.*

SA'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *sanies*.] Running a thin serous matter, not a well-digested pus.

Observing the ulcer *sanious*, I proposed digestion as the only way to remove the pain. *Wiseman.*

SA'NITY. *n. s.* [*sanitas*, Latin.] Soundness of mind.

How pregnant, sometimes, his replies are!
A happiness that often madness hits on,
Which *sanity* and reason could not be
So prosp'rously delivered of. *Shakspeare.*

SANK. The preterit of *sink*.

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened some great floodgate of sorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, she *sank* to the ground. *Sidney.*

Our men followed them close, took two ships, and gave divers others of their ships their death's wounds, whereof soon after they *sank* and perished. *Bacon.*

SANS. *prep.* [French.] Without. Out of use.

Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing. *Shakspeare.*

For nature so preposterously to err,
Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense,
Sans witchcraft could not. *Shakspeare.*

SAP. *n. s.* [ræpe, Saxon; *sap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

Now sucking of the *sap* of herbs most sweet,
Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,
Now in the same bathing his tender feet. *Spenser.*

Though now this grained face of mine be hid
In *sap*-consuming winter's drizzled snow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shaksp.*

Wound the bark of our fruit-trees,
Lest, being over-proud with *sap* and blood,
With too much riches it confound itself. *Shaks.*

His presence had infus'd
Into the plant sciential *sap*. *Milton.*

The *sap* which at the root is bred
In trees, through all the boughs is spread. *Waller.*

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Vegetables consist of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the *sap* they derive from the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

To SAP. *v. a.* [*sapper*, Fr. *zappare*, Ital.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine.

Their dwellings were *sapp'd* by floods,
Their houses fell upon their houshold gods. *Dryd.*

To SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.

For the better security of the troops, both assaults are carried on by *sapping*. *Tatler.*

In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave,
If secret gold *saps* on from knave to knave. *Pope.*

SA'PPHIRE. *n. s.* [*sapphirus*, Latin: so that it is improperly written *saphire*.] A precious stone of a blue colour.

Saphire is of a bright blue colour. *Woodward.*

In enroll'd tuffs, flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like *saphire*, pearl, in rich embroidery. *Shaksp.*

He tinctures rubies with their rosy hue,
And on the *saphire* spreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*

That the *saphire* should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous, and many other fabulous stories of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equivalent to their value. *Derham.*

SA'PPHIRINE. *adj.* [*sapphirinus*, Latin.] Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.

She was too *sapphirine* and clear for thee;
Clay, flint, and jet, now thy fit dwellings be. *Donne.*

A few grains of shell silver, with a convenient proportion of powdered crystal glass, having been kept three hours in fusion, I found the coliquated mass, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *saphirine* blue. *Boyle.*

SA'PID. *adj.* [*sapidus*, Latin.] Tasteful; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate.

Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet. *Brown.*

The most oily parts are not separated by a slight decoction, 'till they are disentangled from the salts; for if what remains of the subject, after the infusion and decoction, be continued to be boiled down with the addition of fresh water, a fat, *sapid*, odorous, viscous, inflammable, frothy water will constantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

SAPI'DITY. } *n. s.* [from *sapid*.] Taste-
SA'PIDNESS. } fulness; power of stimulating the palate.

As for their taste, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is ingustible, and void of all *sapidity*. *Brown.*

If *sapidness* belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals, it will scarce be discriminated from their phlegm. *Boyle.*

SA'PIENCE. *n. s.* [*sapience*, Fr. *sapientia*, Lat.] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

By *sapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philosophy; the habit or disposition of mind which importeth the love of wisdom. *Grew.*

Ne only they that dwell in lowly dust,
The sons of darkness and of ignorance:
But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjust,
Did'st to the top of honour earst advance;
They now, puft up with 's deignful insolence,
Despise the brood of blessed *sapience*. *Spenser.*

King James, of immortal memory, among all the lovers and admirers of divine and human *sapience*, accomplished at Theobald's his own days on earth. *Wotton.*

Because enterprises guided by ill counsels have equal success to those by the best judgment conducted, therefore had violence the same external figure with *sapience*. *Raleigh.*

Sapience and love
Immense, and all his father in him shone. *Milton.*

O sov'reign, virtuous, precious of all trees
In Paradise! of operation blest
To *sapience*. *Milton.*

Many a wretch in Bedlam,
Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his filth about,
Still has gratitude and *sapience*,
To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

SA'PIENT. *adj.* [*sapiens*, Latin.] Wise; sage.

There the *sapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*

SA'PLESS. *adj.* [*saploos*, Dutch.]

1. Wanting sap; wanting vital juice.

Pithless arms, like to a wither'd vine,
That droops his *sapless* branches to the ground. *Shakspeare.*

The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes,
Produces *sapless* leaves instead of fruits. *Denham.*

This single stick was full of sap; but now in vain does art tie that withered bundle of twigs to its *sapless* trunk. *Swift.*

2. Dry; old; husky.

If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would ensnare
Some *sapless* usurer that wants an heir. *Dryden.*

SA'PLING. *n. s.* [from *sap*.] A young tree; a young plant.

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blasted *sapling*, wither'd up. *Shaksp.*

Nurse the *saplings* tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets quaint. *Milton.*

A *sapling* pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryd.*

What planter will attempt to yoke
A *sapling* with a falling oak? *Swift.*

Slouch turn'd his head, saw his wife's vig'rous hand
Wielding her oaken *sapling* of command. *King.*

SAPONA'CEOUS. } *adj.* [from *sapo*, Latin,
SA'PONARY. } soap.] Sopy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.

By digesting a solution of salt of tartar with oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a soft *saponary* substance. *Boyle.*

Any mixture of an oily substance with salt, may be called a soap: bodies of this nature are called *saponaceous*. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'POR. n. s. [Latin.] Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

There is some *sapor* in all aliments, as being to be distinguished and judged by the gust, which cannot be admitted in air. *Brown.*

The shape of those little particles of matter which distinguish the various *sapors*, odours, and colours of bodies. *Watts.*

SAPORI'FICK. *adj.* [*saporifique*, Fr. *sapor* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power to produce tastes.

SA'PPINESS. *n. s.* [from *sappy*.] The state or the quality of abounding in sap; succulence; juiciness.

SA'PPY. *adj.* [from *sap*.]

1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent.

The *sappy* parts, and next resembling juice,
Were turn'd to moisture for the body's use,
Supplying humours, blood, and nourishment. *Dryden.*

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The *sappy* boughs
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments
Of future harvest. *Philips.*

The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to the green; to which the bigness of their leaves, and hardness of their stalks, which continue moist and *sappy* long, doth much contribute. *Mortimer.*

2. Young; not firm; weak.

This young prince was brought up among nurses, till he arrived to the age of six years: when he had passed this weak and *sappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox. *Hayward.*

SA'RABAND. *n. s.* [*çarabande*, Spanish; *sarabande*, Fr.] A Spanish dance.

The several modifications of this tune-playing quality in a fiddle, to play preludes, *sarabands*, jigs, and gavots, are as much real qualities in the instrument as the thought is in the mind of the composer. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'RCASM. *n. s.* [*sarcasme*, Fr. *sarcasmus*, Lat.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe.

Sarcasms of wit are transmitted in story. *Government of the Tongue.*

Rejoice, O young man, says Solomon, in a severe *sarcasm*, in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart; but know that for these things God will bring thee into judgment. *Rogers.*

When an angry master says to his servant, It is bravely done, it is one way of giving a severe reproach; for the words are spoken by way of *sarcasm*, or irony. *Watts.*

SARCA'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *sarcasm*.]
SARCA'STICK. } Keen; taunting; severe.

What a fierce and *sarcastick* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world, and yet what a gentle one did it receive from Christ? *South.*

SARCA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *sarcastick*.] Tauntingly; severely.

He asked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the women of that country used to have any children or no? thereby *sarcastically* reproaching them for misplacing that affection upon brutes, which could only become a mother to her child. *South.*

SA'RCENET. *n. s.* [Supposed by *Skinner* to be *sericum saracenicum*, Lat.] Fine thin woven silk.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein of sley'd silk, thou green *sarcenet* flap for a sore eye, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse? *Shakspeare.*

If they be covered, though but with linen or *sarcenet*, it intercepts the effluvium. *Brown.*

These are they that cannot bear the heat
Of figur'd silks, and under *sarcenets* sweat. *Dry.*

She darts from *sarcenet* ambush wily leers,
Twitches thy sleeve, or with familiar airs
Her fan will pat the cheek; these snares disdain. *Gay.*

To SA'RCLE. *v. a.* [*sarcler*, Fr. *sarculo*, Lat.] To weed corn. *Ainsworth.*

SARCOCE'LE. *n. s.* [σὰρξ and κήλη; *sarcocele*, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grows so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy.*

SARCO'MA. *n. s.* [σάρκωμα.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey.*

SARCO'PHAGOUS. *adj.* [σὰρξ and φάγω.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.

SARCO'PHAGY. *n. s.* [σὰρξ and φάγω] The practice of eating flesh.

There was no *sarcophagy* before the flood; and, without the eating of flesh, our fathers preserved themselves unto longer lives than their posterity. *Brown.*

SARCO'TICK. *n. s.* [from σὰρξ; *sarcotique*, Fr.] A medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh; an incarnative.

The humour was moderately repressed, and breathed forth; after which the ulcer incarned with common *sarcoticks*, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty. *Wiseman.*

SARCU'LA'TION. *n. s.* [*sarculus*, Latin.] The act of weeding; plucking up weeds. *Dict.*

SA'RDEL.
SA'RDINE *Stone.*
SA'RDIUS. } *n. s.* A sort of precious stone.

He that sat was to look upon, like a jasper and a *sardine stone*. *Revelations.*

Thou shalt set in it four rows of stones: the first row shall be a *sardius*. *Exodus.*

SA'RDONYX. *n. s.* A precious stone.

The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat kind; 't is of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white there happens to lie also a plate of a reddish colour, the jewellers call the stone a *sardonyx*. *Woodward.*

SARK. *n. s.* [ꝛcyrtle, Sax.]

1. A shark or shirk.

2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt.

Flaunting beaus gang with their breasts open, and their *sarks* over their waistcoats. *Arbuthnot.*

SARN. *n. s.* A British word for pavement, or stepping-stones, still used in the same sense in Berkshire and Hampshire.

SA'RPLIER. *n. s.* [*sarpilliere*, French.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares; a packing-cloth. *Bailey.*

SA'RRASINE. *n. s.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*

SA'RSA. } *n. s.* Both a tree and
SARSAPARE'LLA. } an herb. *Ainsw.*

SARSE. *n. s.* [perhaps because made of *sarcenet*.] A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*

To SARSE. *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] To sift through a sarse or searse. *Bailey.*

SART. *n. s.* [In agriculture.] A piece of woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*

SASH. *n. s.* [Of this word the etymologists give no account: I suppose it comes from *sçache*, of *sçavoir*, to know, a *sash* worn being a mark of distinction; and a *sash* window being made particularly for the sake of seeing and being seen.]

1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by officers in the army.

2. A window so formed as to be let up and down by pullies.

She ventures now to lift the *sash*;
The window is her proper sphere. *Swift.*

She broke a pane in the *sash* window that looked into the yard. *Swift.*

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SA'SHOON. *n. s.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*

SA'SSAFRAS. *n. s.* A tree. The wood is medicinal.

SAT. The preterit of *sit.*

The picture of fair Venus, that
For which, men say, the goddess *sat*,
Was lost, 'till Lely from your look
Again that glorious image took. *Waller.*

I answered not the Rehearsal, because I knew the author *sat* to himself when he drew the picture, and was the very Bays of his own farce. *Dryden.*

SATA'NICAL. } *adj.* [from *Satan*, the
SATA'NICK. } prince of hell.] Devilish; infernal.

The faint *satanick* host,
Defensive scarce. *Milton.*

SA'TCHEL. *n. s.* [*sechel*, German; *saccus*, Lat. Perhaps better *sachel.*] A little bag: commonly a bag used by schoolboys.

The whining schoolboy with his *satchel*,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shakspeare.*

Schoolboys lag with *satchels* in their hands. *Swift.*

To SATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.] To satiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires.

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton.*

How will their bodies stript
Enrich the victors, while the vultures *sate*
Their maws with full repast? *Philips.*

Thy useless strength, mistaken king, employ,
Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy. *Prior.*

SA'TELLITE, *n. s.* [*satelles*, Lat. *satellite*, Fr. This word is commonly pronounced in prose with the *e* mute in the plural, as in the singular, and is therefore only of three syllables; but *Pope* has in the plural continued the Latin form, and assigned it four; I think, improperly.] A small planet revolving round a larger.

Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, called their *satellites.* *Locke.*

The smallest planets are situated nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vastly greater, and have many *satellites* about them, are wisely removed to the extreme regions of the system. *Bentley.*

Ask of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove? *Pope.*

SATELLI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *satelles*, Lat.] Consisting of satellites.

Their solidity and opacity, and their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun, and their rotations about their axis, are exactly the same. *Cheyne.*

To SA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Latin.]

1. To satisfy; to fill.

Those smells are the most grateful where the degree of heat is small, or the strength of the smell allayed; for these rather woo the sense than *satiate* it. *Bacon.*

Buying of land is the result of a full and *satiated* gain; and men in trade seldom think of laying out their money upon land, 'till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ. *Locke.*

The loosen'd winds
Hurl'd high above the clouds; 'till all their force
Consum'd, her rav'nous jaws th' earth *satiate* clos'd. *Phillips.*

2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire.

Whatever novelty presents, children are presently eager to have a taste, and are as soon *satiated* with it. *Locke.*

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfy'd. *Norris.*

3. To gratify desire.

I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be *satiated* with my blood. *King Charles.*

4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive force after it is *satiated* with water? *Newton.*

SA'TIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety. When it has *with*, it seems a participle; when *of*, an adjective.

Our generals, retir'd to their estates,
In life's cool evening, *satiate of* applause,
Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunswick's cause. *Pope.*

Now may'rs and shrieves all hush'd and *satiate* lay,
Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day. *Pope.*

SATI'ETY. *n. s.* [*satietas*, Lat. *satieté*, Fr.] Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; wearisomeness of plenty; state of being palled or glutted.

He leaves a shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,
And with *satiety* seeks to quench his thirst. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, especially towards the waining-time and suspect of *satiety.* *Wotton.*

In all pleasures there is *satiety*; and after they be used, their verdure departeth. *Hakewill.*

They satiate and soon fill,
Though pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine
Imbu'd, bring to their sweetness no *satiety.* *Milton.*

No action, the usefulness of which has made it the matter of duty, but a man may bear the continual pursuit of, without loathing or *satiety.* *South.*

The joy unequall'd, if its end it gain,
Without *satiety*, though e'er so blest,
And but more relish'd as the more distress'd. *Pope.*

SA'TIN. *n. s.* [*satin*, Fr. *drapo di setan*, Italian; *sattin*, Dutch.] A soft close and shining silk.

Upon her body she wore a doublet of sky-colour *satin*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were nailed with precious stones, that in it she might seem armed. *Sidney.*

The ladies dress'd in rich symars were seen,
Of Florence *satin*, flower'd with white and green,
And for a shade betwixt the bloomy gridelin. *Dryden.*

Her petticoat, transform'd apace,
Became black *satin* flounc'd with lace. *Swift.*

Lay the child carefully in a case, covered with a mantle of blue *satin.* *Arbuthnot.*

SA'TIRE. *n. s.* [*satira*, anciently *satura*, Lat. not from *satyrus*, a satyr; *satire*, Fr.] A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured. Proper *satire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a lampoon which is aimed

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against a particular person; but they are too frequently confounded: it has *on* before the subject.

He dares to sing thy praises in a clime
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,
Is *satyr on* the most of human kind. *Dryden.*

My verse is *satire;* Dorset, lend your ear,
And patronise a muse you cannot fear. *Young.*

SATI'RICAL. } *adj.* [*satiricus*, Lat. *satirique*, Fr. from *satire.*]
SATI'RICK. }

1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective.

You must not think, that a *satyrick* style
Allows of scandalous and brutish words. *Roscom.*

What human kind desires, and what they shun,
Rage, passions, pleasures, impotence of will,
Shall this *satirical* collection fill. *Dryden.*

2. Censorious; severe in language.

Slanders, sir; for the *satirical* slave says here, that old men have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled, *Shakspeare.*

He that hath a *satirical* vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid of others memory. *Bacon.*

On me when dunces are *satirick*,
I take it for a panegyrick. *Swift.*

SATI'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *satirical.*] With invective; with intention to censure or vilify.

He applies them *satirically* to some customs, and kinds of philosophy, which he arraigns. *Dryd.*

SA'TIRIST. *n. s.* [from *satire.*] One who writes satires.

I first adventure, follow me who list,
And be the second English *satirist.* *Hall.*

Wycherly, in his writings, is the sharpest *satyrist* of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the softness of the tenderest dispositions: in his writings he is severe, bold, undertaking; in his nature gentle, modest, inoffensive. *Granville.*

All vain pretenders have been constantly the topicks of the most candid *satyrists*, from the Codrus of Juvenal to the Damon of Boileau. *Cleland.*

Yet soft his nature, though severe his lay;
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay:
Blest *satyrist!* who touch'd the mean so true,
As show'd vice had his hate and pity too. *Pope.*

To SA'TIRIZE. *v. a.* [*satirizer*, Fr. from *satire.*] To censure as in a satire.

Covetousness is described as a veil cast over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *satirize* his prodigality and voluptuousness. *Dryd.*

Should a writer single out and point his raillery at particular persons, or *satirize* the miserable, he might be sure of pleasing a great part of his readers; but must be a very ill man if he could please himself. *Addison.*

I insist that my lion's mouth be not defiled with scandal; for I would not make use of him to revile the human species, and *satirize* his betters. *Spectator.*

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished vices, as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. *Swift.*

SATISFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*satisfactio*, Latin; *satisfaction*, Fr.]

1. The act of pleasing to the full, or state of being pleased.

Run over the circle of earthly pleasures, and had not God secured a man a solid pleasure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleasure was not *satisfaction.* *South.*

2. The act of pleasing.

The mind, having a power to suspend the execution and *satisfaction* of any of its desires, is at liberty to consider the objects of them. *Locke.*

3. The state of being pleased.

'T is a wretched *satisfaction* a revengeful man takes, even in losing his life, provided his enemy go for company. *L'Estrange.*

There are very few discourses so short, clear, and consistent, to which most men may not, with *satisfaction* enough to themselves, raise a doubt. *Locke.*

4. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; conviction.

Wilt thou leave me so unsatisfied?
—What *satisfaction* can you have? *Shaksp.*

5. Gratification; that which pleases.

Of ev'ry nation each illustrious name,
Such toys as these have cheated into fame;
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The windy *satisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden.*

6. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompense for an injury.

Die he or justice must; unless for him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
The rigid *satisfaction*, death for death. *Milton.*

SATISFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [*satisfactus*, Latin.] Giving satisfaction.

By a final and *satisfactive* discernment of faith, we lay the last effects upon the first cause of all things. *Brown.*

SATISFA'CTORILY. *adv.* [from *satisfactory.*] So as to content.

Bellonius hath been more *satisfactorily* experimental, not only affirming that chameleons feed on flies, but upon exenteration he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

They strain their memory to answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands, *Digby.*

SATISFA'CTORINESS. *n. s.* [from *satisfactory.*] Power of satisfying; power of giving content.

The incompleatness of the seraphick lover's happiness in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an entire possession of them. *Boyle.*

SATISFA'CTORY. *adj.* [*satisfactoire*, Fr. *satisfactus*, Lat.]

1. Giving satisfaction; giving content.

An intelligent American would scarce take it for a *satisfactory* account, if, desiring to learn our architecture, he should be told that a pillar was a thing supported by a basis. *Locke.*

2. Atoning; making amends.

A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Sanderson.*

To SA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*satisfaire*, Fr. *satisfacio*, Latin.]

1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired.

A good man shall be *satisfied* from himself. *Proverbs.*

I 'm *satisfy'd*, My boy has done his duty. *Addison.*

2. To feed to the fill.

Who hath caused it to rain on the earth, to *satisfy* the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender tree to spring forth? *Job.*

I will pursue and divide the spoil: my lust shall be *satisfied* upon them. *Exodus.*

The righteous eateth to the *satisfying* of his soul. *Proverbs.*

3. To recompense; to pay to content.

He is well paid that is well *satisfied*;

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And I, delivering you, am *satisfied*,
And therein do account myself well paid. *Shak.*

4. To appease by punishment.

Will he draw out,
For anger's sake, finite to infinite
In punish'd man, to *satisfy* his rigour,
Satisfi'd never? That were to extend
His sentence beyond dust and Nature's law.
Milton.

5. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense.

Of many things useful and curious you may *satisfy* yourselves in Leonardi de Vinci. *Dryd.*

This I would willingly be *satisfied* in, whether the soul, when it thinks thus, separate from the body, acts less rationally than when conjointly with it? *Locke.*

6. To convince.

He declares himself *satisfied* to the contrary, in which he has given up the cause. *Dryden.*

When come to the utmost extremity of body, what can there put a stop and *satisfy* the mind that it is at the end of space, when it is *satisfied* that body itself can move into it? *Locke.*

The standing evidences of the truth of the Gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*. *Atterbury.*

To SA'TISFY. *v. n.*

1. To give content.
2. To feed to the full.
3. To make payment.

By the quantity of silver they give or take, they estimate the value of other things, and *satisfy* for them: thus silver becomes the measure of commerce. *Locke.*

SA'TURABLE. *adj.* [from *saturate.*] Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

Be the figures of the salts never so various, yet if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always so conform to those figures as to fill up all vacuities; and consequently the water would be *saturable* with the same quantity of any salt, which it has not. *Grew.*

SA'TURANT. *adj.* [from *saturans*, Latin.] Impregnating to the fill.

To SA'TURATE. *v. a.* [*saturo*, Latin.] To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed.

Rain-water is plentifully *saturated* with terrestrial matter, and more or less stored with it. *Woodward.*

His body has been fully *saturated* with the fluid of light, to be able to last so many years without any sensible diminution, though there are constant emanations thereof. *Cheyne.*

Still night succeeds
A soften'd shade, and *saturated* earth
Awaits the morning beam. *Thomson.*

SA'TURDAY. *n. s.* [ſæterſdæg, or ſæternſdæg, Sax. according to *Verstegan*, from ſæter, a Saxon idol; more probably from *Saturn*, *dies Saturni.*] The last day of the week.

This matter I handled fully in last *Saturday's* Spectator. *Addison.*

SATU'RITY. *n. s.* [*saturitas*, from *saturo*, Lat.] Fulness; the state of being saturated; repletion.

SA'TURN. *n. s.* [*saturne*, Fr. *saturnus*, Latin.]

1. A remote planet of the solar system: supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy, dulness, or severity of temper.

The smallest planets are placed nearest the sun and each other; whereas Jupiter and *Saturn*, that are vastly greater, are wisely removed to the extreme regions. *Bentley.*

From the far bounds
Of utmost *Saturn*, wheeling wide his round.
Thomson.

2. [In chymistry.] Lead.

SA'TURNINE. *adj.* [*saturninus*, Lat. *saturnien*, Fr. from *Saturn.*] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper: supposed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.

I may cast my readers under two divisions, the mercurial and *saturnine*: the first are the gay part, the others are of a more sober and solemn turn. *Addison.*

SATU'RNIAN. *adj.* [*saturnius*, Lat.] Happy; golden: used by poets for times of felicity, such as are feigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn*.

Th' Augustus, born to bring *saturnian* times. *Pope.*

SA'TYR. *n. s.* [*satyrus*, Lat.] A sylvan god: supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

Satyrs, as Pliny testifies, were found in times past in the eastern mountains of India. *Peacham.*

SA'TYRIASIS. *n. s.* [from *satyr.*]

If the chyle be very plentiful, it breeds a *satyriasis*, or an abundance of seminal lymphas. *Floyer.*

SA'VAGE. *adj.* [*sauvage*, Fr. *selvaggio*, Italian.]

1. Wild; uncultivated.

These godlike virtues wherefore do'st thou hide,
Affecting private life, or more obscure
In *savage* wilderness? *Milton.*

Cornels, and *savage* berries of the wood,
And roots and herbs, have been my meagre food.
Dryden.

2. Untamed; cruel.

Chain me to some steepy mountain's top,
Where roaring bears and *savage* lions roam.
Shakspeare.

Hence with your little ones:
To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *savage*;
To do worse to you, were fell cruelty. *Shaks.*

Tyrants no more their *savage* nature kept,
And foes to virtue wonder'd how they wept.
Pope.

3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught; wild; brutal.

Thus people lived altogether a *savage* life, 'till Saturn, arriving on those coasts, devised laws to govern them by. *Raleigh.*

The *savage* clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

A herd of wild beasts on the mountains, or a *savage* drove of men in caves, might be so disordered; but never a peculiar people. *Spratt.*

SA'VAGE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.

Long after these times were they but *savages*. *Raleigh.*

The seditious lived by rapine and ruin of all the country, omitting nothing of that which *savages*, enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do commit. *Hayward.*

To deprive us of metals is to make us mere *savages*; to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our houses and cities for dens and caves, and our clothing for skins of beasts: 'tis to bereave us of all arts and sciences, nay, of revealed religion. *Bentley.*

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To SA'VAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A word not well authorized.

Friends, relations, Love himself,
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomson.*

SA'VAGELY. *adv.* [from *savage.*] Barbarously; cruelly.

Your castle is surpriz'd, your wife and babes
Savagely slaughter'd. *Shakspeare.*

SA'VAGENESS. *n. s.* [from *savage.*] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness.

A *savageness* in unreclaimed blood
Of general assault. *Shakspeare.*

Wolves and bears, they say,
Casting their *savageness* aside, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shakspeare.*

The Cyclops were a people of Sicily, remarkable for *savageness* and cruelty. *Broome.*

SA'VAGERY. *n. s.* [from *savage.*]

1. Cruelty; barbarity.

This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest *savag'ry*, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-ey'd Wrath, or staring Rage,
Presented to the tears of soft Remorse. *Shaks.*

2. Wild growth.

Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the culter rusts,
That should deracinate such *savagery*. *Shaks.*

SAVA'NNA. *n. s.* [Spanish, according to *Bailey.*] An open meadow without wood; pasture-ground in America.

He that rides post through a country may tell how, in general, the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river; woodland in one part, and *savannas* in another. *Locke.*

Plains immense,
And vast *savannas*, where the wand'ring eye,
Unfix'd, is in a verdant ocean lost. *Thomson.*

SAUCE. *n. s.* [*sauce*, *saulse*, Fr. *salsa*, Italian.]

1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste.

The bitter *sauce* of the sport was, that we had our honours for ever lost, partly by our own faults, but principally by his faulty using of our faults. *Sidney.*

To feed were best at home;
From thence the *sauce* to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakspeare.*

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless *sauce* his appetite. *Shak.*

Such was the *sauce* of Moab's noble feast;
'Till night far spent invites them to their rest. *Cowley.*

He that spends his time in sports, is like him whose meat is nothing but *sauces*; they are healthless, chargeable, and useless. *Taylor.*

High *sauces* and rich spices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. *To serve one the same* SAUCE. A vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.

2. To gratify with rich tastes. Obsolete.

Earth, yield me roots;
Who seeks for better of thee, *sauce* his palate
With thy most operant poison. *Shakspeare.*

3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

Then fell she to *sauce* her desires with threatening, so that we were in a great perplexity, restrained to so unworthy a bondage, and yet restrained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble minds, by a certain duty, claims an answering. *Sidney.*

All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth walloweth, be but folly mixed with bitterness, and sorrow *sauced* with repentance. *Spenser.*

Thou say'st his meat was *sauc'd* with thy upbraidings;
Unquiet meals make ill digestions. *Shaks.*

SA'UCEBOX. *n. s.* [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucy.*] An impertinent or petulant fellow.

The foolish old poet says, that the souls of some women are made of sea-water: this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me. *Spectator.*

SA'UCEPAN. *n. s.* [*sauce* and *pan.*] A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled.

Your master will not allow you a silver *saucepan*. *Swift.*

SA'UCER. *n. s.* [*sauciere*, Fr. from *sauce.*]

1. A small pan or platter in which sauce is set on the table.

Infuse a pugil of new violets seven times, and it shall make the vinegar so fresh of the flower, as, if brought in a *saucer*, you shall smell it before it come at you. *Bacon.*

Some have mistaken blocks and posts
For spectres, apparitions, ghosts,
With *saucer* eyes and horns. *Hudibras.*

2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SA'UCILY. *adv.* [from *saucy.*] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy manner.

Though this knave came somewhat *saucily* into the world before he was sent for, yet was his mother fair. *Shakspeare.*

A freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily*, had almost all the words; and, amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examinates, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus, I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair, and held my peace. *Bacon.*

A trumpet behaved himself very *saucily*. *Addison.*

SA'UCINESS. *n. s.* [from *saucy.*] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiours.

With how sweet saws she blam'd their *sauciness*,
To feel the panting heart, which through her side
Did beat their hands. *Sidney.*

By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a patent for his *sauciness*. *Shakspeare.*

Being intercepted in your sport,
Great reason that my noble lord be rated
For *sauciness*. *Shakspeare.*

It is *sauciness* in a creature, in this case, to reply. *Bramhall.*

Imputing it to the natural *sauciness* of a pedant, they made him eat his words. *L'Estrange.*

You *sauciness*, mind your pruning-knife, or I may use it for you. *Dryden.*

This might make all other servants challenge the same liberty, and grow pert upon their masters; and when this *sauciness* became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier.*

SA'UCISSE. n. s. [Fr.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of

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pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombchest. *Bailey.*

SAUCISSON. n. s. [Fr.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulment, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages. *Bailey.*

SAUCY. *adj.* [I know not how this word can be easily deduced from *sauce:* it may come more properly from *salsus*, Lat.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiours; insolent; impudent; impertinent.

You are more *saucy* with lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commission. *Shakspeare.*

Study is like the heav'ns glorious sun,
That will not be deep search'd with *saucy* looks;
Small have continual plodders ever won,
Save base authority from others' books. *Shaks.*

And if thou hast the mettle of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this peevish town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours against these *saucy* walls. *Shak.*

Power's first pedigree from force derives,
And calls to mind the old prerogatives
Of free-born man; and with a *saucy* eye
Searches the heart and soul of majesty. *Denham.*

I lose my patience, when with *saucy* pride
By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Rose.*

No *saucy* citizen shall dare
To strike a soldier, nor, when struck, resent
The wrong. *Dryden.*

Homer, to express a man both timorous and *saucy*, makes use of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog, but the heart of a deer. *Spectator.*

To SAVE. *v. a.* [*sauver, sauver*, Fr. *salvo*, Latin.]

1. To preserve from danger or destruction.

Let me die ere men can say God *save* the queen. *Shakspeare.*

One shall cry, yet cannot he answer, nor *save* him out of his trouble. *Isaiah.*

A wond'rous ark,
To *save* himself and household from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milton.*

The circling streams, once thought but pools of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall *save.* *Dryden.*

Will no superiour genius snatch the quill,
And *save* me on the brink from writing ill? *Young.*

2. To preserve finally from eternal death.

Whatsoever we read in Scripture concerning the endless love and *saving* mercy which God sheweth towards his church, the only proper subject thereof is this church. *Hooker.*

There are some that will be *saved*, and some that will be damned. *Shakspeare.*

We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe, to the *saving* of the soul. *Hebrews.*

His merits *save* them. *Milton.*

He who feareth God, and worketh righteousness, and perseveres in the faith and duties of our religion, shall certainly be *saved.* *Rogers.*

3. Not to spend or lose; to hinder from being spent or lost.

We may be confident whatever God does is intended for our good, and whatever we interpret otherwise we can get nothing by replning, nor *save* any thing by resisting. *Temple.*

With your cost you terminate the cause,
And *save* th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are travers'd, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryd.*

4. To reserve or lay by.

He shall not feel quietness, he shall not *save* of that which he desired. *Job.*

They meanly pilfer, as they bravely fought;
Now save a nation, and now *save* a groat. *Pope.*

When Hopkins dies, an hundred lights attend
The wretch, who living *sav'd* a candle's end. *Pope.*

5. To spare; to excuse.

Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryden.*

Our author *saves* me the comparison with tragedy. *Dryden.*

These sinews are not so much unstrung,
To fail me when my master should be serv'd;
And when they are, then will I steal to death,
Silent and unobserv'd, to *save* his tears. *Dryd.*

6. To salve; to reconcile.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To *save* appearances: how gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick. *Milton.*

7. To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose.

The same persons, who were chief confidents to Cromwell, foreseeing a restoration, seized the castles in Ireland, just *saving* the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient. *Swift.*

To SAVE. *v. n.* To be cheap.

Brass ordnance *saveth* in the quantity of the material, and in the charge of mounting and carriage. *Bacon.*

SAVE. *adv.* [This word, adverbially used, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including. It is now little used.

But being all defeated, *save* a few,
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herself she slew. *Spenser.*

All the conspirators, *save* only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæsar. *Shak.*

He never put down a near servant, *save* only Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon.*

How have I then with whom to hold converse,
Save with the creatures which I made? *Milton.*

SA'VEALL. *n. s.* [*save* and *all.*] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SA'VER. *n. s.* [from *save.*]

1. Preserver: rescuer.

They were manifoldly acknowledged the *savers* of that country. *Sidney.*

2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.

Laws of arms permit each injur'd man
To make himself a *saver* where he can. *Dryd.*

Who dares affirm this is no pious age,
When charity begins to tread the stage?
When actors, who at best are hardly *savers*,
Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift.*

3. A good husband.

4. One who lays up and grows rich.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than a *saver*; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his garrisons and his feastings soaked his exchequer. *Wotton.*

SA'VIN. *n. s.* [*sabina*, Lat. *savin, sabin*, Fr.] A plant.

SA'VING. *adj.* [from *save.*]

1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.

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She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbuthnot.*

Be *saving* of your candle. *Swift.*

2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful.

Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addison.*

SA'VING. *adv.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the verb *save* adverbially used.] With exception in favour of.

All this world's glory seemeth vain,
And all their shows but shadows, *saving* she. *Spenser.*

Such laws cannot be abrogated, *saving* only by whom they were made; because the intent of them being known unto none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is requisite they should endure. *Hooker.*

Saving the reverence due to so great a man, I doubt not but they did all creep out of their holes. *Ray.*

SA'VING. *n. s.* [from *save*.]

1. Escape of expence; somewhat preserved from being spent.

It is a great *saving* in all such lights, if they can be made as fair and right as others, and yet last longer. *Bacon.*

By reducing interest to four *per cent.* there was a considerable *saving* to the nation; but this year they give six. *Addison.*

2. Exception in favour.

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty; for integrity must be supported against all violence. *L'Estrange.*

SA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *saving*.] With parsimony.

SA'VINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *saving*.]

1. Parsimony; frugality.

2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SA'VIOUR. *n. s.* [*sauveur*, Fr.] Redeemer; he that has graciously saved mankind from eternal death.

So judg'd he man, both judge and *Saviour* sent. *Milton.*

However consonant to reason his precepts appeared, nothing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their God and *Saviour*, but their being firmly persuaded of the miracles he wrought. *Addison.*

To SA'UNTER. *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*, from idle people who roved about the country, and asked charity under pretence of going *à la sainte terre*, to the holy land; or *sans terre*, as having no settled home.]

1. To wander about idly.

The cormorant is still *sauntering* by the sea-side, to see if he can find any of his brass cast up. *L'Estrange.*

Tell me why, *saunt'ring* thus from place to place,
I meet thee, Nævolus, with clouded face? *Dryd.*

So the young 'squire, when first he comes
From country school to Will's or Tom's,
Without one notion of his own,
He *saunters* wildly up and down. *Prior.*

Here *saunt'ring* 'prentices o'er Otway weep. *Gay.*

Led by my hand, he *saunter'd* Europe round,
And gather'd ev'ry vice in ev'ry ground. *Dunciad.*

2. To loiter; to linger.

Though putting the mind upon an unusual stress that may discourage, ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it into a lazy *sauntering* about ordinary things. *Locke.*

If men were weaned from their *sauntering* humour, wherein they let a good part of their lives run uselessly away, they would acquire skill in hundreds of things. *Locke.*

The brainless stripling
Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;
A *saunt'ring* tribe! such born to wide estates,
With yea and no in senates hold debates. *Tickel.*

SA'VORY. *n. s.* [*savorée*, French; *satureia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'VOUR. *n. s.* [*saveur*, French.]

1. Scent; odour.

What *savour* is better, if physick be true,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Tusser.*

Benzo calls its smell a tartareous and hellish *savour*. *Abbot.*

Turn then my freshest reputation to
A *savour* that may strike the dullest nostril. *Shakspeare.*

I smell sweet *savours*, and I feel soft things. *Shakspeare.*

That Jews stink naturally, that is, that there is in their race an evil *savour*, is a received opinion we know not how to admit. *Brown.*

Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile salt of a grateful *savour*, are heating. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Taste; power of affecting the palate.

I taste
The *savour* of death from all things. *Milton.*

A directer influence from the sun gives fruit a better *savour* and a greater worth. *South.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*savourer*, French; from the noun.]

1. To have any particular smell or taste.

2. To betoken; to have an appearance or intellectual taste of something.

This ripping of ancestors is very pleasing, and *savoureth* of good conceit and some reading. *Spenser.*

The duke's answers to his appeachments are very diligently and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all *savour* of an humble spirit. *Wotton.*

That *savours* only of rancour and pride. *Milt.*

If 't were a secret that concern'd my life,
This boldness might become thee;
But such unnecessary rudeness *savours*
Of some design. *Denham.*

I have rejected every thing that *savours* of party. *Addison.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*

1. To like; to taste or smell with delight.

Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile;
Filths *savour* but themselves. *Shakspeare.*

2. To exhibit taste of.

Thou *savourest* not the things that be of God. *Matthew.*

SA'VOURILY. *adv.* [from *savoury*.]

1. With gust; with appetite.

The collation he fell to very *savourily*. *L'Estr.*

This mufti is some English renegado, he talks so *savourily* of toaping. *Dryden.*

2. With a pleasing relish.

There 's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When silly plays so *savourily* go down. *Dryden.*

SA'VOURINESS *n. s.* [from *savoury*.]

1. Taste pleasing and picquant.

2. Pleasing smell.

SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*savoureux*, French; from *savour*.]

1. Pleasing to the smell.

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The pleasant *savoury* smell
So quicken'd appetite, that I
Could not but taste! *Milton.*
From the boughs a *savoury* odour blown,
Grateful to appetite! more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milt.*

2. Picquant to the taste.
Savoury meat, such as my father loveth. *Genesis.*
The *savoury* pulp they chew. *Milton.*

SAVO'Y. *n. s.* [*brassica sabaudica*, Latin.] A sort of colewort.

SA'USAGE. *n. s.* [*saucisse*, French; *salsum*, Latin.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice; sometimes it is stuffed into the guts of fowls, and sometimes only rolled in flower.

SAW. The preterit of *see*.
I never *saw* 'till now
Sight more detestable. *Milton.*

SAW. *n. s.* [*sawe*, Danish; ȝaȝa, or ȝiȝe, Saxon; *scie*, French.]

1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut.
The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the *saw*, and not towards the handle of the *saw*, or straight between the handle and end; because the *saw* is designed to act only in its progress forwards, a man having in that more strength than he can have in drawing back his *saw*, and therefore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly off the unsawn stuff, which enables him the longer to continue his several progressions of the *saw*. *Moxon.*
The roach is a leather-mouth'd fish, and has *saw*-like teeth in his throat. *Walton.*
Then *saws* were tooth'd, and sounding axes made. *Dryden.*
If they cannot cut,
His *saws* are toothless, and his hatchets lead. *Pope.*

2. [ȝaȝa, Saxon; *saeghe*, Dutch.] A saying; a maxim; a sentence; an axiom; a proverb.
Good king, that must approve the common *saw*:
Thou out of Heaven's benediction com'st
To the warm sun! *Shakspeare.*
From the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all *saws* of books. *Shakspeare.*
His weapons, holy *saws* of sacred writ. *Shak.*
Strict age and sour severity,
With their grave *saws*, in slumber lie. *Milton.*

To SAW. *v. a.* part. *sawed* and *sawn*. [*scier*, French; from the noun.] To cut timber or other matter with a saw.
They were stoned, they were *sawn* asunder. *Hebrews.*
A carpenter, after he hath *sawn* down a tree, and wrought it handsomely, sets it in a wall. *Wisdom.*
Master-workmen, when they direct any of their underlings to *saw* a piece of stuff, have several phrases for the *sawing* of it: they seldom say, *saw* the piece of stuff; but, draw the *saw* through it; give the piece of stuff a kerf. *Moxon.*
It is an incalescency, from a swift motion, such as that of running, threshing, or *sawing*. *Ray.*
If I cut my finger, I shall as certainly feel pain as if my soul was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *sawn* through. *Collier.*

SA'WDUST. *n. s.* [*saw* and *dust*.] Dust made by the attrition of the saw.
If the membrane be fouled by the *sawdust* of the bone, wipe it off with a sponge. *Wiseman.*
Rotten *sawdust*, mixed with earth, enriches it very much. *Mortimer.*

SA'WFISH. *n. s.* [*saw* and *fish*.] A sort of fish with a kind of dentated horn.

SA'WPIT. *n. s.* [*saw* and *pit*.] Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men.
Let them from forth a *sawpit* rush at once
With some diffused song. *Shakspeare.*
They colour it by laying it in a *sawpit* that hath oak saw-dust therein. *Mortimer.*

SAW-WORT. *n. s.* [*serratula*, Latin.] A plant like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having smaller heads, and from the knapweed, in having the borders of the leaves cut into small sharp segments, resembling the teeth of a saw. *Miller.*

SAW-WREST. *n. s.* [*saw* and *wrest*.] A sort of tool.
With the *saw-wrest* they set the teeth of the saw; that is, they put one of the notches of the wrest between the first two teeth on the blade of the saw, and then turn the handle horizontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the saw; and that at once turns the first tooth somewhat towards you, and the second tooth from you. *Moxon.*

SA'WER. } *n. s.* [*scieur*, French; from
SA'WYER. } *saw*.] One whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams.
The pit-saw is used by joiners, when what they have to do may be as soon done at home as send it to the *sawyers*. *Moxon.*

SA'XIFRAGE. *n. s.* [*saxifrage*, French; *saxifraga*, Latin.] A plant.
Saxifrage, *quasi saxum frangere*, to break the stone, is applicable to any thing having this property; but is a term most commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtues to this effect. *Quincy.*

SA'XIFRAGE, *Meadow*. *n. s.* [*silaum*, Latin.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGOUS. *adj.* [*saxum* and *frango*, Latin.] Dissolvent of the stone.
Because goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the stone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and so it came to be ordered that the goats should be fed on *saxifragous* herbs, and such as are conceived of power to break the stone. *Brown.*

To SAY. *v. a.* pret. *said*. [ȝecȝan, Sax. *seggen*, Dutch.]

1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell.
Say it out, Diggon, whatever it hight. *Spenser.*
In this slumbry agitation what have you heard her *say*? *Shakspeare.*
Speak unto Solomon; for he will not *say* thee nay. 1 *Kings.*
Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *Mark.*

2. To allege by way of argument.
After all can be *said* against a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of. *Tillotson.*
In vain shall we attempt to justify ourselves, as the rich young man in the gospel did, by appealing to the great duties of the law; unless we can *say* somewhat more, even that we have been liberal in our distributions to the poor. *Atterbury.*

3. To tell in any manner.
With flying speed, and seeming great pretence,
Came messenger with letters which his message *said*. *Fairy Queen.*

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4. To repeat; to rehearse: as, to *say* a part; to *say* a lesson.
5. To pronounce without singing.
Then shall be *said* or sung as follows. *Common Prayer.*

To SAY. *v. n.*

1. To speak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate.
He *said*, moreover, I have somewhat to *say* unto thee; and she *said*, *say* on. 1 *Kings.*
The council-table and star-chamber hold, as Thucydides *said* of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleased, and for just that which profited. *Clarendon.*
The lion here has taken his right measures; that is to *say*, he has made a true judgment. *L'Estrange.*
Of some propositions it may be difficult to *say* whether they affirm or deny; as when we *say*, Plato was no fool. *Watts.*
2. In poetry, *say* is often used before a question; tell.
Say first what cause
Mov'd our grand parents to fall off? *Milton.*
Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well spent? *Swift.*
And who more blest, who chain'd his country; *say*,
Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day? *Pope.*

SAY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A speech; what one has to say.
He no sooner said out his *say*, but up rises a cunning snap. *L'Estrange.*
2. [for *assay*.] Sample.
So good a *say* invites the eye,
A little downward to espy
The lively clusters of her breasts. *Sidney.*
Since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,
And that thy tongue some *'say* of breeding breathes,
By rule of knighthood I disdain. *Shakspeare.*
3. Trial by a sample.
This gentleman having brought that earth to the publick *'say* masters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fusion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux separated a third part of pure gold. *Boyle.*
4. [*soie*, French.] Silk. Obsolete.
5. A kind of woollen stuff.

SA'YING. *n. s.* [from *say*.] Expression; words; opinion sententiously delivered.
I thank thee, Brutus,
That thou hast prov'd Lucilius' *saying* true. *Shak.*
Moses fled at this *saying*, and was a stranger in Midian. *Acts.*
Many are the *sayings* of the wise,
Extolling patience as the truest fortitude. *Milt.*
Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plausible *sayings*, such as this, that if evils are long, they are but light. *Tillotson.*
We poetick folks, who must restrain
Our measur'd *sayings* in an equal chain,
Have troubles utterly unknown to those,
Who let their fancy loose in rambling prose. *Prior.*
The sacred function can never be hurt by their *sayings*, if not first reproached by our doings. *Atterbury.*

SCAB. *n. s.* [ȝcæb, Saxon; *scabbia*, Ital. *schabbe*, Dutch; *scabies*, Latin.]

1. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter.
What 's the matter, you dissentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves *scabs*? *Shakspeare.*
That free from gouts thou may'st preserve thy care,
And clear from *scabs* produc'd by freezing air. *Dryden.*
2. The itch or mange of horses.
3. A paltry fellow, so named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.
I would thou did'st itch from head to foot, and I had the scratching of thee; I would make thee the loathsom'st *scab* in Greece. *Shakspeare.*
Well said, Wart, thou art a good *scab*: there is a tester for thee. *Shakspeare.*
One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by jowl, with a *scab* of a currier. *L'Estrange.*
This vap'ring *scab* must needs devise
To ape the thunder of the skies. *Swift.*

SCA'BBARD. *n. s.* [*schap*, German. *Junius.*] The sheath of a sword.
Enter fortune's gate,
Nor in thy *scabbard* sheath that famous blade,
'Till settled be thy kingdom and estate. *Fairfax.*
What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well to keep 'em veil'd; they are too sharp to be trusted out o' th' *scabbard*. *Dryden.*

SCA'BBED. *adj.* [from *scab*.]

1. Covered or diseased with scabs.
The briar fruit makes those that eat them *scabbed*. *Bacon.*
2. Paltry; sorry; vile; worthless.
To you such *scabb'd* harsh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young soldiers at their exercisings gnaw. *Dryd.*

SCA'BBEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *scabbed*.] The state of being scabbed.

SCA'BBINESS. *n. s.* [from *scabby*.] The quality of being scabby.

SCA'BBY. *adj.* [from *scab*.] Diseased with scabs.
Her writhled skin, as rough as mapple rind,
So *scabby* was, that would have loath'd all woman-kind. *Fairy Queen.*
A *scabby* tetter on their pelts will stick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*
If the grazier should bring me one wether, fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to restore my money for those that were lean, shorn, or *scabby*, I would be none of his customer. *Swift.*

SCA'BIOUS. *adj.* [*scabiosus*, Lat.] Itchy; leprous.
In the spring, *scabious* eruptions upon the skin were epidemical, from the acidity of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'BIOUS. *n. s.* [*scabieuse*, French; *scabiosa*, Latin.] A plant.

SCA'BROUS. *adj.* [*scabreux*, French; *scober*, Latin.]

1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface.
Urine, black and bloody, is occasioned by something sharp or *scabrous* wounding the small blood-vessels: if the stone is smooth and well bedded, this may not happen. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Harsh; unmusical.
Lucretius is *scabrous* and rough in these: he seeks them, as some do Chaucerisms, which were better expunged. *Ben Jonson.*

SCA'BROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *scabrous*.] Roughness; ruggedness.

SCA'BWORT. *n. s.* [*helenium*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

SCAD. *n. s.* A kind of fish. Probably the same with *shad*.

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Of round fish there are sprat, barn, smelts, and *scad*. *Carew.*

SCAFFOLD. *n. s.* [*eschafaut*, French; *schavot*, Dutch; from *schauwen*, to show.]

1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators.

Pardon
The flat unraised spirit, that hath dar'd
On this unworthy *scaffold* to bring forth
So great an object. *Shakspeare.*

The throng
On banks and *scaffolds* under sky might stand. *Milton.*

2. The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors.

Fortune smiling at her fortune therein, that a *scaffold* of execution should grow a *scaffold* of coronation. *Sidney.*

3. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen.

These outward beauties are but the props and *scaffolds*
On which we build our love, which, now made perfect,
Stands without those supports. *Denham.*

Sylla added three hundred commons to the senate; then abolished the office of tribune, as being only a *scaffold* to tyranny, whereof he had no further use. *Swift.*

To SCA'FFOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with frames of timber.

SCA'FFOLDAGE. *n. s.* [from *scaffold*.] Gallery; hollow floor.

A strutting player doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue and sound,
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the *scaffoldage*. *Shakspeare.*

SCA'FFOLDING. *n. s.* [from *scaffold*.]

1. Temporary frames or stages.

What are riches, empire, power,
But steps by which we climb to rise, and reach
Our wish? and, that obtain'd, down with the *scaffolding*
Of sceptres and of thrones. *Congreve.*

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this *scaffolding* of the body, may discover the inward structure. *Pope.*

2. Buildings slightly erected.

Send forth your lab'ring thought;
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling whirlpools, and of spheres of smoke:
Yet this solution but once more affords
New change of terms and *scaffolding* of words. *Prior.*

SCALA'DE. } *n. s.* [French; *scalada*, Spa-
SCALA'DO. } nish, from *scala*, Latin, a ladder.] A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls.

What can be more strange than that we should within two months have won one town of importance by *scalade*, battered and assaulted another, and overthrown great forces in the field? *Bacon.*

Thou raisedst thy voice to record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal *scalade* of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'LARY. *adj.* [from *scala*, Latin.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

He made at nearer distances certain elevated places and *scalary* ascents, that they might better ascend or mount their horses. *Brown.*

To SCALD. *v. a.* [*scaldare*, Italian; *calidus*, Latin.]

1. To burn with hot liquor.

I am *scalded* with my violent motion,
And spleen of speed to see you. *Shakspeare.*

O majesty!
When thou do'st pinch thy bearer, thou do'st sit
Like a'rich armour worn in heat of day,
That *scalds* with safety. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art a soul in bliss; but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears
Do *scald* like molten lead. *Shakspeare.*

Here the blue flames of *scalding* brimstone fall,
Involving swiftly in one ruin all. *Cowley.*

That I grieve, 'tis true;
But 'tis a grief of fury, not despair!
And if a manly drop or two fall down,
It *scalds* along my cheeks, like the greenwood,
That, sputt'ring in the flame, works outward into tears. *Dryden.*

It depends not on his will to persuade himself, that what actually *scalds* him feels cold. *Locke.*

Warm cataplasms discuss; but *scalding* hot may confirm the tumour: heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce concretions. *Arbuthnot.*

The best thing we can do with Wood is to *scald* him;
For which operation there's nothing more proper
Than the liquor he deals in, his own melted copper. *Swift.*

2. A provincial phrase in husbandry.

In Oxfordshire, the sour land they fallow when the sun is pretty high, which they call a *scalding* fallow. *Mortimer.*

SCALD. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Scurf on the head.

Her head, altogether bald,
Was overgrown with scurff and filthy *scald*. *Spens.*

SCALD. *adj.* Paltry; sorry; scurvy.

Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like strumpets, and *scald* rhymers
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakspeare.*

SCA'LDHEAD. *n. s.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick. *Hicks.*] A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab.

The serum is corrupted by the infection of the touch of a salt humour, to which the scab, pox, and *scaldhead*, are referable. *Floyer.*

SCALE. *n. s.* [*scale*, Saxon; *schael*, Dutch; *skal*, Islandick.]

1. A balance; a vessel suspended by a beam against another vessel; the dish of a balance.

If thou tak'st more
Or less than just a pound, if the *scale* turn
But in the estimation of a hair,
Thou diest. *Shakspeare.*

Your vows to her and me, put in two *scales*,
Will even weigh, and both as light as tales. *Shakspeare.*

Here 's an equivocator, that could swear, in both the *scales*, against either *scale*. *Shakspeare.*

Long time in even *scale*
The battle hung. *Milton.*

The world's *scales* are even; what the maid
In one place gets, another quits again. *Cleaveland.*

The *scales* are turn'd, her kindness weighs no more
Now than my vows. *Waller.*

In full assemblies let the crowd prevail;
I weigh no merit by the common *scale*,
The conscience is the test. *Dryden.*

If we consider the dignity of an intelligent being, and put that in the *scales* against brute inanimate matter, we may affirm, without overvaluing human nature, that the soul of one virtuous and religious man is of greater worth and excellency than the sun and his planets. *Bentley.*

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2. The sign Libra in the zodiack.
Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims
The *scales*, as the just product of his flames.
Creech.

3. [*escaille*, French; *squama*, Lat.] Small shell or crust, of which many lying one over another make the coats of fishes.
He puts him on a coat of mail,
Which was made of fish's *scale*. *Drayton.*
Standing aloof, with lead they bruise the *scales*,
And tear the flesh of the incensed whales. *Waller.*

4. Any thing exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina.
Take jet and the *scales* of iron, and with a wet feather, when the smith hath taken an heat, take up the *scales* that fly from the iron, and those *scales* you shall grind upon your painter's stone. *Peacham.*
When a *scale* of bone is taken out of a wound, burning retards the separation. *Sharp.*

5. [*scala*, a ladder, Lat.] Ladder; means of ascent.
Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his seat
In reason, and is judicious; is the *scale*
By which to heav'nly love thou may'st ascend. *Milton.*
On the bendings of these mountains the marks of several ancient *scales* of stairs may be seen, by which they used to ascend them. *Addison.*

6. The act of storming by ladders.
Others to a city strong
Lay siege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, *scale*, and mine
Assaulting. *Milton.*

7. Regular gradation; a regular series rising like a ladder.
Well hast thou the *scale* of nature set,
From centre to circumference; whereon
In contemplation of created things,
By steps we may ascend to God. *Milton.*
The *scale* of the creatures is a matter of high speculation. *Grew.*
The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the *scale* of being. *Addison.*
All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful analogy to one another, and to their mighty original, whose images are more or less expressive, according to their several gradations in the *scale* of beings. *Cheyne.*
We believe an invisible world, and a *scale* of spiritual beings all nobler than ourselves. *Bentley.*
Far as creation's ample range extends,
The *scale* of sensual mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*

8. A figure subdivided by lines like the steps of a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the thing represented.
The map of London was set out in the year 1658, by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a *scale* of yards. *Graunt.*

9. The series of harmonick or musical proportions.
The bent of his thoughts and reasonings run up and down this *scale*, that no people can be happy but under good governments. *Temple.*

10. Any thing marked at equal distances.
They take the flow o' th' Nile
By certain *scale* i' th' pyramid: they know
By th' height, the lowness, or the mean, if dearth
Or foison follow. *Shakspeare.*

To SCALE. *v. a.* [*scalare*, Italian.]

1. [from *scala*, a *ladder*.] To climb as by ladders.
Often have I *scal'd* the craggy oak,
All to dislodge the raven of her nest;
How have I wearied, with many a stroke,
The stately walnut-tree, the while the rest
Under the tree fell all for nuts at strife! *Spenser.*
They assailed the breach, and others with their scaling ladders *scaled* the walls. *Knolles.*
The way seems difficult, and steep, to *scale*
With upright wing against a higher foe. *Milton.*
Heav'n with these engines had been *scal'd*,
When mountains heap'd on mountains fail'd. *Waller.*
When the bold Typhœus *scal'd* the sky,
And forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The lesser gods all suffer'd. *Dryden.*

2. [from *scale*, a *balance*.] To measure or compare; to weigh.
You have found,
Scaling his present bearing with his past,
That he 's your fixed enemy. *Shakspeare.*

3. [from *scale* of a fish.] To strip of scales; to take off in a thin lamina.
Raphael was sent to *scale* away the whiteness of Tobit's eyes. *Tobit.*

4. To pare off a surface.
If all the mountains were *scaled*, and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface. *Burnet.*

To SCALE. *v. n.* To pecl off in thin particles.
Those that cast their shell are the lobster and crab; the old skins are found, but the old shells never; so as it is like they *scale* off, and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon.*

SCA'LED. *adj.* [from *scale*.] Squamous; having scales like fishes.
Half my Egypt was submerg'd, and made
A cistern for *scal'd* snakes. *Shakspeare.*

SCALE'NE. n. s. [French; *scalenum*, Lat.] In geometry, a triangle that has its three sides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

SCA'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *scaly*.] The state of being scaly.

SCALL. *n. s.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick. See SCALDHEAD.] Leprosy; morbid baldness.
Upon thy bald hede maist thou have the *scall*. *Chaucer.*
It is a dry *scall*, a leprosy upon the head. *Lev.*

SCA'LLION. *n. s.* [*scalogna*, Italian; *ascalonia*, Latin.] A kind of onion.

SCA'LLOP. *n. s.* [*escallop*, French.] A fish with a hollow pectinated shell.
So th' emperour Caligula,
That triumph'd o'er the British sea,
Engag'd his legions in fierce bustles
With periwincles, prawns, and muscles;
And led his troops with furious gallops,
To charge whole regiments of *scallops*. *Hudibras.*
The sand is in Scilly glistering, which may be occasioned from freestone mingled with white *scallop* shells. *Mortimer.*

To SCA'LLOP. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with segments of circles.

SCALP. *n. s.* [*schelpe*, Dutch, a shell; *scalpo*, Italian.]

1. The scull; the cranium; the bone that encloses the brain.
High brandishing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his crested *scalp* so sore did smite,
That to the scull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Queen.*
If the fracture be not complicated with a wound of the *scalp*, or the wound is too small to admit of the operation, the fracture must be laid bare by taking away a large piece of the *scalp*. *Sharp.*

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2. The integuments of the head:
White beards have arm'd their thin and hairless *scalps*
Against thy majesty. *Shakspeare.*
The hairy *scalps*
Are whirl'd aloof, while numerous trunks bestrow
Th' ensanguin'd field. *Philips.*

To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the scull of its integuments.
We seldom enquire for a fracture of the scull by *scalping*, but that the scalp itself is contused. *Sharp.*

SCALPEL. n. s. [French; *scalpellum*, Latin.] An instrument used to scrape a bone by chirurgeons.

SCA'LY. *adj.* [from *scale.*] Covered with scales.
The river horse and *scaly* crocodile. *Milton.*
His awful summons they so soon obey;
So hear the *scaly* herd when Proteus blows,
And so to pasture follow through the sea. *Dryd.*
A *scaly* fish with a forked tail. *Woodward.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. n.* [This word, which is scarcely in use, has much exercised the etymological sagacity of *Meric Casaubon*; but, as is usual, to no purpose.]
1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to scramble; to get by struggling with others.
Have fresh chaff in the bin,
And somewhat to *scamble* for hog and for hen. *Tusser.*
Scambling, out-facing, fashion-mong'ring boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and slander. *Shakspeare.*
That self bill is urg'd, and had against us past,
But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of further question. *Shakspeare.*
He was no sooner entered into the town but a *scambling* soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or a drunken fashion. *Wotton.*
2. To shift awkwardly.
Some *scambling* shifts may be made without them. *More.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.
My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled* and cut before it was at its growth. *Mortimer.*

SCA'MBLER. *n. s.* [Scottish.] A bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.

SCA'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *scambling.*] With turbulence and noise; with intrusive audaciousness.

SCAMMO'NIATE. *adj.* [from *scammony.*] Made with scammony.
It may be excited by a local, *scammoniate*, or other acrimonious medicines. *Wiseman.*

SCA'MMONY. *n. s.* [Latin; *scammonée*, French.] A concreted resinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a greyish-brown colour, and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Asia. *Trevoux.*

To SCA'MPER. *v. n.* [*schampen*, Dutch; *scampare*, Italian.] To fly with speed and trepidation.
A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scampered* away with him. *L'Estrange.*
You will suddenly take a resolution, in your cabinet of Highlanders, to *scamper* off with your new crown. *Addison.*
Be quick, nay very quick, or he 'll approach,
And, as you 're *scamp'ring*, stop you in your couch. *King.*

To SCAN. *v. a.* [*scandre*, Fr. *scando*, Lat.]
1. To examine a verse by counting the feet.
Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song
First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to *scan*
With Midas' ears, committing short and long. *Milton.*
They *scan* their verses upon their fingers. *Welsh.*
2. To examine nicely.
So he goes to heav'n,
And so am I reveng'd: that would be *scann'd.* *Shakspeare.*
The rest the great architect
Did wisely to conceal; and not divulge
His secrets to be *scann'd* by them, who ought
Rather admire. *Milton.*
Every man has guilt, which he desires should not be rigorously *scanned*; and therefore, by the rule of charity and justice, ought not to do that which he would not suffer. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
At the final reckoning, when all men's actions shall be *scanned* and judged, the great King shall pass his sentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do. *Calamy.*
Sir Roger exposing his palm, they crumpled it into all shapes, and diligently *scanned* every wrinkle that could be made in it. *Addison.*
One moment and one thought might let him *scan*
The various turns of life, and fickle state of man. *Prior.*
The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be *scanned* and sifted. *Atterbury.*

SCA'NDAL. *n. s.* [σκάνδαλον; *scandle*, Fr.]
1. Offence given by the faults of others.
His lustful orgies he enlarg'd
Even to the hill of *scandal*, by the grove
Of Moloch homicide. *Milton.*
2. Reproachful aspersion; opprobrious censure; infamy.
If black *scandal*, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the sequel of your imposition,
Your mere enforcement shall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof. *Shak.*
My known virtue is from *scandal* free,
And leaves no shadow for your calumny. *Dryd.*
In the case of *scandal*, we are to reflect how men ought to judge. *Rogers.*

To SCA'NDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults.
You repin'd,
Scandal'd the suppliants; for the people call'd them
Time-pleasers, flatterers. *Shakspeare.*
I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
And after *scandal* them. *Shakspeare.*

To SCA'NDALIZE. *v. a.* [σκανδαλίζω; *scandaliser*, French; from *scandal.*]
1. To offend by some action supposed criminal.
I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things? Among ourselves, that agree in this use, no man will say that one of us is offensive and scandalous unto another. *Hooker.*
It had the excuse of some bashfulness, and care not to *scandalize* others. *Hammond.*
Whoever considers the injustice of some ministers, in those intervals of parliament, will not be *scandalized* at the warmth and vivacity of those meetings. *Clarendon.*

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2. To reproach; to disgrace; to defame.
Thou do'st appear to *scandalize*
The publick right, and common cause of kings. *Daniel.*
Many were *scandalized* at the personal slander and reflection flung out by *scandalizing* libellers. *Addison.*

SCA'NDALOUS. *adj.* [*scandaleux*, French; from *scandal*.]
1. Giving publick offence.
Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God: all things in order, and with seemliness. *Hooker.*
Something savouring
Of tyranny, which will ignoble make you,
Yea, *scandalous* to the world. *Shakspeare.*
2. Opprobrious; disgraceful.
3. Shameful; openly vile.
You know the *scandalous* meanness of that proceeding, which was used. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scandalous*.]
1. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence.
His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station; noise, brutality, and obsceneness. *Swift.*
2. Censoriously; opprobriously.
Shun their fault, who, *scandalously* nice,
Will needs mistake an author into vice. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *scandalous*.] The quality of giving publick offence.

SCA'NSION. *n. s.* [*scansio*, Latin.] The act or practice of scanning a verse.

To SCANT. *v. a.* [ȝeȝcænan, Saxon, to break; *skaaner*, Danish, to spare.] To limit; to straiten.
You think
I will your serious and great business *scant*,
For she is with me. *Shakspeare.*
They need rather to be *scanted* in their nourishment than replenished, to have them sweet. *Bacon.*
We might do well to think with ourselves, what time of stay we would demand, and he bade us not to *scant* ourselves. *Bacon.*
Looking on things through the wrong end of the perspective, which *scants* their dimensions, we neglect and contemn them. *Glanville.*
Starve them,
For fear the rankness of the swelling womb
Should *scant* the passage, and confine the room. *Dryden.*
I am *scanted* in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden.*

SCANT. *adj.* [from the verb.]
1. Not plentiful; scarce; less than what is proper or competent.
White is a penurious colour, and where moisture is *scant*: so blue violets, and other flowers, if they be starved, turn pale and white. *Bacon.*
A single violet transplant:
The strength, the colour, and the size,
All which before was poor and *scant*,
Redoubles still and multiplies. *Donne.*
To find out that,
In such a *scant* allowance of star-light,
Would over-task the best land-pilot's art. *Milt.*
2. Wary; not liberal; parsimonious.
From this time,
Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence. *Shakspeare.*

SCANT. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly. Obsolete.
The people, beside their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankers *scant* twenty shillings for thirty. *Camden.*
We *scant* read in any writer, that there have been seen any people upon the south coast. *Abbot.*
A wild pamphlet, besides other malignities, would *scant* allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*
O'er yonder hill does *scant* the dawn appear. *Gay.*

SCA'NTILY. *adv.* [from *scanty*.]
1. Narrowly; not plentifully.
2. Sparingly; niggardly.
He spoke
Scantily of me, when perforce he could not
But pay me terms of honour. *Shakspeare.*

SCA'NTINESS. *n. s.* [from *scanty*.]
1. Narrowness; want of space; want of compass.
Virgil has sometimes two of them in a line; but the *scantiness* of our heroick verse is not capable of receiving more than one. *Dryden.*
2. Want of amplitude or greatness; want of liberality.
Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb. *South.*

SCA'NTLET. *n. s.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *scantling*.] A small pattern; a small quantity; a little piece.
While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter *scantlet*, 'till they came to that time of life which they now have. *Hale.*

SCA'NTLING. *n. s.* [*eschantillon*, French; *ciantellino*, Italian.]
1. A quantity cut for a particular purpose.
'T is hard to find out a woman that 's of a just *scantling* for her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of. *L'Estrange.*
2. A certain proportion.
The success,
Although particular, shall give a *scantling*
Of good or bad unto the general. *Shakspeare.*
3. A small quantity.
Reduce desires to narrow *scantlings* and small proportions. *Taylor.*
A *scantling* of wit lay gasping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbish. *Dryden.*
In this narrow *scantling* of capacity, we enjoy but one pleasure at once. *Locke.*

SCA'NTLY. *adv.* [from *scant*.]
1. Scarcely; hardly. Obsolete.
England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, because it contained in the ecclesiastical division two large provinces, which had their several *legati nati*; whereas France had *scantly* one. *Camden.*
2. Narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude.
My eager love, I 'll give myself the lie;
The very hope is a full happiness,
Yet *scantly* measures what I shall possess. *Dryd.*

SCA'NTNESS. *n. s.* [from *scant*.] Narrowness; meanness; smallness.
He was a man fierce, and of no evil disposition, saving that he thought *scantness* of estate too great an evil. *Hayward.*
Did we but compare the miserable *scantness* of our capacities with the vast profundity of things, truth and modesty would teach us wary language. *Glanville.*

SCA'NTY. *adj.* [The same with *scant*.]
1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude; short of quantity sufficient.
As long as one can increase the number, he

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will think the idea he hath a little too *scanty* for positive infinity. *Locke.*

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*; for he had not the possession of a foot of land, 'till he bought a field of the sons of Heth. *Locke.*

Now *scantier* limits the proud arch confine,
And scarce are seen the prostrate Nile and Rhine;
A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample.

Their language being *scanty*, and accommodated only to the few necessaries of a needy simple life, had no words in it to stand for a thousand. *Locke.*

There remained few marks of the old tradition, so they had narrow and *scanty* conceptions of providence. *Woodward.*

3. Sparingly; niggardly; parsimonious

In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too *scanty* of words, but rather become copious in your language. *Watts.*

They with such *scanty* wages pay
The bondage and the slavery of years. *Swift.*

To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from escape.] To escape; to miss; to avoid; to shun; not to incur; to fly.

What, have I *scaped* love-letters in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakspeare.*

I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *scape* hanging. *Shakspeare.*

What can *'scape* the eye
Of God all-seeing? *Milton.*

To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.

Could they not fall unpity'd on the plain,
But, slain, revive, and, taken, *scape* again? *Dryd.*

SCAPE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Escape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of safety.

I spoke of most disast'rous chances,
Of hair-breadth *scapes* in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakspeare.*

2. Means of escape; evasion.

Having purpos'd falsehood, you
Can have no way but falsehood to be true!
Vain lunatick, against these *scapes* I could
Dispute, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*

3. Negligent freak; deviation from regularity.

No natural exhalation in the sky,
No *scape* of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. *Shakspeare.*

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness.

A bearne! a very pretty bearne! sure some *scape:* though I am not bookish, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the *scape.* *Shakspeare.*

Thou lurk'dst
In valley or green meadow, to way-lay
Some beauty rare, Calisto, Clymene:
Too long thou laid'st thy *scapes* on names ador'd. *Milton.*

SCA'PULA. n. s. [Lat.] The shoulder-blade.

The heat went off from the parts, and spread up higher to the breast and *scapula.* *Wiseman.*

SCA'PULAR. } *adj.* [*scapulaire*, Fr. from
SCA'PULARY. } *scapula*, Lat.] Relating or belonging to the shoulders.

The humours dispersed through the branches of the axillary artery to the *scapulary* branches. *Wiseman.*

The viscera were counterpoised with the weight of the *scapular* part. *Derham.*

SCAR *n. s.* [from *eschar*, *escare*, French; ἐσχάρα.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix.

Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some *scar* of it. *Shakspeare.*

The soft delicious air,
To heal the *scars* of these corrosive fires,
Shall breathe her balm *Milton.*

It may be struck out of the omniscience of God, and leave no *scar* nor blemish behind. *More.*

This earth had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture, on all its body. *Burnet.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, stypticks are often insignificant; and if they could operate upon the affected part, so far as to make a *scar*, when that fell off, the disease would return. *Arbuthnot.*

To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a sore or wound.

Yet I 'll not shed her blood,
Nor *scar* that whiter skin of her's than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster. *Shaksp.*

SCA'RAB. *n. s.* [*scarabee*, Fr. *scarabæus*, Lat.] A beetle; an insect with sheathed wings.

A small *scarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-leaves: these leaves may be observed to be dry and dead, as also turgid, in which lieth a dirty, whitish, rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle. *Derham.*

SCA'RAMOUCH. *n. s.* [*escarmouche*, Fr.] A buffoon in motly dress.

It makes the solemnities of justice pageantry, and the bench reverend puppets or *scaramouches* in scarlet. *Collier.*

SCARCE. *adj.* [*scarso*, Italian; *schaers*, Dutch.]

1. Not plentiful; not copious.

A Swede will no more sell you his hemp for less silver, because you tell him silver is *scarce* now in England, and therefore risen one-fifth in value, than a tradesman of London will sell his commodity cheaper to the Isle of Man, because money is *scarce* there. *Locke.*

2. Rare; not common.

The *scarcest* of all is a Pescennius Niger on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCARCE. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]
SCA'RCELY. }

1. Hardly; scantly.

A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even they which beheld it done *scarcely* believed their own senses. *Hooker.*

When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We *scarcely* think our miseries our foes *Shaks.*

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and consequently should have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *scarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost gaudery of youth. *South.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *scarce* have any. *Dryden.*

2. With difficulty.

He *scarcely* knew him, striving to disown
His blotted form, and blushing to be known.
Dryden.

Slowly he sails, and *scarcely* stems the tides;
The pressing water pours within her sides.
Dryden.

SCA'RCENESS. } *n. s.* [from *scarce.*]
SCA'RCITY. }

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1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury.

Scarcity and want shall shun you;
Ceres' blessing so is on you. *Shakspeare.*

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 't is necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is so great a *scarcity* of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden.*

Corn does not rise or fall by the differences of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and *scarcity* that God sends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few,
We crave your patronage for one that 's new,
And let the *scarceness* recommend the fare.
Addison.

They drink very few liquors that have not lain in fresco, insomuch that a *scarcity* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness.

They that find fault with our store, should be least willing to reprove our *scarcity* of thanksgivings. *Hooker.*

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness*, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that most which is most serviceable. *Collier.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [*scorare*, Ital. *Skinner.*] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.

They have *scared* away two of my best sheep, which, I fear, the wolf will sooner find than the master. *Shakspeare.*

My grained ash an hundred times hath broke,
And *scar'd* the moon with splinters. *Shakspeare.*

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will *scare* the herd, and so my shoot is lost.
Shakspeare.

Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and some report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in a dove-house, will *scare* away vermin. *Bacon.*

The wing of the Irish was so grievously either galled or *scared* therewith, that, being strangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to stand still, nor good assurance to run away. *Hayward.*

One great reason why men's good purposes so often fail, is, that when they are devout, or *scared*, they then in the general resolve to live religiously. *Calamy.*

Let wanton wives by death be *scar'd*;
But, to my comfort, I 'm prepar'd. *Prior.*

SCA'RECROW. *n. s.* [*scare* and *crow.*] An image or clapper set up to fright birds: thence any vain terrour.

Thereat the *scarecrow* waxed wond'rous proud,
Through fortune of his first adventure fair,
And with big thundering voice revil'd him loud.
Spenser.

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*: I 'll not march through Coventry with them, that 's flat. *Shakspeare.*

We must not make a *scarecrow* of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,
And let it keep one shape, 'till custom make it
Their pearch, and not their terrour. *Shaksp.*

Many of those great guns, wanting powder and shot, stood but as cyphers and *scarecrows.*
Raleigh.

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryd.*

SCA'REFIRE. *n. s.* [*scare* and *fire.*] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out so as to raise terrour.

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for many kind of advertisements; and bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places water-breaches. *Holder.*

SCARF. *n. s.* [*escharfe*, Fr.] Any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders or dress.

The matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their *scarfs* and handkerchiefs,
Upon him as he pass'd. *Shakspeare.*

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf?*
Shakspeare.

Iris there, with humid bow,
Waters th' odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hew
Than her purfled *scarf* can show. *Milton.*

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *scarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue drapery. *Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child;
They swath'd him with their *scarfs*. *Dryden.*

My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large *scarves*. *Spectator.*

Put on your hood and *scarf*, and take your pleasure. *Swift.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw loosely on.

My sea-gown *scarfs* about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find them out. *Shakspeare.*

2. To dress in any loose vesture.

How like a younker, or a prodigal,
The *scarfed* bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the strumpet wind!
Shakspeare.

Come, seeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shaksp.*

SCA'RFSKIN. *n. s.* [*scarf* and *skin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer scaly integuments of the body.

The *scarfskin*, being uppermost, is composed of several lays of small scales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another: between these the excretory ducts of the miliary glands of the true skin open.
Cheyne.

SCARIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*scarificatio*, Lat. *scarification*, Fr. from *scarify.*] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like instrument. It is most practised in cupping. *Quincy.*

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *scarification* ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbuthnot.*

SCARIFICA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *scarify.*] One who scarifies.

SCA'RIFIER. *n. s.* [from *scarify.*]

1. He who scarifies.

2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

To SCA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*scarifico*, Lat. *scarifier*, Fr.] To let blood by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping-glasses.

Washing the salts out of the eschar, and *scarifying* it, I dressed it. *Wiseman.*

You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deserve to be cupped and *scarified* at this rate. *Spectator.*

SCA'RLET. *n. s.* [*escarlate*, Fr. *scarlato*, Italian.] A colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth dyed with a scarlet colour.

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If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of *scarlet*,
Farewel nobility. *Shakspeare.*

As a bull
Amid' the circus roars; provok'd from far
By sight of *scarlet* and a sanguine war. *Dryden.*

Would it not be insufferable for a learned professor, and that which his *scarlet* would blush at, to have his authority of forty years standing in an instant overturned? *Locke.*

SCA'RLET. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet; red tinged with yellow.

I conjure thee,
By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip. *Shaksp.*

The Chinese, who are of an ill complexion, being olivaster, paint their cheeks *scarlet*. *Bacon.*

The *scarlet* honour of your peaceful gown. *Dryden.*

SCA'RLETBEAN. *n. s.* [*scarlet* and *bean*.] A plant.

The *scarletbean* has a red husk, and is not the best to eat in the shell, as kidneybeans; but is reputed the best to be eaten in winter, when dry and boiled. *Mortimer.*

SCA'RLET-OAK. *n. s.* The ilex. A species of oak.

SCA'RMAGE. } *n. s.* [from *skirmish*. *Spen-*
SCA'RMOGE. } *ser*.] It is now pronounced by the Londoners *skirmige*.

Such cruel game my *scarmages* disarms;
Another war, and other weapons, I
Do love, when Love does give his sweet alarms. *Spenser.*

SCARP. *n. s.* [*escarpe*, Fr.] The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. *Dict.*

SCATCH. *n. s.* [*escache*, Fr.] A kind of horsebit for bridles. *Bailey.*

SCA'TCHES. *n. s.* [*chasses*, Fr.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE. *n. s.* [*skidor*, Swedish; *skid*, Islandick.] A kind of wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they slide over the ice.

To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slide on scates.

SCATE. *n. s.* [*squatus*, Lat.] A fish of the species of thornback.

SCA'TEBROUS. *adj.* [from *scatebræ*, Lat.] Abounding with springs. *Dict.*

To SCATH. *v. a.* [ꝩceaðan, ꝩcaðan, Saxon; *schaeden*, Dutch.] To waste; to damage; to destroy. Both the verb and noun are now obsolete.

As when heaven's fire
Hath *scath'd* the forest oaks, or mountain pines,
With singed top their stately growth, though bare,
Stands on the blasted heath. *Milton.*

SCATH. *n. s.* [ꝩceað, Sax.] Waste; damage; mischief; depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage: as, he bears the *scath* and the scorn. A proverb.

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *scath*. *Spenser.*

He bore a spiteful mind against king Edward, doing him all the *scath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenser.*

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *scath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, so overlaid them, that he won the island from them. *Knolles.*

Still preserv'd from danger, harm, and *scath*;
By many a sea and many an unknown shore. *Fairfax.*

SCA'THFUL. *adj.* [from *scath*.] Mischievous; destructive.

A bawbling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught, and bulk unprizable,
With which such *scathful* grapple did he make,
That very envy, and the tongue of loss,
Cried fame and honour on him. *Shakspeare.*

To SCA'TTER. *v. a.* [ꝩcateꝛan, Saxon; *schatteren*, Dutch.]

1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle.

Teach the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*

Corruption, still
Voracious, swallow'd what the liberal hand
Of bounty *scatter'd* o'er the savage year. *Thomson.*

2. To dissipate; to disperse.

A king, that sitteth in the throne of judgment, *scattereth* away all evil with his eyes. *Proverbs.*

Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were *scattered* from Saul. 1 *Samuel.*

Adam by this from the cold sudden damp
Recovering, and his *scatter'd* sp'rits return'd. *Milton.*

3. To spread thinly.

Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains,
Their *scatter'd* cottages and ample plains? *Dryden.*

4. To besprinkle with something loosely spread.

Where cattle pastur'd late, now *scatter'd* lies
With carcases and arms th' ensanguin'd field. *Milton.*

To SCA'TTER. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed.

Sound diffuseth itself in rounds; but if that which would *scatter* in open air be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the sound. *Bacon.*

The sun
Shakes from his noon-day throne the *scattering* clouds. *Thomson.*

SCA'TTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *scattering*.] Loosely; dispersedly.

The Spaniards have here and there *scatteringly*, upon the sea-coasts, set up some towns. *Abbot.*

Those drops of prettiness, *scatteringly* sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

SCA'TTERLING. *n. s.* [from *scatter*.] A vagabond; one that has no home or settled habitation. An elegant word, but disused.

Such losels and *scatterlings* cannot easily, by any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*

Gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he marched forth into the English pale. *Spenser.*

SCATU'RIENT. *adj.* [*scaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain. *Dict.*

SCATURI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *scaturigo*, Latin.] Full of springs or fountains. *Dict.*

SCA'VENGER. *n. s.* [from ꝩcaꝛan, to

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shave; perhaps to sweep, Sax.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the streets clean: more commonly the labourer employed in removing filth.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform men's judgments, and move their affections, to resolve difficult places of scripture, to decide and clear off controversies, I cannot see how to be a butcher, *scavenger*, or any other such trade, does at all qualify men for this work. *South.*

Fasting 's nature's *scavenger*. *Baynard.*

Dick the *scavenger*, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

SCE'LERAT. n. s. [Fr. *sceleratus*, Lat.] A villain; a wicked wretch. A word introduced unnecessarily from the French by a Scottish author.

Scelerats can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience. *Cheyne.*

SCE'NARY. *n. s.* [from *scene.*]

1. The appearances of place or things.

He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various *scenary* of a country life. *Addison.*

2. The representation of a place in which an action is performed.

The progress of the sound, and the *scenary* of the bordering regions, are imitated from Æn. vii. on the sounding the horn of Alecto. *Pope.*

3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.

To make a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenary* of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *n. s.* [*scæna*, Latin; σκηνη; *scene*, French.]

1. The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.

2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A sylvan *scene*; and as the ranks ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

Now prepare thee for another *scene*. *Milton.*

A mute *scene* of sorrow, mixt with fear;
Still on the table lay the unfinish'd cheer. *Dryd.*

A larger *scene* of action is display'd,
And, rising hence, a greater work is weigh'd. *Dryden.*

Ev'ry sev'ral place must be
A *scene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*

When rising Spring adorns the mead,
A charming *scene* of nature is display'd. *Dryden.*

Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untry'd beings,
Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass! *Addison.*

About eight miles distance from Naples lies a very noble *scene* of antiquities: what they call Vgil's tomb is the first. *Addison.*

ay, shepherd, say, are these reflections true?
Owas it but the woman's fear that drew
Tis cruel *scene*, unjust to love and you? *Prior.*

3. Ert of a play.

It shall be so my care
Tave you royally appointed, as if
Th *scene* you play were mine. *Shakspeare.*

Gr author would excuse these youthful *scenes*
Betten at his entrance. *Granville.*

4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place.

If his characters were good,
The *scenes* entire, and freed from noise and blood,
The action great, yet circumscrib'd by time,
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhime,
He thought, in hitting these, his business done. *Dryden.*

5. The place represented by the stage.

The king is set from London, and the *scene*
Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakspeare.*

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

The alteration of *scenes* feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

SCE'NICK. *adj.* [*scenique*, Fr. from *scene.*] Dramatick; theatrical.

With *scenick* virtue charm the rising age. *Anonymous.*

SCENOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [σκηνη and γραφω.] Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *scenographical.*] In perspective.

If the workman be skilled in perspective, more than one face may be represented in our diagram *scenographically*. *Mortimer.*

SCE'NOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [σκηνη and γραφω; *scenographie*, Fr.] The art of perspective.

SCENT. *n. s.* [*sentir*, to smell, Fr.]

1. The power of smelling; the smell.

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, crosses and confounds her former track, and uses all possible methods to divert the *scent*. *Watts.*

2. The object of smell; odour good or bad.

Belman cried upon it at the meerest loss,
And twice to-day pick'd out the dullest *scent*. *Shakspeare.*

The plague, they report, hath a *scent* of the smell of a mellow apple. *Bacon.*

Good *scents* do purify the brain,
Awake the fancy, and the wits refine. *Davies.*

Partake
The season, prime for sweetest *scents* and airs. *Milton.*

Exulting, 'till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose *scent*
Betrays that safety which their swiftness lent. *Denham.*

Chearful health,
His duteous handmaid, through the air improv'd,
With lavish hand diffuses *scents* ambrosial. *Prior.*

3. Chace followed by the smell.

He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the same *scent* into Æthiopia. *Temple.*

To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smell; to perceive by the nose.

So *scented* the grim feature, and upturn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from so far. *Milton.*

2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.

Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and *scent* the sacred ground. *Dryden.*

Actæon spies
His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries;
A gen'rous pack, or to maintain the chace,
Or snuff the vapour from the *scented* grass. *Addis.*

SCE'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *scent.*] Inodorous; having no smell.

SCE'PTICK. *n. s.* See SKEPTICK.

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SCE'PTRE. *n. s.* [*sceptrum*, Lat. *sceptre*, Fr.] The ensign of royalty born in the hand.

Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,
Nor hold the *sceptre* in his childish fist. *Shakſp.*

How, best of kings, do'st thou a *sceptre* bear!
How, best of poets, do'st thou laurel wear!
But two things rare the fates had in their store,
And gave thee both, to shew they could no more.
Ben Jonson.

I sing the man who Judah's *sceptre* bore
In that right hand which held the crook before.
Cowley.

The parliament presented those acts which were prepared by them to the royal *sceptre*, in which were some laws restraining the extravagant power of the nobility. *Clarendon.*

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested its good managery, that it is not credible crowns and *sceptres* are conferred gratis. *Decay of Piety.*

SCE'PTRED. *adj.* [from *sceptre*.] Bearing a sceptre.

The *sceptred* heralds call
To council, in the city-gates. *Milton.*

To Britain's queen the *sceptr'd* suppliant bends,
To her his crowns and infant race commends.
Tickel.

SCHE'DULE. *n. s.* [*schedula*, Lat. *schedule*, French.]

1. A small scroll.

The first published *schedules* being brought to a grave knight, he read over an unsavory sentence or two, and delivered back the libel. *Hooker.*

2. A writing additional or appendant.

All ill, which all
Prophets or poets spake, and all which shall
B' annex'd in *schedules* unto this by me,
Fall on that man! *Donne.*

3. A little inventory.

I will give out *schedules* of my beauty: it shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensil label'd to my will. *Shakſpeare.*

SCHE'MATISM. *n. s.* [σχηματισμος.]

1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.

2. Particular form or disposition of a thing.

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism* it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the same room. *Creech.*

SCHE'MATIST. *n. s.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; one who is given to forming schemes.

SCHEME. *n. s.* [σχῆμα.]

1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a system.

Were our senses made much quicker, the appearance and outward *scheme* of things would have quite another face to us, and be inconsistent with our well-being. *Locke.*

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming such a *scheme* of things as shall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*

2. A project; a contrivance; a design.

He forms the well-concerted *scheme* of mischief;
'T is fix'd, 't is done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rowe.*

The haughty monarch was laying *schemes* for suppressing the ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of kingdoms. *Atterbury.*

The stoical *scheme* of supplying our wants by lopping of our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes. *Swift.*

3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram.

It hath embroiled astrology in the erection of *schemes*, and the judgment of death and diseases. *Brown.*

It is a *scheme* and face of heaven,
As th' aspects are dispos'd this even. *Hudibras.*

SCHE'MER. *n. s.* [from *scheme*.] A projector; a contriver.

SCHE'SIS. *n. s.* [σχίσις.] A habitude; state of any thing with respect to other things.

If that mind which has existing in itself from all eternity all the simple essences of things, and consequently all their possible *scheses* or habitudes, should ever change, there would arise a new *schesis* in the mind, which is contrary to the supposition. *Norris.*

SCHISM. *n. s.* [σχίσμα; *schisme*, Fr.] A separation or division in the church of God.

Set bounds to our passions by reason, to our errours by truth, and to our *schisms* by charity. *King Charles.*

Oppose *schisms* by unity, hypocrisy by sober piety, and debauchery by temperance. *Spratt.*

When a *schism* is once spread, there grows at length a dispute which are the schismaticks: in the sense of the law the *schism* lies on that side which opposes itself to the religion of the state. *Swift.*

SCHISMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*schismatique*, Fr. from *schismatick*.] Implying schism; practising schism.

By these tumults all factions, seditions, and *schismatical* proposals against government, ecclesiastical and civil, must be backed. *King Charles.*

Here bare anathemas fall but like so many *bruta fulmina* upon the obstinate and *schismatical*, who are like to think themselves shrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which they chuse not to be of, and so being punished into a quiet enjoyment of their beloved separation. *South.*

SCHISMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *schismatical*.] In a schismatical manner.

SCHI'SMATICK. *n. s.* [from *schism*.] One who separates from the true church.

No known heretick nor *schismatick* should be suffered to go into those countries. *Bacon.*

Thus you behold the *schismaticks* bravado's:
Wild speaks in squibs, and Calamy in granido's. *Butler.*

The *schismaticks* united in a solemn league and covenant to alter the whole system of spiritual government. *Swift.*

To SCHI'SMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *schism*.] To commit the crime of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHO'LAR. *n. s.* [*scholaris*, Lat. *colier*, French.]

1. One who learns of a master; a disciple.

Many times that which deserveth approbation would hardly find favour, if they which propose it were not to profess themselves *scholars*, and followers of the antients. *Hooker.*

The *scholars* of the Stagyrite,
Who for the old opinion fight,
Would make their modern friends confess
The difference but from more to less. *Prior.*

2. A man of letters.

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This same *scholar's* fate, *res angusta domi*, hinders the promoting of learning. *Wilkins.*

To watch occasions to correct others in their discourse, and not slip any opportunity of shewing their talents, *scholars* are most blamed for. *Locke.*

3. A pedant; a man of books.

To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *scholar*: they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. *Bacon.*

4. One who has a lettered education.

My cousin William is become a good *scholar*: he is at Oxford still, is he not? *Shakspeare.*

SCHO'LARSHIP. *n. s.* [from *scholar*.]

1. Learning; literature; knowledge.

It pitied my very heart to think that a man of my master's understanding, and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his own in print, should talk so outrageously. *Pope.*

2. Literary education.

This place should be school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship*. *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. *Ainsworth.*

SCHOLA'STICAL. *adj.* [*scholasticus*, Lat.] Belonging to a scholar or school.

SCHOLA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *scholastick*.] According to the niceties or method of the schools.

No moralists or casuists, that treat *scholastically* of justice, but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of it. *South.*

SCHOLA'STICK *adj.* [from *schola*, Lat. *scholastique*, French.]

1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools.

I would render this intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in *scholastick* learning. *Digby.*

Scholastick education, like a trade, does so fix a man in a particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that lies out of that way. *Burnet.*

2. Befitting the school; suitable to the school; pedantick; needlessly subtle.

The favour of proposing there, in convenient sort, whatsoever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant, of *scholastick* courtesy unto strangers, never hath nor ever will be denied you. *Hooker.*

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to say, that those who left useful studies for useless *scholastick* speculations, were like the Olympick gamesters, who abstained from necessary labours, that they might be fit for such as were not so. *Bacon.*

Both sides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a matter of conscience, and not a *scholastick* nicety. *Stillingfleet.*

SCHO'LIAST. *n. s.* [*scholiaste*, Fr. *scholiates*, Lat.] A writer of explanatory notes.

The title of this satyr, in some ancient manuscripts, was the reproach of idleness; though in others of the *scholiasts*, 't is inscribed against the luxury of the rich. *Dryden.*

What Gellius or Stobæus cook'd before,
Or hew'd by blind old *scholiasts* o'er and o'er. *Pope.*

SCHOLION. } *n. s.* [Lat.] A note; an ex-
SCHOLIUM. } planatory observation.

Hreunto have I added a certain gloss or *scholion* for the exposition of old words, and harder phrases, which manner of glossing and commenting will seem strange in our language. *Spenser.*

Some cast all their metaphysical and moral learning into the method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to those abstracted or practical sciences under theorems, problems, postulates, *scholiums*, and corollaries. *Watts.*

SCHO'LY. *n. s.* [*scholie*, Fr. *scholium*, Lat.] An explanatory note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, peculiar to the learned *Hooker.*

He therefore, which made us to live, hath also taught us to pray, to the end, that speaking unto the Father in the Son's own prescript form, without *scholy* or gloss of ours, we may be sure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*

That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader, and a tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are made all one. *Hooker.*

To SCHO'LY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions.

The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholy*. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL. *n. s.* [*schola*, Lat. *école*, Fr.]

1. A house of discipline and instruction.

Their age the same, their inclinations too,
And bred together in one *school* they grew. *Dryd.*

2. A place of literary education; an university.

My end being private, I have not expressed my conceptions in the language of the *schools*. *Digby.*

Writers on that subject have turned it into a composition of hard words, trifles, and subtilties, for the mere use of the *schools*, and that only to amuse men with empty sounds. *Watts.*

3. A state of instruction.

The calf breed to the rural trade,
Set him betimes to *school*, and let him be
Instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryden.*

4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers.

No craz'd brain could ever yet propound,
Touching the soul, so vain and fond a thought;
But some among these masters have been found,
Which in their *schools* the self-same thing had taught. *Davies.*

Let no man be less confident in his faith, concerning the great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries, by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of christians, concerning the consequent blessings thereof. *Taylor.*

5. The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers; so called, because this mode of treating religion arose from the use of academical disputations.

The first principles of christian religion should not be farced with *school* points and private tenets. *Sanderson.*

A man may find an infinite number of propositions in books of metaphysicks, *school* divinity, and natural philosophy, and know as little of God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Locke.*

To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to train.

Una her besought to be so good
As in her virtuous rules to *school* her knight. *Fairy Queen.*

He 's gentle, never *school'd*, and yet learned. *Shakspeare.*

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor.

You shall go with me;
I have some private *schooling* for you both. *Shak.*

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Cousin, *school* yourself; but for your husband,
He 's noble, wise, judicious. *Shakspeare.*
School your child,
And ask why God's anointed he revil'd. *Dryd.*
If this be *schooling*, 'tis well for the c nsiderer: I'll engage that no adversary of his shall in this sense ever *school* him. *Atterbury.*

SCHO'OLBOY. *n. s.* [*school* and *boy*.] A boy that is in his rudiments at school.
Schoolboys tears take up
The glasses of my sight. *Shakspeare.*
He grins, smacks, shrugs, and such an itch endures,
As 'prentices or *schoolboys*, which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*
Once he had heard a *schoolboy* tell,
How Semele of mortal race
By thunder died. *Swift.*

SCHO'OLDAY. *n. s.* [*school* and *day*.] Age in which youth is sent to school.
Is all forgot?
All *schooldays* friendship, childhood, innocence? *Shakspeare.*

SCHO'OLFELLOW. *n. s.* [*school* and *fellow*.] One bred at the same school.
Thy flatt'ring method on the youth pursue;
Join'd with his *schoolfellows* by two and two:
Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel,
In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke.
Dryden.
The emulation of *schoolfellows* often puts life and industry into young lads. *Locke.*

SCHO'OLHOUSE. *n. s.* [*school* and *house*.] House of discipline and instruction.
Fair Una 'gan Fidelia fair request,
To have her knight unto her *schoolhouse* plac'd.
Spenser.

SCHO'OLMAN. *n. s.* [*school* and *man*.]
1. One versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation.
The king, though no good *schoolman*, converted one of them by dispute. *Bacon.*
Unlearn'd, he knew no *schoolman*'s subtle art;
No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*
2. A writer of scholastick divinity or philosophy.
If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or find differences, let him study the *schoolmen*. *Bacon.*
To *schoolmen* I bequeath my doubtfulness,
My sickness to physicians. *Donne.*
Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle, as he was drest up by the *schoolmen*. *Baker.*
Let subtle *schoolmen* teach these friends to fight,
More studious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*

SCHOOLMA'STER. *n. s.* [*school* and *master*.] One who presides and teaches in a school.
I, thy *schoolmaster*, have made thee more profit
Than other princes can, that have more time
For vainer hours, and tutors not so careful. *Shak.*
Adrian VI. was sometime *schoolmaster* to Charles V. *Knolles.*
The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived 'till they were an hundred years old; and so likewise did many of the grammarians and *schoolmasters*, as Orbilius. *Bacon.*
A father may see his children taught, though he himself does not turn *schoolmaster*. *South.*

SCHO'OLMISTRESS. *n. s.* [*school* and *mistress*.] A woman who governs a school.
Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable, which we have from nature, that exact *schoolmistress*. *Dryden.*
My *schoolmistress*, like a vixen Turk,
Maintains her lazy husband by our work. *Gay.*

SCHREIGHT. *n. s.* [*turdus viscivorus*.] A fieldfare. *Ainsworth.*

SCI'AGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*sciagraphie*, French, σκιαγραφια.]
1. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to show the inside thereof. *Bailey.*
2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*

SCI'ATHERICAL. } *adj.* [*sciaterique*, Fr.
SCI'ATHERICK. } σκιαθηρικος.] Belonging to a sun-dial. *Dict.*
There were also, from great antiquity, *sciatherical* or sun-dials, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours; an invention ascribed unto Anaxamines by Pliny. *Brown.*

SCIATICA. } *n. s.* [*sciatique*, Fr. *ischia-*
SCIATICK. } *dica passio*, Latin.] The hip gout.
Which of your hips has the most profound *sciatica?* *Shakspeare.*
Thou cold *sciatica*,
Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners. *Shakspeare.*
The Scythians, using continual riding, were generally molested with the *sciatica*, or hip gout. *Brown.*
Rack'd with *sciatick*, martyr'd with the stone,
Will any mortal let himself alone? *Pope.*

SCIA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *sciatica*.] Afflicting the hip.
In obstinate *sciatical* pains, blistering and cauteries have been found effectual. *Arbuthnot.*

SCIENCE. *n. s.* [*science*, Fr. *scientia*, Latin.]
1. Knowledge.
If we conceive God's sight or *science*, before the creation, to be extended to all and every part of the world, seeing every thing as it is, his prescience or foresight of any action of mine, or rather his *science* or sight, from all eternity, lays no necessity on any thing to come to pass, more than my seeing the sun move hath to do in the moving of it. *Hammond.*
The indisputable mathematicks, the only *science* heaven hath yet vouchsafed humanity, have but few votaries among the slaves of the Stagirite. *Glanville.*
2. Certainty grounded on demonstration.
So you arrive at truth, though not at *science*. *Berkley.*
3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles.
Science perfects genius, and moderates the fury of the fancy which cannot contain itself within the bounds of reason. *Dryden.*
4. Any art or species of knowledge.
No *science* doth make known the first principles, whereon it buildeth; but they are always taken as plain and manifest in themselves, or as proved and granted already, some former knowledge having made them evident. *Hooker.*
Whatsoever we may learn of them, we only attain according to the manner of natural *sciences*, which mere discourse of wit and reason findeth out. *Hooker.*
I present you with a man
Cunning in musick and the mathematicks,
To instruct her fully in those *sciences*. *Shaksp.*
5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, musick, geometry, astronomy.
Good sense, which only is the gift of heav'n,
And though no *science*, fairly worth the sev'n. *Pope.*

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SCIE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *science.*] Producing science.

From the tree her step she turn'd;
But first low reverence done, as to the pow'r
That dwelt within; whose presence had infus'd
Into the plant *sciential* sap, deriv'd
From nectar, drink of gods. *Milton.*

SCIENTI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*scientifique*, Fr.]
SCIENTI'FICK. } *scientia* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty.

Natural philosophy proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from *scientifical* progressions, and such as beget a sure or rational belief. *Brown.*

Nowhere are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating, capacities, fraught with all kind of *scientifical* knowledge. *Howel.*

No man, who first trafficks into a foreign country, has any *scientifick* evidence that there is such a country, but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty; that is, a very high probability, and such as there can be no reason to except against. *South.*

The systems of natural philosophy that have obtained, are to be read more to know the hypotheses, than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, *scientifical*, and satisfactory, knowledge of the works of nature. *Locke.*

SCIENTI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *scientifical.*] In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

Sometimes it rests upon testimony, because it is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed. *Locke.*

SCI'MITAR. *n. s.* [See CIMETER.] A short sword with a convex edge.

I'll heat his blood with Greekish wine to-night,
Which with my *scimitar* I'll cool to-morrow.
Shakspeare.

SCINK. *n. s.* A cast calf. *Ainsworth.* In Scotland and in London they call it *slink.*

To SCINTILLATE. *v. n.* [*scintillo*, Lat.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.

SCINTILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*scintillatio*, Lat. from *scintillate.*] The act of sparkling; sparks emitted.

These *scintillations* are not the accension of the air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided. *Brown.*

He saith the planets *scintillation* is not seen, because of their propinquity. *Glanville.*

SCI'OLIST. *n. s.* [*sciolus*, Lat.] One who knows many things superficially.

'T was this vain idolizing of authors which gave birth to that silly vanity of impertinent citations: these ridiculous fooleries signify nothing to the more generous discerners, but the pedantry of the affected *sciolists.* *Glanville.*

These passages were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *sciolists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Temple.*

SCI'OLOUS. *adj.* [*sciolus*, Latin.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing. Not used.

I could wish these *sciolous* zelotists had more judgment joined with their zeal. *Howel.*

SCI'OMACHY. *n. s.* [*schiamachie*, French; σκία and μαχὴ.] Battle with a shadow. This should be written *skiamachy.*

To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat of words, let me know, sir, what you mean by the name of tyrant? *Cowley.*

SCI'ON. *n. s.* [*scion*, Fr.] A small twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another.

Sweet maid, we marry
A gentle *scion* to the wildest stock;
And make conceive a bark of baser kind,
By bud of nobler race. *Shakspeare.*

March is drawn, in his left hand blossoms, and *scions* upon his arm. *Peacham.*

The *scions* are best of an old tree. *Mortimer.*

SCIRE FACIAS. *n. s.* [Latin.] A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause unto the court whence it is sent, why execution of a judgment passed should not be made. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is passed after the judgment given. *Cowell.*

SCIRRHO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *scirrhous.*] An induration of the glands.

The difficulty of breathing, occasioned by *scirrhosities* of the glands, is not to be cured. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'RRHOUS. *adj.* [from *scirrhus.*] Having a gland indurated; consisting of a gland indurated.

How they are to be treated when they are strumous, *scirrhous*, or cancerous, you may see. *Wiseman.*

SCI'RRHUS. *n. s.* [*scirrhe*, French. This should be written *skirrhus*, not merely because it comes from σκίῤῥος, but because *c* in English has before *e* and *i* the sound of *s*. See SKEPTICK.] An indurated gland.

Any of these three may degenerate into a *scirrhus*, and that *scirrhus* into a cancer. *Wiseman.*

SCI'SSIBLE. *adj.* [from *scissus*, Lat.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

The differences of impressible and not impressible, *scissible* and not *scissible*, and many other passions of matter, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*

SCI'SSILE. *adj.* [*scissile*, Fr. *scissilis*, Lat.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge.

Animal fat is a sort of amphibious substance, *scissile* like a solid, and resolvable by heat. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'SSION. *n. s.* [*scission*, Fr. *scissio*, Lat.] The act of cutting.

Nerves may be wounded by *scission* or puncture: the former way they are usually cut through, and wholly cease from action. *Wiseman.*

SCI'SSOR. *n. s.* [This word is variously written, as it is supposed to be derived by different writers; of whom some write *cisors*, from *cædo*, or *incido*; others *scissors*, from *scindo*; and some *cisars*, *cizars*, or *scissars*, from *ciseaux*, French.] A small pair of sheers, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

His beard they have sing'd off with brands of fire;
And ever, as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair:
My master preaches patience to him, and the while
His man with *scissars* nicks him for a fool *Shaks.*

Wanting the *scissors*, with these hands I'll tear,
If that obstruct my flight, this load of hair. *Prior.*

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When the lawyers and tradesmen brought extravagant bills, sir Roger wore a pair of *scissars* in his pocket, with which he would snip a quarter of a yard off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'SSURE. *n. s.* [*scissum*, Lat.] A crack; a rent; a fissure.

The breach seems like the *scissures* and ruptures of an earthquake, and threatens to swallow all that attempt to close it, and reserves its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Piety.*

SCLERO'TICK. *adj.* [*sclerotique*, French; σκληρός.] Hard: an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

The ligaments observed in the inside of the *sclerotick* tunicles of the eye serve instead of a muscle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray on the Creation.*

SCLERO'TICKS. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*

To SCOAT. } *v. a.* To stop a wheel by
To SCOTCH. } putting a stone or piece of wood under it before. *Bailey.*

To SCOFF. *v. n.* [*schoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language: with *at*.

Of two noblemen of the west of England, the one was given to *scoff*, but kept ever royal cheer in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at his table, Tell truly, was there never a flout or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate person, than prophanely to *scoff at* religion. *Tillotson.*

Such is love,
And such the laws of his fantastick empire,
The wanton boy delights to bend the mighty,
And *scoffs at* the vain wisdom of the wise. *Rowe.*

SCOFF. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contumelious language.

Our answer therefore to their reasons is, no; to their *scoffs*, nothing. *Hooker.*

With *scoffs* and scorns, and contumelious taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me. *Shaks.*

How could men surrender up their reason to flattery, more abusive and reproachful than the rudest *scoffs* and the sharpest invectives? *South.*

Some little souls, that have got a smattering of astronomy or chemistry, for want of a due acquaintance with other sciences, make a *scoff* at them all, in comparison of their favourite science. *Watts.*

SCO'FFER. *n. s.* [from *scoff*.] Insolent ridiculer; saucy scorner; contumelious reproacher.

Sell when you can; you are not for all markets:
Cry the man mercy, love him, take his offer;
Foul is the most foul, being found to be a *scoffer*. *Shakspeare.*

Divers have herded themselves amongst these profane *scoffers*, not that they are convinced by their reasons, but terrified by their contumelies. *Government of the Tongue.*

Consider what the apostle tells these *scoffers* they were ignorant of; not that there was a deluge, but he tells them, that they were ignorant that the heavens and the earth of old were so and so constituted. *Burnet.*

SCO'FFINGLY. *adv.* [from *scoffing*.] In contemptuous ridicule.

Aristotle applied this hemistick *scoffingly* to the sycophants at Athens. *Browne.*

To SCOLD. *v. n.* [*schelden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorously and rudely.

Pardon me, 't is the first time that I 'm forc'd to *scold*.

The one as famous for a *scolding* t
As th' other is for beauteous modes

They attacked me, some with pit
others grinning and only shewing
others ranting, and others *scolding* a

For gods, we are by Homer told,
Can in celestial language *scold*.

Scolding and cursing are her comm
ation.

SCOLD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
ous, rude, mean, low, foul-woman.

A shrew in domestick life is no
scold in politicks.

Sun-burnt matrons mending old n
Now singing shrill, and scolding oft
Scolds answer foul-mouth'd *scolds*.

SCO'LLOP. *n. s.* [Written pro
lop.] A pectinated shell-fish

SCOLOPE'NDRA. *n. s.* [*scolope*
σκολόπενδρα.]

1. A sort of venomous serpent.
2. [*scolopendrium*, Lat.] An herb

SCOMM. *n. s.* [perhaps from *scon*
A buffoon. A word out of us
worthy of revival.

The *scomms*, or buffoons of
wolvish in conversation.

SCONCE. *n. s.* [*schantz*, Germa
1. A fort; a bulwark.

Such fellows are perfect in the
manders names, and they will learn
where services were done; at such
sconce, at such a breach.

2. The head: perhaps as being
polis, or citadel of the body
word.

Why does he suffer this rude kn
knock him about the *sconce* with a
and will not tell him of his action of

3. A pensile candlestick, genera
looking-glass to reflect the lig

Golden *sconces* hang upon the wall
To light the costly suppers and the
Triumphant Umbriel, on a *sconce*'
Clapp'd his glad wings, and sat to vie

Put candles into *sconces*.

4. A mulct, or fine.

To SCONCE. *v. a.* [A word us
universities, and derived pla
Skinner, whose etymologies a
ally rational, from *sconce*, as i
the head; to *sconce* being to fix
any one's head.] To mulct
A low word, which ought not
tained.

SCOOP. *n. s.* [*schoepe*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of large ladle; a ves
long handle used to throw out

They turn upside down hops on
when almost dry, with a *scoop*.

2. A chirurgeon's instrument.

Endeavour with thy *scoop*, or finge
the stone outwards.

3. A sweep; a stroke. Perhaps
be *swoop*.

Oh hell-kite!
What, all my pretty chickens and th
At one fell *scoop*!

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To SCOOP. *v. a.* [*schoepen*, Dutch.]

1. To lade out.

As by the brook he stood,
He *scoop'd* the water from the crystal flood.
Dryden.

2. This word seems to have not been understood by *Thomson*.

Melted Alpine snows
The mountain cisterns fill, those ample stores
Of water *scoop'd* among the hollow rocks.
Thomson.

3. To empty by lading.

If some penurious source by chance appear'd,
Scanty of waters, when you *scoop'd* it dry,
And offer'd the full helmit up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted moisture from him?
Addison.

4. To carry off, so as to leave the place hollow.

A spectator would think this circular mount had been actually *scooped* out of that hollow space.
Spectator.

Her fore-feet are broad, that she may *scoop* away much earth at a time. *Addison.*

To his single eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,
A forky staff we dext'rously apply'd,
Which, in the spacious socket turning round,
Scoopt out the big round gelly from its orb. *Addis.*

5. To cut into hollowness or depth.

Whatever part of the arbour they *scoop* in, it has an influence on all the rest; for the sea immediately works the whole bottom to a level.
Addison.

Those carbuncles the Indians will *scoop*, so as to hold above a pint. *Arbuthnot.*

It much conduces how to scare
The little race of birds, that hop
From spray to spray, *scooping* the costliest fruit,
Insatiate, undisturb'd. *Philips.*

The genius of the place
Or helps th' ambitious hill the heav'n to scale,
Or *scoops* in circling theatres the vale. *Pope.*

SCO'OPER. *n. s.* [from *scoop*.] One who scoops.

SCOPE. *n. s.* [*scopus*, Latin.]

1. Aim; intention; drift.

Your *scope* is as mine own,
So to enforce or qualify the laws,
As to your soul seems good. *Shakspeare.*

His coming hither hath no farther *scope*
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Infranchisement immediate on his knees. *Shak.*

Had the whole *scope* of the author been answerable to his title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every man is convinced of; but the drift of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels. *Addison.*

2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end.

The *scope* of all their pleading against man's authority is to overthrow such laws and constitutions in the church, as, depending thereupon, if they should therefore be taken away, would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue long in the world. *Hooker.*

Now was time
To aim their counsels to the fairest *scope*.
Hub. Ta.

We should impute the war to the *scope* at which it aimeth. *Raleigh.*

He, in what he counsels, and in what excels,
Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair
And utter dissolution, as the *scope*
Of all his aim. *Milton.*

3. Room, space; amplitude of intellectual view

An heroick poet is not tied to a bare representation of what is true, but that he might let himself loose to visionary objects, which may give him a freer *scope* for imagination. *Dryden.*

These theorems being admitted into opticks, there would be *scope* enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of vision, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refraction.
Newton.

4. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

If this constrain them to grant that their axiom is not to take any place, save in those things only where the church hath larger *scope*, it resteth that they search out some stronger reason. *Hook.*

Ah, cut my lace asunder,
That my pent heart may have some *scope* to beat,
Or else I swoon with this dead killing news.
Shakspeare.

5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence.

Sith 't was my fault to give the people *scope*,
'T would be my tyranny to strike and gall them,
For what I bid them do. *Shakspeare.*

Being moody, give him line and *scope*,
'Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working. *Shakspeare.*

6. Act of riot; sally.

As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every *scope*, by the immoderate use,
Turns to restraint. *Shakspeare.*

7. Extended quantity.

The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers were too large, and the liberties and royalties were too great for subjects. *Davies.*

8. It is out of use, except in the three first senses.

SCO'PULOUS. *adj.* [*scopulosus*, Lat.] Full of rocks. *Dict.*

SCORBU'TICAL. } *adj.* [*scorbutique*, Fr.
SCORBU'TICK. } from *scorbutus*, Lat.] Diseased with the scurvy.

A person about forty, of a full and *scorbutical* body, having broke her skin, endeavoured the curing of it; but observing the ulcer sanious, I proposed digestion. *Wiseman.*

Violent purging hurts *scorbutick* constitutions; lenitive substances relieve. *Arbuthnot.*

SCORBU'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *scorbutical*.] With tendency to the scurvy; in the scurvy.

A woman of forty, *scorbutically* and hydropically affected, having a sordid ulcer, put herself into my hand. *Wiseman.*

SCORCE. *n. s.* This word is used by *Spenser* for discourse, or power of reason: in imitation perhaps of the Italians.

Lively vigour rested in his mind,
And recompens'd him with a better *scorce*;
Weak body well is chang'd for mind's redoubled force. *Fairy Queen.*

To SCORCH. *v. a.* [ꝑconcneð, Saxon, burnt.]

1. To burn superficially.

Fire *scorcheth* in frosty weather. *Bacon.*

The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire:
The fainty knights were *scorch'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To burn.

Power was given to *scorch* men with fire.
Revelations.

The same that left thee by the cooling stream,
Safe from sun's heat, but *scorch'd* with beauty's beam. *Fairfax.*

You look with such contempt on pain,
That languishing you conquer more:

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So lightnings which in storms appear
Scorch more than when the skies are clear.
Waller.

The same beams that shine, *scorch* too. *South.*

I rave,
And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
Fly round the fire that *scorches* me to death.
Dryden.

He, from whom the nations should receive
Justice and freedom, lives himself a slave;
Tortur'd by cruel change of wild desires,
Lash'd by mad rage, and *scorch'd* by brutal fires.
Prior.

To SCORCH. *v. n.* To burn superficially; to be dried up.

The swarthy Africans complain
To see the chariot of the sun
So nigh their *scorching* country run. *Roscommon.*

The love was made in autumn, and the hunting followed properly, when the heats of that *scorching* country were declining. *Dryden.*

Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching*, and to receive the moisture that falls.
Mortimer.

SCORCHING *Fennel. n. s.* A plant.

SCO'RDIUM. n. s. [Latin.] An herb.
Ainsworth.

SCORE. *n. s.* [*skora*, Islandick; a mark, cut, or notch.]

1. A notch, or long incision.

Our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the tally: thou hast caused printing to be used. *Shakspeare.*

2. A line drawn.

3. An account, which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk.

He's worth no more:
They say he parted well, and paid his *score*. *Shak.*

Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame warm and enlighten the air? Does not the earth quit *scores* with all the elements, in the fruits that issue from it? *South.*

4. Account kept of something past; an epoch; an era.

Universal deluges have swept all away, except two or three persons who begun the world again upon a new *score*. *Tillotson.*

5. Debt imputed.

That thou do'st love her, strikes some *scores* away
From the great compt. *Shakspeare.*

6. Reason; motive.

He had been prentice to a brewer,
But left the trade; as many more
Have lately done on the same *score*. *Hudibras.*

A lion, that had got a politick fit of sickness, wrote the fox word how glad he should be of his company, upon the *score* of ancient friendship.
L'Estrange.

If your terms are moderate, we 'll never break off upon that *score*. *Collier.*

7. Sake; account; relative motive.

You act your kindness on Cydaria's *score*.
Dryden.

Kings in Greece were deposed by their people upon the *score* of their arbitrary proceedings.
Swift.

8. Twenty. I suppose, because twenty, being a round number, was distinguished on tallies by a long score.

How many *score* of miles may we well ride
'Twixt hour and hour? *Shakspeare.*

The fewer still you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a *score*. *Pope.*

For some *scores* of lines there is a perfect absence of that spirit of poesy. *Watts.*

9. *A song in* SCORE. The words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

To SCORE. *v. a.*

1. To set down as a debt.

Madam, I know when
Instead of five you *scor'd* me ten. *Swift.*

2. To impute; to charge.

Your follies and debauches change
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot *score* 'em on the stage;
Unless each vice in short-hand they indite,
Ev'n as notcht prentices whole sermons write.
Dryden.

3. To mark by a line.

Hast thou appointed where the moon should rise,
And with her purple light adorn the skies?
Scor'd out the bounded sun's obliquer ways,
That he on all might spread his equal rays?
Sandys.

SCO'RIA. n. s. [Lat.] Dross; recrement.

The *scoria*, or vitrified part, which most metals, when heated or melted, do continually protrude to the surface, and which, by covering the metals in form of a thin glassy skin, causes these colours, is much denser than water. *Newton.*

SCO'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *scoria*, Latin.] Drossy; recrementitious.

By the fire they emit many drossy and *scorious* parts. *Brown.*

To SCORN. *v. a.* [*schernen*, Dutch; *escorner*, Fr.] To despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn.

My friends *scorn* me; but mine eye poureth out tears unto God. *Job.*

To SCORN. *v. n.*

1. To scoff; to treat with contumely.

He said mine eyes were black, and my hair black;
And, now I am remember'd, *scorn'd* at me.
Shakspeare.

Our soul is filled with the *scorning* of those that are at ease, and with the contempt of the proud. *Psalms.*

2. To disdain; to think unworthy.

I 've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he *scorn'd* to think of night. *Crashaw.*

Fame, that delights around the world to stray,
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way. *Pope.*

3. To despise; to contemn.

Surely he *scorneth* the scorner, but he giveth grace unto the lowly. *Proverbs.*

Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And seal thee so, as henceforth not to *scorn*
The facil gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milt.*

4. To neglect; to disregard.

This my long sufferance, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and *scorn* shall never taste;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more.
Milton.

SCORN. *n. s.* [*escorne*, old Fr. from the verb.]

1. Contempt; scoff; slight; act of contumely.

We were better parch in Africk's sun
Than in the pride and salt *scorn* of his eyes.
Shakspeare.

Why should you think that I should woo in *scorn*?
Scorn and derision never come in tears. *Shaks.*

If we draw her not unto us, she will laugh us to *scorn*. *Judith.*

Diogenes was asked in *scorn*, What was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, Because the one knew what they wanted, the others did not. *Bacon.*

Whosoever hath any thing in his person that induces contempt, hath also a perpetual spur to rescue himself from *scorn*: therefore all deformed persons are bold, as being on their own defence, as exposed to *scorn*. *Bacon.*

Every sullen frown and bitter *scorn*
But fann'd the fuel that too fast did burn. *Dryd.*

2. Subject of ridicule; thing treated with contempt.

Is it not a most horrid ingratitude, thus to make a *scorn* of him that made us? *Tillotson.*

Numidia's grown a *scorn* among the nations
For breach of publick vows. *Addison.*

3. *To think* SCORN. To disdain; to hold unworthy of regard. Not now in use.

If he do fully prove himself the honest shepherd Menalcas his brother and heir, I know no reason why you should *think scorn* of him *Sidney.*

Unto thee will I cry, O Lord: *think* no *scorn* of me, lest, if thou make as though thou hearest not, I become like them that go down into the pit. *Psalms.*

4. *To laugh to* SCORN. To deride as contemptible.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall *laugh* them *to scorn*; the Lord shall have them in derision. *Psalms. Common Prayer.*

SCO'RNER. *n. s.* [from *scorn*.]

1. Contemner; despiser.

They are very active; vigilant in their enterprizes, present in perils, and great *scorners* of death. *Spenser.*

2. Scoffer; ridiculer.

The *scorner* should consider, upon the sight of a cripple, that it was only the distinguishing mercy of heaven that kept him from being one too. *L'Estrange.*

They, in the *scorner*'s or the judge's seat,
Dare to condemn the virtue which they hate. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFUL. *adj.* [*scorn* and *full*.]

1. Contemptuous; insolent; disdainful.

Th' enamour'd deity
The *scornful* damsel shuns. *Dryden.*

2. Acting in defiance.

With him I o'er the hills had run,
Scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFULLY. *adv.* [from *scornful*.] Contemptuously; insolently.

He us'd us *scornfully*: he would have shew'd us
His marks of merit, wounds receiv'd for 's country. *Shakspeare.*

The sacred rights of the christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of maintaining them. *Atterbury.*

SCO'RPION. *n. s.* [*scorpion*, Fr. *scorpio*, Latin.]

1. A reptile much resembling a small lobster, but that his tail ends in a point, with a very venomous sting.

Well, fore-warning winds
Did seem to say, seek not a *scorpion*'s nest. *Shakspeare.*

Full *of scorpions* is my mind, dear wife. *Shak.*

2. One of the signs of the zodiack.

The squeezing crab and stinging *scorpion* shine. *Dryden.*

3. A scourge so called from its cruelty.

My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with *scorpions*. 1 *Kings.*

4. [*scorpius*, Lat.] A sea fish. *Ainsworth.*

SCORPION *Sena. n. s.* [*emerus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SCORPION *Grass.*
SCORPION's *Tail.* } *n. s.* Herbs. *Ainsw.*
SCORPION *Wort.*

SCOT. *n. s.* [*écot*, Fr.]

1. Shot; payment.

2. SCOT *and Lot.* Parish payments.

'T was time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot had paid me *scot and lot* too. *Shakspeare.*

Protogenes, historians note,
Liv'd there a burgess, *scot and lot*. *Prior.*

The chief point that has puzzled the freeholders, as well as those that pay *scot and lot*, for about these six months, is, Whether they would rather be governed by a prince that is obliged by law to be good, or by one who, if he pleases, may plunder or imprison? *Addison.*

To SCOTCH. *v. a.* To cut with shallow incisions.

He was too hard for him: directly before Corioli, he *scotch'd* and notcht him like a carbonado. *Shakspeare.*

SCOTCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A slight cut; a shallow incision.

We 'll beat 'em into bench-holes: I have yet room for six *scotches* more. *Shakspeare.*

Give him four *scotches* with a knife, and then put into his belly, and these *scotches*, sweet herbs. *Walton.*

SCOTCH *Collops*, or *Scotched Collops. n. s.* [from *to scotch*, or cut.] Veal cut into small pieces.

SCOTCH *Hoppers. n. s.* A play in which boys hop over lines or scotches in the ground.

Children being indifferent to any thing they can do, dancing and *scotch hoppers* would be the same thing to them. *Locke.*

SCOTFREE'. *adj.* Without scot or mulct; unhurt; *impune*.

SCO'TOMY. *n. s.* [σκότωμα.] A dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight, wherein external objects seem to turn round. *Ainsw. Bailey.*

SCO'TTERING. *n. s.* A provincial word, which denotes, in Herefordshire, a custom among the boys of burning a wad of pease-straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey.*

SCO'VEL. *n. s.* [*scopa*, Lat.] A sort of mop of clouts for sweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ainsworth. Bailey.*

SCO'UNDREL. *n. s.* [*scondaruolo*, Italian, a hider: *Skinner*.] A mean rascal; a low petty villain. A word rather ludicrous.

Now to be baffl'd by a *scoundrel*,
An upstart sect'ry, and a mungrel. *Hudibras.*

Scoundrels as these wretched Ombites be,
Canopus they exceed in luxury. *Tate.*

Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through *scoundrels* ever since the flood,
Go, and pretend your family is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long. *Pope.*

To SCOUR. *v. a.* [*skurer*, Danish; *scheuren*, Dutch.]

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1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the surface.

I were better to be eaten to death with a rust, than to be *scour'd* to nothing with perpetual motion. *Shakspeare.*

By dint of sword his crown he shall increase, And *scour* his armour from the rust of peace. *Dryden.*

Part *scour* the rusty shields with seam, and part New grind the blunted ax, and point the dart. *Dryden.*

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quarter of a pound of soap and sand to *scour* the rooms. *Arbuthnot.*

Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devour'd, Can taste no pleasure since his shield was *scour'd*. *Pope.*

2. To purge violently.

3. To cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to blanche.

In some lakes the water is so nitrous, as if foul clothes be put into it, it *scoureth* them of itself; and, if they stay, they moulder away. *Bacon.*

A garden-worm should be well *scoured* eight days in moss, before you fish with him. *Walton.*

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare, The new *scour'd* manteau, and the slattern air. *Gay.*

4. To remove by scouring.

Never came reformation in a flood With such a heady current, *scouring* faults; Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness So soon did lose his seat, and all at once, As in this king. *Shakspeare.*

I will wear a garment all of blood, And stain my favour in a bloody mask, Which, wash'd away, shall *scour* my shame with it. *Shakspeare.*

Then, in the clemency of upward air, We 'll *scour* our spots, and the dire thunder's scar. *Dryden.*

5. [*scorrere*, Italian.] To range about, in order to catch or drive away something; to clear away.

The kings of Lacedemon having sent out some gallies, under the charge of one of their nephews, to *scour* the sea of the pirates, they met us. *Sidney.*

Divers are kept continually to *scour* these seas, infested greatly by pirates. *Sandys.*

If with thy guards thou *scour'st* the streets by night, And dost in murders, rapes, and spoils, delight, Please not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear. *Dryden.*

6. To pass swiftly over.

Sometimes He *scours* the right hand coast, sometimes the left. *Milton.*

Not half the number in their seats are found, But men and steeds lie grov'ling on the ground; The points of spears are stuck within the shield, The steeds without their riders *scour* the field, The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw, The line too labours, and the words move slow: Not so when swift Camilla *scours* the plain, Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the main. *Pope.*

To SCOUR. *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, brew, bake, *scour*, dress meat, and make the beds. *Shaksp.*

2. To clean.

Warm water is softer than cold; for it *scoureth* better. *Bacon.*

3. To be purged or lax; to l with looseness.

Some apothecaries, upon stampi tida, have been put into a great *sco* vapour only.

Convulsion and *scouring*, they s: cause one another.

If you turn sheep into wheat or let it not be too rank, lest it make

4. To rove; to range.

Barbarossa, *scouring* along the cc struck an exceeding terror into the citizens of Rome.

5. To run here and there.

The enemy's drum is heard, and f *ing* Doth choak the air with dust.

6. To run with great eagerness ness; to scamper.

She from him fled with all her pov Who after her as hastily 'gan *scour*.

I saw men *scour* so on their way: Even to their ships.

Word was brought him, in the m schemes, that his house was robbed; he *scours* to learn the truth.

If they be men of fraud, they 'll *sco* selves, and leave those that trust then reckoning.

So four fierce coursers, starting to *Scour* through the plain, and lengthen Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threat'ning fear, But force along the trembling chario As soon as any foreign object press sense, those spirits, which are postec out-guards, immediately take the aları off to the brain, which is the head qu

Swift at her call her husband *scour'* To wreak his hunger on the destin'd

SCOU'RER. *n. s.* [from *scour*.]

1. One that cleans by rubbing.

2. A purge, rough and quick.

3. One who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE. *n. s.* [*escourgée*, Fr., Italian; *corrigia*, Latin.]

1. A whip; a lash; an instrume cipline.

When he had made a *scourge* of sr he drove them all out of the temple.

The *scourge* Inexorable, and the torturing hour, Call us to penance.

2. A punishment; a vindictive af

What *scourge* for perjury Can this dark monarchy afford false

See what a *scourge* is laid upon your That Heav'n finds means to kill your love.

Famine and plague are sent as amendment.

3. One that afflicts, harasses, or

Thus *Attila* was called *flagellu* Is this the *scourge* of France Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abro That with his name the mothers still th

Such conquerors are not the favo *scourges* of God, the instruments of th ance.

In all these trials I have borne a par I was myself the *scourge* that caus'd th

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Immortal Jove!
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
Or bless a people willing to obey;
But crush the nations with an iron rod,
And every monarch be the *scourge* of God. *Pope.*

4. A whip for a top.
If they had a top, the *scourge* stick and leather strap should be left to their own making. *Locke.*

To SCOURGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lash with a whip; to whip.
The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to *scourge* us. *Shakspeare.*
Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a Roman? *Acts.*
He *scourg'd* with many a stroke th' indignant waves. *Milton.*
When a professor of any religion is set up to be laughed at, this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any better than if he were *scourged*. *Watts.*

2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate with any punishment or affliction.
Seeing that thou hast been *scourged* from heaven, declare the mighty power of God.
2 *Maccabees.*
He will *scourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tobit.*

SCO'URGER. *n. s.* [from *scourge*.] One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.

To SCOURSE. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to swap. *Ainsworth.* It seems a corruption of *scorsa*, Italian, exchange; and hence a *horse scourser*.

SCOUT. *n. s.* [*escout*, Fr. from *escouter*; *auscultare*, Lat. to listen; *scolta*, Ital.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy.
Are not the speedy *scouts* return'd again,
That dogg'd the mighty army of the dauphin?
Shakspeare.
As when a *scout*,
Through dark and desert ways with peril gone
All night, at last, by break of cheerful dawn,
Obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill.
Milton.
This great vessel may have lesser cabins, wherein *scouts* may be lodged for the taking of observations. *Wilkins.*
The *scouts* to sev'ral parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore
The coasts. *Dryden.*

To SCOUT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To go out, in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately.
Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,
Scorning surprize. *Milton.*
As a hunted panther casts about
Her glaring eyes, and pricks her list'ning ears to *scout*,
So she, to shun his toils, her cares employ'd.
Dryden.
Command a party out,
With a strict charge not to engage, but *scout*.
Dryden.

2. To ridicule; to sneer. This is a sense unauthorized, and vulgar.

To SCOWL. *v. n.* [scylan, to squint, Sax. *skeela sig*, to look sour, Islandick.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, sour, or sullen.
Miso, her authority increased, came with *scowling* eyes to deliver a slavering good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*
With bent louring brows, as she would threat,
She *scowl'd* and frown'd with froward countenance. *Fairy Queen.*
Even so, or with much more contempt, men's eyes
Did *scowl* on Richard. *Shakspeare.*
Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the bent
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they *scowl* at. *Shakspeare.*
The dusky clouds o'erspread
Heav'n's cheerful face; the low'ring element
Scowls o'er the darken'd landscape snow or show'r. *Milton.*
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
With your dull influence; it is for you
To sit and *scowl* upon night's heavy brow.
Crashaw.
In rueful gaze
The cattle stand, and on the *scowling* heavens
Cast a deploring eye. *Thomson.*

SCOWL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Look of sullenness or discontent; gloom.
I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorn'd to think of night;
When a ruddy storm, whose *scowl*
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night,
To blot the newly-blossom'd light. *Crashaw.*

SCO'WLINGLY. *adv.* [from *scowl*.] With a frowning and sullen look.

To SCRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, *scraffelen*, to scrape or scratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands.
He feigned himself mad in their hands, and *scrabbled* on the doors of the gate. 1 *Samuel.*

SCRAGG. *n. s.* [*scraghe*, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.

SCRA'GGED. *adj.* [This seems corrupted from *cragged*.] Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or asperities.
Is there then any physical deformity in the fabrick of a human body, because our imagination can strip it of its muscles and skin, and shew us the *scragged* and knotty back-bone? *Bentley.*

SCRA'GGEDNESS. } *n. s.* [from *scragged*.]
SCRA'GGINESS. }

1. Leanness; marcour.

2. Unevenness; roughness; ruggedness.

SCRA'GGY. *adj.* [from *scragg*.]

1. Lean; marcid; thin.
Such a constitution is easily known, by the body being lean, warm, hairy, *scraggy*, and dry, without a disease. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [corrupted from *craggy*.] Rough; rugged; uneven.
From a *scraggy* rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean, hardy men,
Fearless of rending winds and dashing waves,
Cut sampire. *Philips.*

To SCRA'MBLE. *v. n.* [the same with *scrabble*; *scraffelen*, Dutch.]

1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuously with the hands; to catch with haste preventive of another; to contend tumultuously which shall catch any thing.
England now is left
To tug and *scramble*, and to part by th' teeth
The unow'd interest of proud swelling state.
Shakspeare.
Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to *scramble* at the shearer's feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milt.*
It is not to be supposed, that, when such a tree

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was shaking, there would be no *scrambling* for the fruit. *Stillingfleet.*

They must have *scrambled* with the wild beasts for crabs and nuts. *Ray.*

2. To climb by the help of the hands: as, he *scrambled* up that rock.

SCRA'MBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get it before another.

As they were in the middle of their gambols, somebody threw a handful of apples among them, that set them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble*. *L'Estrange.*

Because the desire of money is constantly almost every where the same, its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity enhances its price and increases the *scramble*. *Locke.*

2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRA'MBLER. *n. s.* [from *scramble.*]

1. One that scrambles.

All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him. *Addison.*

2. One that climbs by help of the hands.

To SCRANCH. *v. a.* [*schrantzer*, Dutch.] To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it.

SCRA'NNEL. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor any other example.] Vile; worthless. Perhaps grating by the sound.

When they list, their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw. *Milton.*

SCRAP. *n. s.* [from *scrape*, a thing scraped or rubbed off.]

1. A small particle; a little piece; a fragment.

It is an unaccountable vanity to spend all our time raking into the *scraps* and imperfect remains of former ages, and neglecting the clearer notices of our own. *Glanville.*

Trencher esquires spend their time in hopping from one great man's table to another's, only to pick up *scraps* and intelligence. *L'Estr.*

Languagues are to be learned only by reading and talking, and not by *scraps* of authors got by heart. *Locke.*

No rag, no *scrap*, of all the beau, or wit,
That once so flutter'd, and that once so writ. *Pope.*

I can never have too many of your letters: I am angry at every *scrap* of paper lost. *Pope.*

2. Crumb; small particles of meat left at the table.

The contract you pretend with that base wretch,
One bred of alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,
With *scraps* o' th' court, is no contract. *Shaks.*

The attendants puff a court up beyond her bounds, for their own *scraps* and advantage. *Bacon.*

On bones, on *scraps* of dogs, let me be fed,
My limbs uncover'd, and expos'd my head
To bleakest colds. *Granville.*

What has he else to bait his traps,
Or bring his vermin in, but *scraps*?
The offals of a church distrest,
A hungry vicarage at best. *Swift.*

3. A small piece of paper. This is properly *scrip*.

Pregnant with thousands flits the *scrap* unseen,
And silent sells a king, or buys a queen. *Pope.*

To SCRAPE. *v. a.* [ꝼcꞃeoþan, Saxon; *schrapen*, Dutch; *'sascrôpitigh*, Erse.]

1. To deprive of the surface by the light action of a sharp instrument, used with the edge almost perpendicular.

These hard woods are more properly *scraped* than planed. *Moxon.*

2. To take away by scraping; to erase.

They shall destroy the walls, and I will *scrape* her dust, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezekiel.*

Bread for a toast lay on the coals; and, if toasted quite through, *scrape* off the burnt side, and serve it up. *Swift.*

3. To act upon any surface with a harsh noise.

The chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*

4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence.

Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if, by avarice, he can *scrape* together so much as to make his peace. *South.*

Unhappy those who hunt for a party, and *scrape* together out of every author all those things only which favour their own tenets. *Watts.*

To SCRAPE. *v. n.*

1. To make a harsh noise.
2. To play ill on a fiddle.
3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainsw.*
4. *To* SCRAPE *Acquaintance.* A low phrase. To curry favour, or insinuate into one's familiarity: probably from the *scrapes* or bows of a flatterer.

SCRAPE. *n. s.* [*skrap*, Swedish.]

1. Difficulty; perplexity; distress. This is a low word.
2. The sound of the foot drawn over the floor.
3. A bow.

SCRA'PER. *n. s.* [from *scrape.*]

1. Instrument with which any thing is scraped.

Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the entry, and the *scraper* will last the longer. *Swift.*

2. A miser; a man intent on getting money; a scrape-penny.

Be thrifty, but not covetous; therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due:
Never was *scraper* brave man. Get to live;
Then live, and use it; else it is not true
That thou hast gotten: surely, use alone
Makes money not a contemptible stone. *Herbert.*

3. A vile fiddler.

Out! ye sempiternal *scrapers*. *Cowley.*

Have wild boars or dolphins the least emotion at the most elaborate strains of your modern *scrapers*, all which have been tamed and humanized by ancient musicians? *Arbuthnot.*

SCRAT. *n. s.* [ꝼcꞃiꝺꝺa, Saxon.] An hermaphrodite. *Skinner. Junius.*

To SCRATCH. *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Dutch.]

1. To tear or mark with slight incisions ragged and uneven.

The lab'ring swain
Scratch'd with a rake a furrow for his grain,
And cover'd with his hand the shallow seed again. *Dryden.*

A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *Grew.*

2. To tear with the nails.

How can I tell but that his talons may
Yet *scratch* my son, or rend his tender hand? *Fairy Queen.*

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I should have *scratch'd* out your unseeing eyes,
To make my master out of love with thee.
Shakspeare.

I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow, than a man swear he loves me.

——Keep your ladyship still in that mind; so some gentleman or other shall 'scape a predestinate *scratcht* face.

——*Scratching* could not make it worse, an't were such a face as yours were. *Shakspeare.*

Scots are like witches: do but whet your pen, *Scratch* 'till the blood come, they 'll not hurt you then. *Cleaveland.*

To wish that there were nothing but such dull tame things in the world, that will neither bite nor *scratch*, is as childish as to wish there were no fire in nature. *More.*

Unhand me, or I 'll *scratch* your face;
Let go, for shame. *Dryden.*

3. To wound slightly.

4. To hurt slightly with any thing pointed or keen.

Daphne, roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds. *Shakspeare.*

5. To rub with the nails.

Francis Cornfield did *scratch* his elbow, when he had sweetly invented to signify his name St. Francis, with a friary cowl in a corn field. *Camden.*

Other mechanical helps Aretæus uses to procure sleep, particularly the *scratching* of the temples and the ears. *Arbuthnot.*

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails. *Swift.*

6. To write or draw awkwardly.

If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pamphlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument. *Swift.*

SCRATCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An incision ragged and shallow.

The coarse file cuts deep, and makes deep *scratches* in the work; and before you can take out those deep *scratches* with your finer cut files, those places where the risings were when your work was forged, may become dents to your hammer dents. *Moxon.*

The smaller the particles of those substances are, the smaller will be the *scratches*, by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small, they can wear away the glass no otherwise than by grating and scratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore polish it no otherwise than by bringing its roughness to a very fine grain, so that the *scratches* and frettings of the surface become too small to be visible. *Newton.*

2. Laceration with the nails.

These nails with *scratches* shall deform my breast,
Lest by my look or colour be express'd
The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dress'd. *Prior.*

3. A slight wound.

The valiant beast turning on her with open jaws, she gave him such a thrust through his breast, that all the lion could do was with his open paw to tear off the mantle and sleeve of Zelmane, with a little *scratch* rather than a wound. *Sidney.*

Heav'n forbid a shallow *scratch* should drive
The prince of Wales from such a field as this. *Shakspeare.*

SCRA'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *scratch.*] He that scratches.

SCRA'TCHES. *n. s.* Cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot. *Ainsw.*

SCRA'TCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *scratching.*] With the action of scratching.

Making him turn close to the ground, like a cat, when *scratchingly* she wheels about after a mouse. *Sidney.*

SCRAW. n. s. [Irish and Erse.] Surface or scurf.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of cutting *scraws*, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. a.* [I suppose to be corrupted from *scrabble.*] To draw or mark irregularly or clumsily.

Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part,
And think thou seest its owner's heart,
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite
As hard, as senseless, and as light. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. n.*

1. To write unskilfully and inelegantly.

Think not your verses sterling,
Though with a golden pen you *scrawl*,
And scribble in a berlin. *Swift.*

2. [from *crawl.*] To creep like a reptile. *Ainsworth.*

SCRAWL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Unskilful and inelegant writing.

The left hand will make such a *scrawl*, that it will not be legible. *Arbuthnot.*

Mr. Wycherly, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl*. *Pope.*

SCRA'WLER. *n. s.* [from *scrawl.*] A clumsy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY. *n. s.* [*hirundo marina.*] A bird called a sea-swallow. *Ainsw. Bailey.*

SCRE'ABLE. *adj.* [*screabilis*, Lat.] That which may be spit out. *Bailey.*

To SCREAK. *v. n.* [properly *creak*, or *shriek*, from *skrige*, Danish.] To make a shrill or loud noise. *Bailey.*

To SCREAM. *v. n.* [hneman, Saxon.]

1. To cry out shrilly, as in terrour or agony.

Soon a whirlwind rose around,
And from afar he heard a *screaming* sound,
As of a dame distress'd, who cry'd for aid,
And fill'd with loud laments the secret shade. *Dryden.*

The fearful matrons raise a *screaming* cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky. *Dryden.*

If chance a mouse creeps in her sight,
Can finely counterfeit a fright;
So sweetly *screams*, if it comes near her,
She ravishes all hearts to hear her. *Swift.*

2. To cry shrilly.

I heard the owl *scream*, and the crickets cry. *Shakspeare.*

SCREAM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shrill, quick, loud cry of terrour or pain.

Our chimnies were blown down; and, as they say,
Lamentings heard i' th' air, strange *screams* of death. *Shakspeare.*

Then flash'd the livid lightning from her eyes,
And *screams* of horror rend th' affrighted skies. *Pope.*

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To SCREECH. *v. n.* [*skrækia*, to cry, Islandick.]

1. To cry out as in terrour or anguish.
Screeching is an appetite of expelling that which suddenly strikes the spirits. *Bacon.*

2. To cry as a night owl: thence called a screechowl.

SCREECH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cry of horrour and anguish.

2. Harsh horrid cry.
The birds obscene, that nightly flock'd to taste,
With hollow *screechs* fled from the dire repast;
And ravenous dogs allur'd by scented blood,
And starving wolves, ran howling to the wood.
Pope.

SCREE'CHOWL. *n. s.* [*screech* and *owl*.] An owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is supposed to betoken danger, misery, or death.
Deep night,
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when *screechowls* cry, and bandogs howl. *Shakspeare.*
Let him, that will a *screechowl* ay be call'd,
Go into Troy, and say there, Hector's dead.
Shakspeare.
By the *screechowl*'s dismal note,
By the black night-raven's throat,
I charge thee, Hob. *Drayton.*
Jupiter, though he had jogged the balance to weigh down Turnus, sent the *screechowl* to discourage him. *Dryden.*
Sooner shall *screechowls* bask in sunny day,
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*

SCREEN. *n. s.* [*escran*, French.]

1. Any thing that affords shelter or concealment.
Now near enough: your leavy *screens* throw down,
And show like those you are. *Shakspeare.*
Some ambitious men seem as *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*
Our people, who transport themselves, are settled in those interjacent tracts, as a *screen* against the insults of the savages. *Swift.*
My juniors by a year,
Who wisely thought my age a *screen*,
When death approach'd, to stand between;
The *screen* remov'd, their hearts are trembling.
Swift.

2. Any thing used to exclude cold or light.
When there is a *screen* between the candle and the eye, yet the light passeth to the paper whereon one writeth. *Bacon.*
One speaks the glory of the British queen,
And one describes a charming Indian *screen*.
Pope.
Ladies make their old clothes into patchwork for *screens* and stools. *Swift.*

3. A riddle to sift sand.

To SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to conceal; to hide.
Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That *screen'd* the fruits of th' earth, and seats of men,
From cold Septentrion blasts. *Milton.*
A good magistrate's retinue of state *screens* him from the dangers which he is to incur for the sake of it. *Atterbury.*
This gentle deed shall fairly be set foremost,
To *screen* the wild escapes of lawless passion.
Rowe.

2. [*Cerno crevi*, Lat.] To sift; to riddle.
Let the cases be filled with natural earth, taken the first half spit, from just under the turf of the best pasture-ground, mixed with one part of very mellow soil *screened*. *Evelyn.*

SCREW. *n. s.* [*scroeve*, Dut. *escrou*, Fr.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral: of this there are two kinds, the male and female: the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former. *Quincy.*
The *screw* is a kind of wedge, that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins.*
After your apples are ground, commit them to the *screw* press, which is the best. *Mortimer.*

To SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To turn or move by a screw.
Some, when the press, by utmost vigour *screw'd*,
Has drain'd the pulpous mass, regale their swine
With the dry refuse. *Philips.*

2. To fasten with a screw.
We fail!
But *screw* your courage to the sticking place,
And we 'll not fail. *Shakspeare.*
To *screw* your lock on the door, make wide holes, big enough to receive the shank of the *screw*. *Moxon.*

3. To deform by contortions.
Sometimes a violent laughter *screw'd* his face,
And sometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace.
Cowley.
He *screw'd* his face into a harden'd smile,
And said Sebastian knew to govern slaves.
Dryden.
With *screwed* face, and doleful whine, they ply you with senseless harangues against human inventions on the one hand, and loud outcries for a further reformation on the other. *South.*
Let others *screw* their hypocritick face,
She shews her grief in a sincerer place. *Swift.*

4. To force; to bring by violence.
H resolved to govern by subaltern ministers, who *screwed* up the pins of power too high.
Howel.
No discourse can be, but they will try to turn the tide, and draw it all into their own channel; or they will *screw* in here and there some intimations of what they said or did.
Government of the Tongue.
The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so enormously raised and *screwed* up, may be computed to be about two millions. *Swift.*

5. To squeeze; to press.

6. To oppress by extortion.
Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France. *Swift.*

SCREW *Tree*. *n. s.* [*isora*, Lat.] A plant of the East and West Indies.

To SCRI'BBLE. *v. a.* [*scribo*, *scribillo*, Latin.]

1. To fill with artless or worthless writing.
How gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentrick, *scribbled* o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton.*

2. To write without use or elegance: as, he *scribbled* a pamphlet.

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To SCRI'BBLE. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.

If a man should affirm, that an ape, casually meeting with pen, ink, and paper, and falling to *scribble*, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would an atheist believe such a story? And yet he can easily digest things as incredible as that. *Bentley.*

If Mævius *scribble* in Apollo's spite,
There are, who judge still worse than he can write. *Pope.*

Leave flattery to fulsome dedicators,
Whom, when they praise, the world believes no more
Than when they promise to give *scribbling* o'er. *Pope.*

SCRI'BBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Worthless writing.

By solemnly endeavouring to countenance my conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical in a hasty *scribble*. *Boyle.*

If it struck the present taste, it was soon transferred into the plays and current *scribbles* of the week, and became an addition to our language. *Swift.*

SCRI'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *scribble*.] A petty author; a writer without worth.

The most copious writers are the arrantest *scribblers*, and in so much talking the tongue runs before the wit. *L'Estrange.*

The actors represent such things as they are capable, by which they and the *scribbler* may get their living. *Dryden.*

The *scribbler*, pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine,
And to your genius must conform his line. *Granville.*

To affirm he had cause to apprehend the same treatment with his father, is an improbable scandal flung upon the nation by a few bigotted French *scribblers*. *Swift.*

Nobody was concerned or surprised, if this or that *scribbler* was proved a dunce. *Letter to Pope's Dunciad.*

SCRIBE. *n. s.* [*scribe*, Fr. *scriba*, Lat.]

1. A writer.

Hearts, tongues, figures, *scribes*, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony. *Shakspeare.*

My master, being the *scribe* to himself, should write the letter. *Shakspeare.*

We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring *scribes*. *Grew.*

The following letter comes from some notable young female *scribe*. *Spectator.*

2. A publick notary. *Ainsw.*

SCRI'MER. *n. s.* [*escrimeur*, Fr.] A gladiator; a fencing-master. Not in use.

The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you oppos'd them. *Shakspeare.*

SCRINE. *n. s.* [*scrinium*, Lat.] A place in which writings or curiosities are reposited.

Help then, O holy virgin,
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;
Lay forth, out of thine everlasting *scrine*,
The antique rolls which there lie hidden still. *Fairy Queen.*

SCRIP. *n. s.* [*skreppa*, Islandick.]

1. A small bag; a satchel.

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with *scrip* and scrippage. *Shakspeare.*

He 'd in requital ope his leathern *scrip*,
And shew me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

2. [from *scriptio*, Latin, as it seems.] A schedule; a small writing.

Call them man by man, according to the *scrip*. *Shakspeare.*

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, 'till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

SCRI'PPAGE. *n. s.* [from *scrip*.] That which is contained in a scrip. *Dict.*

SCRI'PTORY. *adj.* [*scriptorius*, Lat.] Written; not orally delivered. *Swift.*

SCRI'PTURAL. *adj.* [from *scripture*.] Contained in the Bible; biblical.

Creatures, the *scriptural* use of that word determines sometimes to men. *Atterbury.*

SCRI'PTURE. *n. s.* [*scriptura*, Latin.]

1. Writing.

It is not only remembered in many *scriptures*, but famous for the death and overthrow of Crassus. *Raleigh.*

2. Sacred writing; the Bible.

With us there is never any time bestowed in divine service, without the reading of a great part of the holy *scripture*, which we account a thing most necessary. *Hooker.*

The devil can cite *scripture* for his purpose:
An evil soul producing holy witness
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shaksp.*

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the *scripture* will give him a clear precept, or prohibition, for it. *South.*

Forbear any discourse of other spirits, 'till his reading the *scripture* history put him upon that enquiry. *Locke.*

Scripture proof was never the talent of these men, and 't is no wonder they are foiled. *Atterbury.*

Why are *scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *scripture* examples, that lie cross them? *Atterbury.*

The Author of nature and the *scriptures* has expressly enjoined, that he who will not work shall not eat. *Seed*

SCRI'VENER. *n. s.* [*scrivano*, Latin.]

1. One who draws contracts.

We 'll pass the business privately and well:
Send for your daughter by your servant here,
My boy shall fetch the *scrivener*. *Shakspeare.*

2. One whose business is to place money at interest.

How happy in his low degree,
Who leads a quiet country life,
And from the griping *scrivener* free! *Dryden.*

I am reduced to beg and borrow from *scriveners* and usurers, that suck the heart and blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SCRO'FULA. *n. s.* [from *scrofa*, Latin, a sow, as χοῖρος.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in sores, commonly called the king's-evil.

If matter in the milk dispose to coagulation, it produces a *scrofula*. *Wiseman.*

SCRO'FULOUS. *adj.* [from *scrofula*.] Diseased with the scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished; for such as have tumours in the parotides often have them in the pancreas and mesentery. *Arbuthnot.*

English consumptions generally proceed from a *scrofulous* disposition. *Arbuthnot.*

What would become of the race of men in the

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next age, if we had nothing to trust to, beside the *scrofulous* consumptive production furnished by our men of wit and pleasure? *Swift.*

SCROLL. *n. s.* [supposed by *Minshew* to be corrupted from *roll*; by *Skinner* derived form an *escrouelle* given by the heralds: whence parchment, wrapped up into a resembling form, has the same name. It may be observed, that a gaoler's list of prisoners is *escrou.*] A writing wrapped up.

His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls,
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, some in long parchment *scrolls*,
That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker holes. *Spenser.*

We 'll add a royal number to the dead,
Gracing the *scroll*, that tells of this war's loss,
With slaughter coupled to the name of kings. *Shakspeare.*

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name, which is thought fit through all Athens to play in our interlude. *Shakspeare.*

A Numidian priest, bellowing out certain superstitious charms, cast divers *scrolls* of paper on each side the way, wherein he cursed and banned the christians. *Knolles.*

He drew forth a *scroll* of parchment, and delivered it to our foremast man. *Bacon.*

Such follow him, as shall be register'd;
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer *scroll*. *Milton.*

With this epistolary *scroll*,
Receive the partner of my inmost soul. *Prior.*

Yet, if he wills, may change or spoil the whole;
May take yon beauteous, mystick, starry roll,
And burn it, like an useless parchment *scroll*. *Prior.*

SCROYLE. *n. s.* [This word I remember only in *Shakspeare*: it seems derived from *estrouelle*, French, a scrofulous swelling; as he calls a mean fellow a *scab* from his itch, or a *patch* from his raggedness.] A mean fellow; a rascal; a wretch.

The *scroyles* of Angiers flout you kings,
And stand securely on their battlements,
As in a theatre. *King John.*

To SCRUB. *v. a.* [*scrobben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with something coarse and rough.

Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when, with a grace,
She sits at squat, and *scrubs* her leathern face. *Dryden.*

She never would lay aside the use of brooms and *scrubbing* brushes. *Arbuthnot.*

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dext'rous airs,
Prepar'd to *scrub* the entry and the stairs. *Swift.*

SCRUB. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A mean fellow, either as he is supposed to scrub himself for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of scouring away dirt.
2. Any thing mean or despicable.

With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd;
No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board. *Swift.*

3. A worn-out broom. *Ainsworth.*

SCRU'BBED. } *adj.* [*scrubet*, Danish.]
SCRU'BBY. } Mean; vile; worthless; dirty; sorry.

I gave it to a youth,
A kind of boy, a little *scrubbed* b
No higher than thyself.

The *scrubbiest* cur in all the p
Can set the mastiff on your back

The scene a wood, produc'd r
Than a few *scrubby* trees before.

SCRUFF. *n. s.* The same, I s *scurf*, by a metathesis usual ation.

SCRU'PLE. *n. s.* [*scrupule*, I *pulus*, Latin.]

1. Doubt; difficulty of determ plexity: generally about n

Macduff, this noble passic
Child of integrity, hath from my
Wip'd the black *scruples*, reconci
To your good truth.

Nothing did more fill foreig admiration of his succession, tha all estates of England for the r king without the least *scruple*, tion.

For the matter of your confes vere and serious; but yet so as out any inordinate anxiety, a *scruples*, which only entangle th

Men make no *scruple* to conc propositions, of whose knowled in themselves no original, wer impress of God and nature upo and not taught them by any one

2. Twenty grains; the thi dram.

Milk one ounce, oil of vitriol coagulate the milk at the bot vitriol goeth.

3. Proverbially, any small qu

Nature never lends
The smallest *scruple* of her exce
But, like a thrifty goddess, she
Herself the glory of a creditor.

To SCRU'PLE. *v. n.* [from t doubt; to hesitate.

He *scrupled* not to e
Against his better knowledge; r
But fondly overcome with fema

SCRU'PLER. *n. s.* [from doubter; one who has sc

The scruples which many p would make of the worthiness o their children baptised, forced parents, who did not believe having their children baptised b to carry their children unto oth

SCRUPULO'SITY. *n. s.* [fro

1. Doubt; minute and nice

The one sort they warned to *scrupulosity* did not make th giving unadvised sentence ag thren which were free; the oth not become scandalous, by abu and freedom to the offence of thren, which were scrupulous.

So careful, even to *scrupulos* keep their sabbath, that they m a time to prepare them for th time also to prepare them for t rations.

2. Fear of acting in any ma ness of conscience.

The first sacrilege is looked but when they have made the b *pulosity* soon retires.

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SCRU'PULOUS. *adj.* [*scrupuleux*, French; *scrupulosus*, Latin; from *scruple*.]

1. Nicely doubtful; hard to satisfy in determinations of conscience.

They warned them that they did not become scandalous, by abusing their liberty, to the offence of their weak brethren which were *scrupulous*. *Hooker.*

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the *scrupulous* are allowed them on fish-days. *Locke.*

2. Given to objections; captious.

Equality of two domestick pow'rs
Breeds *scrupulous* faction. *Shakspeare.*

3. Nice; doubtful.

As the cause of a war ought to be just, so the justice of that cause ought to be evident; not obscure, not *scrupulous*. *Bacon.*

4. Careful; vigilant; cautious.

I have been the more *scrupulous* and wary, in regard the inferences from these observations are of importance. *Woodward.*

SCRU'PULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scrupulous*.] Carefully; nicely; anxiously.

The duty consists not *scrupulously* in minutes and half hours. *Taylor.*

Henry v. manifestly derived his courage from his piety, and was *scrupulously* careful not to ascribe the success of it to himself. *Addison.*

SCRU'PULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *scrupulous*.] The state of being scrupulous.

SCRU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *scrutor*, Latin.] Discoverable by inquiry.

Shall we think God so *scrutable*, or ourselves so penetrating, that none of his secrets can escape us? *Decay of Piety.*

SCRUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*scrutor*, Latin.] Search; examination; inquiry. *Dict.*

SCRUTA'TOR. *n. s.* [*scrutateur*, French; from *scrutor*, Latin.] Inquirer; searcher; examiner.

In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator*, an archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more amply. *Ayliffe.*

SCRUTINE'ER. *n. s.* [*scrutator*, Latin.] A searcher; an examiner.

To SCRU'TINIZE. } *v. a.* [from *scrutiny*.]
To SCRU'TINY. } To search; to examine.

The compromissarii should chuse according to the votes of such, whose votes they were obliged to *scrutinize*. *Ayliffe.*

SCRU'TINOUS. *adj.* [from *scrutiny*.] Captious; full of inquiries. A word little used.

Age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinous*,
Hard to be pleas'd, and parsimonious. *Denham.*

SCRU'TINY. *n. s.* [*scrutinium*, Latin.] Inquiry; search; examination with nicety.

In the *scrutinies* for righteousness and judgment, when it is inquired whether such a person be a good man or no, the meaning is not, what does he believe or hope, but what he loves. *Taylor.*

I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The Son of God. *Milton.*

They that have designed exactness and deep *scrutiny*, have taken some one part of nature. *Hale.*

Their difference to measure, and to reach,
Reason well rectify'd must nature teach;
And these high *scrutinies* are subjects fit
For man's all-searching and enquiring wit. *Denham.*

We are admonished of want of charity towards others, and want of a christian *scrutiny* and examination into ourselves. *L'Estrange.*

When any argument of great importance is managed with that warmth which a serious conviction of it generally inspires, somewhat may easily escape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear the test of a severe *scrutiny*. *Atterbury.*

These, coming not within the *scrutiny* of human senses, cannot be examined by them, or attested by any body. *Locke.*

SCRUTOI'RE. *n. s.* [for *scritoire*, or *escritoire*.] A case of drawers for writings.

I locked up these papers in my *scrutoire*, and my *scrutoire* came to be unlocked. *Prior.*

To SCRUZE. *v. a.* [perhaps from *screw*. This word, though now disused by writers, is still preserved, at least in its corruption, *to scrouge*, in the London jargon.] To squeeze; to compress.

Though up he caught him 'twixt his puissant hands,
And having *scruz'd* out of his carrion corse
The loathful life, now loos'd from sinful bands,
Upon his shoulders carried him. *Fairy Queen.*

To SCUD. *v. n.* [*squittire*, Italian; *skutta*, Swedish; *skictur*, swift, Islandick.] To fly; to run away with precipitation.

The vote was no sooner passed, but away they *scudded* to the next lake. *L'Estrange.*

The frighted satyrs, that in woods delight,
Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight;
And *scudding* thence, while they their horn-feet ply,
About their sires the little sylvans cry. *Dryden.*

Away the frighted spectre *scuds*,
And leaves my lady in the suds. *Swift.*

To SCU'DDLE. *v. n.* [from *scud*.] To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation. A low word: commonly pronounced *scuttle*.

SCU'FFLE. *n. s.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *shuffle*.] A confused quarrel; a tumultuous broil.

His captain's heart,
In the *scuffles* of great fights hath burst
The buckles on his breast. *Shakspeare.*

Avowed atheists, placing themselves in the seat of the scorner, take much pleasing divertisement, by deriding our eager *scuffles* about that which they think nothing. *Decay of Piety.*

The dog leaps upon the serpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the *scuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned. *L'Estrange.*

Popish missionaries mix themselves in these dark *scuffles*, and animate the mob to such outrages and insults. *Addison.*

To SCU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confusedly and tumultuously.

I must confess I 've seen, in former days,
The best knights in the world, and *scuffled* in some frays. *Drayton.*

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than *scuffle* with an undisciplined rabble. *K. Charles.*

To SCULK. *v. n.* [*sculcke*, Danish.] To lurk in hiding-places; to lie close.

It has struck on a sudden into such a reputation, that it scorns any longer to *sculk*, but owns itself publickly. *Government of the Tongue.*

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Fearing to be seen, within a bed
Of coleworts he conceal'd his wily head;
There *sculk'd* till afternoon, and watch'd his time.
Dryden.

My prophets and my sophists finish'd here
Their civil efforts of a verbal war:
Not so my rabbins and logicians yield;
Retiring still they combat; from the field
Of open arms unwilling they depart,
And *sculk* behind the subterfuge of art. *Prior.*

No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came,
And thought his bride had *sculk'd* for shame;
Because her father us'd to say,
The girl had such a bashful way. *Swift.*

SCU'LKER. *n. s.* [from *sculk*.] A lurker; one that hides himself for shame or mischief.

SCULL. *n. s.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *shell*, in some provinces called *shull*; as *testa* and *teste*, or *tête*, signify the head. *Lye* observes, more satisfactorily, that *skola* is in Islandick the *skull* of an animal.]

1. The bone which incases and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head.

Fractures of the *scull* are at all times very dangerous, as the brain becomes affected from the pressure. *Sharp.*

2. A small boat; a cockboat. [See SCULLER.]

3. One who rows a cockboat.

Like caitiff vile, that for misdeed
Rides with his face to rump of steed;
Or rowing *scull*, he 's fain to love,
Look one way and another move. *Hudibras.*

4. [ɔrceole, Saxon, an assembly.] In *Milton*'s style, a shoal or vast multitude of fish.

Each bay
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals
Of fish, that with their fins and shining scales
Glide under the green wave, in *sculls* that oft
Bank the mid sea. *Milton.*

SCU'LLCAP. *n. s.* [*scull* and *cap*.]

1. A headpiece.

2. A nightcap.

SCU'LLER. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skiola* is, in Islandick, a vessel; and *escueille*, in French, a dish.]

1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower.

Her soul already was consign'd to fate,
And shiv'ring in the leaky *sculler* sate. *Dryden.*

They hire the *sculler*, and, when once aboard,
Grow sick, and damn the climate like a lord.
Pope.

2. One that rows a cockboat.

SCU'LLERY. *n. s.* [from *skiola*, a vessel, Islandick; or *escueille*, French, a dish.] The place where common utensils, as kettles or dishes, are cleaned and kept.

Pyrrhus was famous for counterfeiting base things, as pitchers, a *scullery*, and setting rogues together by the ears. *Peacham.*

SCU'LLION. *n. s.* [from *escueille*, French, a dish.] The lowest domestick servant, that washes the kettles and the dishes in the kitchen.

I must, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a-cursing like a very drab,
A *scullion*, fye upon 't! foh! about my brain.
Shakspeare.

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cook, the stable-men, and the *scullion*, to stand in his way. *Swift.*

To SCULP. *v. a.* [*sculpo*, Latin; *sculper*, French.] To carve; to engrave. Not in use.

O that the tenor of my just complaint
Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant!
Sandys.

SCU'LPTILE. *adj.* [*sculptilis*, Latin.] Made by carving.

In a silver medal is upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images. *Brown.*

SCU'LPTOR. *n. s.* [*sculptor*, Lat. *sculpteur*, French.] A carver; one who cuts wood or stone into images.

Thy shape 's in ev'ry part
So clean, as might instruct the *sculptor*'s art.
Dryden.

The Latin poets give the epithets of *trifidum* and *trisulcum* to the thunderbolt, from the *sculptors* and painters that lived before them, that had given it three forks. *Addison.*

SCU'LPTURE. *n. s.* [*sculptura*, Latin; *sculpture*, French.]

1. The art of carving wood, or hewing stone, into images.

Then *sculpture* and her sister arts revive,
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live.
Pope.

2. Carved work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze with bossy *sculptures* graven.
Milton.

There too, in living *sculpture*, might be seen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryd.*

3. The art of engraving on copper.

To SCU'LPTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave.

Gold, silver, ivory vases *sculptur'd* high,
There are who have not. *Pope.*

SCUM. *n. s.* [*escume*, French; *schiuma*, Italian; *skum*, Danish; *schuym*, Dutch.]

1. That which rises to the top of any liquor.

The rest had several offices assign'd;
Some to remove the *scum* as it did rise,
Others to bear the same away did mind,
And others it to use according to his kind.
Fairy Queen.

The salt part of the water doth partly rise into a *scum* on the top, and partly goeth into a sediment in the bottom. *Bacon.*

Gather'd like *scum*, and settled to itself,
Self-fed and self-consum'd. *Milton.*

Away, ye *scum*,
That still rise upmost when the nation boils.
Dryden.

They mix a med'cine, to foment their limbs,
With *scum* that on the molten silver swims.
Dryden.

2. The dross: the refuse; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

There flocked unto him all the *scum* of the Irish out of all places, that ere long he had a mighty army. *Spenser.*

Some forty gentlemen excepted, had we the very *scum* of the world, such as their friends thought it an exceeding good gain to be discharged of. *Raleigh.*

I told thee what would come
Of all thy vapouring, base *scum*. *Hudibras.*

The Scythian and Egyptian *scum*
Had almost ruin'd Rome. *Roscommon.*

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You 'll find, in these hereditary tales,
Your ancestors the *scum* of broken jails. *Dryd.*
The great and innocent are insulted by the *scum* and refuse of the people. *Addison.*

To SCUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the scum: commonly written and spoken *skim.*

A second multitude
Severing each kind, and *scumm'd* the bullion dross. *Milton.*
Hear, ye sullen pow'rs below;
Heir, ye taskers of the dead:
You that boiling cauldrons blow,
You that *scum* the molten lead!
Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.
What corns swim upon the top of the brine, *scum* off. *Mortimer.*

SCU'MBER. *n. s.* [from *scum.*] The dung of a fox. *Ainsworth.*

SCU'MMER. *n. s.* [*escumoir*, French.] A vessel with which liquor is scummed: commonly called a *skimmer.*

SCU'PPER *Holes. n. s.* [*schoepen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea. The leathers over those holes are called *scupper* leathers; and the nails with which they are fastened, *scupper* nails. *Bailey.*
The blood at *scupper holes* run out. *Ward.*

SCURF. *n. s.* [ꝼcuꝛꝼ, Saxon; *skarfa*, Islandick; *skurff*, Danish; *skorf*, Swedish; *schorft*, Dutch.]
1. A kind of dry miliary scab.
Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was overgrown with *scurf* and filthy scald.
Fairy Queen.
The virtue of his hands
Was lost among Pactolus' sands,
Against whose torrent while he swims,
The golden *scurf* peels off his limbs. *Swift.*
2. A soil or stain adherent.
Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime,
No speck is left. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing sticking on the surface.
There stood a hill, whose grisly top
Shone with a glossy *scurf.* *Milton.*
Upon throwing in a stone, the water boils; and at the same time are seen little flakes of *scurf* rising up. *Addison.*

SCU'RFINESS. *n. s.* [from *scurf.*] The state of being scurfy.

SCU'RRIL. *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Latin.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose.

With him Patroclus,
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day
Breaks *scurril* jests. *Shakspeare.*
Nothing conduces more to letters than to examine the writings of the ancients, provided the plagues of judging and pronouncing against them be away; such as envy, bitterness, precipitation, impudence, and *scurril* scoffing. *Ben Jonson.*
Thou mov'st me more by barely naming him,
Than all thy foul unmanner'd *scurril* taunts.
Dryden.

SCURRI'LITY. *n. s.* [*scurrilité*, French; *scurrilitas*, Lat.] Grossness of reproach; lewdness of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

Good master Holofernes, purge; so it shall please you to abrogate *scurrility.* *Shakspeare.*
Banish *scurrility* and profaneness, and restrain the licentious insolence of poets. *Dryden.*

SCU'RRILOUS. *adj.* [*scurrilis*, Latin.] Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the licence of a buffoon can warrant; lewdly jocular; vile; low.
Scurrilous and more than satirical immodesty. *Hooker.*
Let him approach singing. Forewarn him that he use no *scurrilous* words in 's tunes. *Shaksp.*
How often is a person, whose intentions are to do good by the works he publishes, treated in as *scurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind? *Addison.*
Their characters have been often treated with the utmost barbarity and injustice by *scurrilous* and enraged orators. *Swift.*

SCU'RRILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *scurrilous.*] With gross reproach; with low buffoonery; with lewd merriment.
Such men there are, who have written *scurrilously* against me, without any provocation. *Dryd.*
It is barbarous incivility, *scurrilously* to sport with that which others count religion. *Tillotson.*

SCU'RRILOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *scurrilous.*] Scurrility; baseness of manners.

SCU'RVILY. *adv.* [from *scurvy.*] Vilely; basely; coarsely. It is seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.
Look i' your glass now,
And see how *scurvily* that countenance shews;
You would be loth to own it. *Ben Jonson.*
This alters the whole complexion of an action, that would otherwise look but very *scurvily*, and makes it perfect. *South.*
The clergy were never more learned, or so *scurvily* treated. *Swift.*

SCU'RVY. *n. s.* [from *scurf.* This word was, I believe, originally an adjective.] A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongst those such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnating water, fresh or salt; invading chiefly in the winter such as are sedentary, or live upon salted or smoaked flesh and fish, or quantities of unfermented farinaceous vegetables, and drink bad water. *Arbuthnot.*

SCU'RVY. *adj.* [from *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvy.*]
1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurvy.
Whatsoever man be *scurvy* or scabbed. *Leviticus.*
2. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible; offensive.
I know him for a man divine and holy;
Not *scurvy*, nor a temporary meddler. *Shaksp.*
This is a very *scurvy* tune to sing to a man's funeral. *Shakspeare.*
He spoke *scurvy* and provoking terms
Against your honour. *Shakspeare.*
A crane, which is but *scurvy* meat, lays but two eggs. *Cheyne.*
It would be convenient to prevent the excess of drink, with that *scurvy* custom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

SCU'RVYGRASS. *n. s.* [*scurvy* and *grass*; *cochlearia*, Lat.] The plant spoonwort. *Miller.*

'SCU'SES, for *excuses.*
I shifted him away,
And laid good *'scuses* on your ecstasy. *Shaksp.*

SCUT. *n. s.* [*skott*, Islandick.] The tail of

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those animals whose tails are very short, as a hare.

In the hare it is aversely seated, and in its distension inclines unto the coccix or *scut*. *Brown.*

He fled to earth, but first it cost him dear;
He left his *scut* behind, and half an ear. *Swift.*

SCU'TCHEON. *n. s.* [*scuccione*, Italian; from *scutum*, Lat.] The shield represented in heraldry; the ensigns armorial of a family. See ESCUTCHEON.

And thereto had she that *scutcheon* of her desires, supported by certain badly diligent ministers. *Sidney.*

Your *scutcheons*, and your signs of conquest, shall
Hang in what place you please. *Shakspeare.*

Honour is a meer *scutcheon*. *Shakspeare.*

The chiefs about their necks the *scutcheons* wore
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden.*

SCUTE'LLATED. *adj.* [*scutella*, Latin.] Divided into small surfaces.

It seems part of the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution. *Woodward.*

SCU'TIFORM. *adj.* [*scutiformis*, Latin.] Shaped like a shield.

SCU'TTLE. *n. s.* [*scutella*, Latin; *scutell*, Celtick. *Ainsworth.*]

1. A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form.

A *scuttle* or skrein to rid soil fro' the corn. *Tusser.*

The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *scuttles* and baskets. *Hakewill.*

2. A small grate.

To the hole in the door have a small *scuttle*, to keep in what mice are there. *Mortimer.*

3. [from *scud*.] A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation. This is properly *scuddle*.

She went with an easy *scuttle* out of the shop. *Spectator.*

To SCU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *scud* or *scuddle*.] To run with affected precipitation.

The old fellow *scuttled* out of the room. *Arbuthnot.*

To SDEIGN. *v. a.* [*Spenser. Sdegnare*, Italian; *Milton*, for *disdain*.]

Lifted up so high,
I *sdeign'd* subjection. *Milton.*

SDE'IGNFUL. *adj.* [Contracted for *disdainful*.]

They now, put up with *sdeignful* insolence,
Despise the brood of blessed sapience. *Spenser.*

SEA. *n. s.* [ꝩæ, Sax. *see*, or *zee*, Dutch.]

1. The ocean; the water, opposed to the *land*.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy multitudinous *sea* incarnadine,
Making the green one red. *Shakspeare.*

The rivers run into the *sea*. *Carew.*

He made the *sea*, and all that is therein. *Exod.*

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air,
So working *seas* settle and purge the wine. *Dav.*

Amphibious, between *sea* and land,
The river horse. *Milton.*

Some leviathan,
Haply slumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island, oft as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side under the lee, while night
Invests the *sea*. *Milton.*

Small fragments of shells, broken by storms on some shores, are used for manuring of *sea* land. *Woodward.*

They put to *sea* with a fleet of three hundred sail. *Arbuthnot.*

Sea racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,
Moony tides swelling to roll us ashore. *Dryden.*

But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempest and the rising waves,
Propp'd on himself he stands: his solid sides
Wash off the *sea* weeds, and the sounding tides. *Dryden.*

The *sea* could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world. *Bentley.*

So when the first bold vessel dar'd the *seas*,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain,
While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope.*

2. A collection of water; a lake.

By the *sea* of Galilee. *Matthew.*

3. Proverbially for any large quantity.

That *sea* of blood, which hath in Ireland been barbarously shed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and misery the malicious author and instigator of its effusion. *King Charles.*

4. Any thing rough and tempestuous.

To sorrow abandon'd, but worse felt within,
And in a troubled *sea* of passion tost. *Milton.*

5. *Half* SEAS *over*. Half drunk.

The whole magistracy was pretty well disguised before I gave 'em the slip: our friend the alderman was *half seas over* before the bonfire was out. *Spectator.*

SEA is often used in composition, as will appear in the following examples.

SE'ABAR. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *bar*; *hirundo piscis*, Latin.] The sea-swallow.

SE'ABEAT. *adj.* [*sea* and *beat*.] Dashed by the waves of the sea.

The sovereign of the seas he blames in vain,
That once *seabeat* will to sea again. *Spenser.*

Darkness cover'd o'er
The face of things: along the *seabeat* shore
Satiate we slept. *Pope.*

SE'ABOAT. *n. s.* [*sea* and *boat*.] Vessel capable to bear the sea.

Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being bad *seaboats*, and themselves but indifferent seamen. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ABORN. *adj.* [*sea* and *born*.] Born of the sea; produced by the sea.

Like Neptune and his *seaborn* niece, shall be
The shining glories of the land and sea. *Waller.*

All these in order march, and marching sing
The warlike actions of their *seaborn* king. *Dryd.*

SE'ABOY. *n. s.* [*sea* and *boy*.] Boy employed on shipboard.

Canst thou, O partial sleep! give thy repose
To the wet *seaboy* in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and the stillest night
Deny it to a king? *Shakspeare.*

SE'ABREACH. *n. s.* [*sea* and *breach*.] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

To an impetuous woman, tempests and *seabreaches* are nothing. *L'Estrange.*

SE'ABREEZE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *breeze*.] Wind blowing from the sea.

Hedges, in most places, would be of great advantage to shelter the grass from the *seabreeze*. *Mortimer.*

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SE'ABUILT. *adj.* [*sea* and *built*.] Built for the sea.

Borne each by other in a distant line,
The *seabuilt* forts in dreadful order move. *Dryd.*

SEACA'BBAGE. *n. s.* [*crambe*, Lat.] Seacolewort. A plant.

It hath fleshy leaves like those of the cabbage. *Miller.*

SE'ACALF. *n. s.* [*sea* and *calf*; *phoca*.] The seal.

The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes like a calf: his head comparatively not big, shaped rather like an otter's, with teeth like a dog's, and mastaches like those of a cat: his body long, and all over hairy: his forefeet, with fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitter for swimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives suck, as the porpess, and other viviparous fishes. *Grew.*

SE'ACAP. *n. s.* [*sea* and *cap*.] Cap made to be worn on shipboard.

I know your favour well,
Though now you have no *seacap* on your head. *Shakspeare.*

SE'ACARP. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *carp*; *turdus marinus*, Lat.] A spotted fish that lives among stones and rocks.

SE'ACHART. *n. s.* [*sea* and *chart*.] Map on which only the coasts are delineated.

The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or *seachart*, than reading the description. *Watts.*

SE'ACOAL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *coal*.] Coal so called, not because found in the sea, but because brought to *London* by sea; pitcoal.

We 'll have a posset soon at the latter end of a *seacoal* fire. *Shakspeare.*

Seacoal lasts longer than charcoal. *Bacon.*

This pulmonique indisposition of the air is very much heightened, where a great quantity of *seacoal* is burnt. *Harvey.*

SE'ACOAST. *n. s.* [*sea* and *coast*.] Shore; edge of the sea.

The venturous mariner that way,
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the southern *seacoast* lay;
For safety's sake that same his seamark made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the *seacoast* are many parcels of land, that would pay well for the taking in. *Mortimer.*

SE'ACOB. *n. s.* [*gavia*, Latin.] A bird, called also seagull.

SE'ACOMPASS. *n. s.* [*sea* and *compass*.] The card and needle of mariners.

The needle in the *seacompass* still moving but to the north point only, with moveor immotus, notified the respective constancy of the gentleman to one only. *Camden.*

SE'ACOOT. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *coot*; *fulica marina*, Lat.] A seafowl like the moorhen.

SE'ACORMORANT, or *Seadrake*. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *cormorant*; *corvus marinus*, Lat.] A seacrow.

SE'ACOW. *n. s.* [*sea* and *cow*.] The manatee.

The *seacow* is of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circumference: its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrick: its eyes are small, and it has no external ears, but only two little apertures. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tusks standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on the breast like hands, whence the Spaniards called it *manatee*. The female has two round breasts placed between the pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not scaly, but hairy. *Hill.*

SE'ADOG. *n. s.* [*sea* and *dog*.] Perhaps the shark.

Fierce *seadogs* devour the mangled friends. *Roscommon.*

When, stung with hunger, she embroils the flood,
The *seadog* and the dolphin are her food. *Pope.*

SE'AEAR. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *ear*; *auris marina*, Latin.] A sea plant.

SEAFA'RER. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fare*.] A traveller by sea; a mariner.

They stiffly refused to vail their bonnets by the summons of those towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the better enabled *seafarers*. *Carew.*

A wand'ring merchant, he frequents the main,
Some mean *seafarer* in pursuit of gain;
Studious of freight, in naval trade well skill'd;
But dreads th' athletick labours of the field. *Pope.*

SEAFA'RING. *adj.* [*sea* and *fare*.] Travelling by sea.

My wife fasten'd him unto a small spare mast,
Such as *seafaring* men provide for storms. *Shakt.*

It was death to divert the ships of *seafaring* people, against their will, to other uses than they were appointed. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AFENNEL. The same with SAMPHIRE.

SE'AFIGHT. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fight*.] Battle of ships; battle on the sea.

Seafights have been often final to the war; but this is when princes set up their rest upon the battles. *Bacon.*

If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than it is, we should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep than in the middle of a *seafight*. *Locke.*

This fleet they recruited with two hundred sail, whereof they lost ninety-three in a *seafight*. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AFOWL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *fowl*.] Birds that live at sea.

The bills of curlews, and many other *seafowl*, are very long, to enable them to hunt for the worms. *Derham.*

A *seafowl* properly represents the passage of a deity over the seas. *Broome.*

A length of ocean and unbounded sky,
Which scarce the *seafowl* in a year o'er-fly. *Pope.*

SE'AGIRDLES. *n. s.* pl. [*fungus phasganoides*, Lat.] A sort of sea mushrooms.

SE'AGIRT. *adj.* [*sea* and *girt*.] Girded or encircled by the sea.

Neptune, besides the sway
Of every salt flood and each ebbing stream,
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,
Imperial rule of all the *seagirt* isles. *Milton.*

Telemachus, the blooming heir
Of *seagirt* Ithaca, demands my care:
'T is mine to form his green unpractis'd years
In sage debates. *Pope.*

SE'AGRASS. *n. s.* [from *sea* and *grass*; *alga*, Latin.] An herb growing on the seashore.

SE'AGREEN, *adj.* [*sea* and *green*.] Resembling the colour of the distant sea; cerulean.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several mixtures, as green, scarlet, purple, and *seagreen*, come in by the eyes. *Locke.*

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Upon his urn reclin'd,
His *seagreen* mantle waving in the wind,
The god appear'd. *Pope.*

SE'AGREEN. *n. s.* Saxifrage. A plant.

SE'AGULL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *gull.*] A waterfowl.

Seagulls, when they flock together from the sea towards the shores, foreshow rain and wind. *Bacon.*

Bitterns, herons, and *seagulls*, are great enemies to fish. *Mortimer.*

SE'AHEDGEHOG. *n. s.* [*echinus.*] A kind of sea shellfish.

The *seahedgehog* is inclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a loaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer skin full of prickles, as the land urchin. *Carew.*

SE'AHOG. *n. s.* [*sea* and *hog.*] The porpus.

SE'AHOLLY. *n. s.* [*eryngium*, Latin.] A plant.

The species are, *seaholly*, or eryngo. Common eryngo. The roots of the first are candied, and sent to London for medicinal use, being the true eryngo. *Miller.*

SE'AHOLM. *n. s.* [*sea* and *holm.*]

1. A small uninhabited island.
2. Seaholly. A kind of seaweed.

Cornwal bringeth forth greater store of *seaholm* and samphire than any other county. *Carew.*

SE'AHORSE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *horse.*]

1. A fish of a very singular form, as we see it dried, and of the needlefish kind. It is about four or five inches in length, and pearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest part. Its colour, as we see it dried, is a deep reddish brown; and its tail is turned round under the belly. *Hill.*
2. The morse.

Part of a large tooth, round and tapering; a tusk of the morse, or waltron, called by some the *seahorse*. *Woodward.*

3. The medical and the poetical *seahorse* seem very different. By the seahorse *Dryden* means probably the hippopotamus.

Seahorses, flound'ring in the slimy mud,
Toss'd up their heads, and dash'd the ooze about 'em. *Dryden.*

SE'AMAID. *n. s.* [*sea* and *maid.*] Mermaid.

Certain stars shot from their spheres,
To hear the *seamaids* musick. *Shakspeare.*

SE'AMAN. *n. s.* [*sea* and *man.*]

1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner.

She, looking out,
Beholds the fleet, and hears the *seamen* shout. *Denham.*

Seamen, through dismal storms, are wont
To pass the oyster-breeding Hellespont. *Evelyn.*

Æneas order'd
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore,
A soldier's falchion, and a *seaman's* oar;
Thus was his friend interr'd. *Dryden.*

By undergoing the hazards of the sea, and the company of common *seamen*, you make it evident you will refuse no opportunity of rendering yourself useful. *Dryden.*

Had they applied themselves to the increase of their strength by sea, they might have had the greatest fleet, and the most *seamen*, of any state in Europe. *Addison.*

2. Merman; the male of the mermaid.

Seals live at land and at sea, and porpuses have the warm blood and entrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids or *seamen*. *Locke.*

SE'AMARK. *n. s.* [*sea* and *mark.* conspicuous place distinguish and serving the mariners as of their course.

Those white rocks,
Which all along the southern seac
Threat'ning unheedy wreck and ra
He for his safety's sake his *seamar*
And nam'd it Albion.

Though you do see me wea
Here is my journey's end, here is
The very *seamark* of my utmost sa

They were executed at divers pla seacoast, for *seamarks*, or light-ho Perkins's people to avoid the coast

They are remembered with a bra fixt upon them, and set as *seama* who observe them to avoid.

The fault of others swa
He set as *seamarks* for himself to s

SEAME'W. *n. s.* [*sea* and *mew.* that frequents the sea.

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and orcks, clang.

The chough, the *seamew*, the loq
Scream aloft.

SE'AMONSTER. *n. s.* [*sea* and Strange animal of the sea.

Seamonsters give suck to their y
Where luxury late reign'd, *seam*

SE'AMOSS. *n. s.* [*sea* and *moss*; Latin.] Coral, which grow like a shrub, and, being tak comes hard like a stone.

SE'ANAVELWORT. *n. s.* [*andro* An herb growing in Syria, great cures are performed.

SE'ANYMPH. *n. s.* [*sea* and *nym* dess of the sea.

Virgil, after Homer's example transformation of Æneas's ships in

SE'AGNION. *n. s.* An herb.

SE'AOOSE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *oose.*] in the sea or shore.

All *seaoose*, or oosy mud, and th vers, are of great advantage to all

SE'APAD. *n. s.* [*stella marina*, star fish.

SE'APANTHER. *n. s.* [*sea* an *gabos*, Latin.] A fish like a

SE'APIECE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *piece.* representing any thing at sea

Painters often employ their pen *pieces.*

SE'APOOL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *pool.* salt water.

I heard it wished, that all the lan *pool.*

SE'APORT. *n. s.* [*sea* and *port.*]

SE'ARISQUE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *ris* zard at sea.

He was so great an encourager that he charged himself with all th such vessels as carried corn to Rom ter.

SE'AROCKET. *n. s.* A plant.

SE'AROOM. *n. s.* [*sea* and *roon* sea; spacious main.

There is *searoom* enough for b without offending one another.

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The bigger whale like some huge carrack lay,
Which wanteth *searoom* with her foes to play.
Waller.

SEARO'VER. *n. s.* [*sea* and *rove.*] A pirate.

SE'ARUFF. *n. s.* [*sea* and *ruff*; *orphus*, Latin.] A kind of sea fish.

SE'ASERPENT. *n. s.* [*sea* and *serpent*; *hydrus*, Latin.] A water serpent; an adder.

SEASE'RVICE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *service.*] Naval war.

You were pressed for the *seaservice*, and got off with much ado. *Swift.*

SE'ASHARK. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shark.*] A ravenous sea fish.

Witches mummy, maw and gulf
Of the ravening salt *seashark*. *Shakspeare.*

SE'ASHELL. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shell.*] Shells found on the shore.

Seashells are great improvers of sour or cold land. *Mortimer.*

SE'ASHORE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *shore.*] The coast of the sea.

That *seashore* where no more world is found,
But foaming billows breaking on the ground. *Dry.*

Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that reached three hundred leagues along the *seashore*. *Burnet.*

To say a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without knowing how great it is, is as reasonable as to say he has the positive idea of the number of the sands on the *seashore*. *Locke.*

SE'ASICK. *adj.* [*sea* and *sick.*] Sick, as new voyagers on the sea.

She began to be much *seasick*, extremity of weather continuing. *Shakspeare.*

Barbarossa was not able to come on shore, for that he was, as they said, *seasick*, and troubled with an ague. *Knolles.*

In love's voyage, nothing can offend;
Women are never *seasick*. *Dryden.*

Weary and *seasick*, when in thee confin'd;
Now, for thy safety, cares distract my mind.
Swift.

SEASI'DE. *n. s.* [*sea* and *side.*] The edge of the sea.

Their camels were without number, as the sand by the *seaside*. *Judith.*

There disembarking on the green *seaside*,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope.*

SEASU'RGEON. *n. s.* [*sea* and *surgeon.*] A chirurgeon employed on shipboard.

My design was to help the *seasurgeon*. *Wiseman.*

SEASURRO'UNDED. *adj.* [*sea* and *surround.*] Encircled by the sea.

To *seasurrounded* realms the gods assign
Small tracts of fertile lawn, the least to mine.
Pope.

SEATE'RM. *n. s.* [*sea* and *term.*] Word of art used by the seamen.

I agree with you in your censure of the *seaterms* in Dryden's Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the majesty of epick poetry. *Pope.*

SEAWA'TER. *n. s.* [*sea* and *water.*] The salt water of the sea.

By digging of pits in the seashore, he did frustrate the laborious works of the enemies, which had turned the *seawater* upon the wells of Alexandria. *Bacon.*

I bathed the member with *seawater*. *Wiseman.*

Seawater has many gross, rough, and earthy, particles in it, as appears from its saltness; whereas fresh water is more pure and unmixt. *Broome.*

SE'AWITHWIND. *n. s.* [*soldanella*, Latin.] Rindweed.

SE'AWORMWOOD. *n. s.* [*sea* and *wormwood*; *seriphium*, Lat.] A sort of wormwood that grows in the sea.

SEAL. *n. s.* [*phoca*; ȝeol, ȝele, Saxon; *seel*, Danish.] The seacalf.

The *seal* or soyle is in make and growth not unlike a pig, ugly faced, and footed like a moldwarp: he delighteth in musick, or any loud noise, and thereby is trained to shew himself above water: they also come on land. *Carew.*

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of *seals*, and orcks, and seamews clang. *Milton.*

SEAL. *n. s.* [ȝiȝel, Saxon; *sigillum*, Lat.]

1. A stamp engraved with a particular impression, which is fixed upon the wax that closes letters, or affixed as a testimony.

The king commands you
To render up the great *seal*. *Shakspeare.*

If the organs of perception, like wax overhardened with cold, will not receive the impression of the *seal*; or, like wax of a temper too soft, will not hold it; or else supposing the wax of a temper fit, but the *seal* not applied with a sufficient force to make a clear impression: in any of these cases the print left by the *seal* will be obscure. *Locke.*

The same his grandsire wore about his neck
In three *seal* rings; which after, melted down,
Form'd a vast buckle for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The impression made in wax.

'Till thou canst rail the *seal* from off my bond,
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud.
Shakspeare.

Solyman shewed him his own letters, asking him if he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that *seal*? *Knolles.*

He saw his monkey picking the *seal* wax from a letter. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any act of confirmation.

They their fill of love
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the *seal*. *Milt.*

To SEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with a seal.

He that brings this love to thee,
Little knows this love in me;
And by him *seal* up thy mind. *Shakspeare.*

I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, write upon 't, and afterwards *seal* it. *Shakspeare.*

2. To confirm or attest by a seal.

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo *seal'd*,
Shall be the label to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this shall slay them both. *Shak.*

3. To confirm; to ratify; to settle.

My soul is purg'd from grudging hate,
And with my hand I *seal* our true hearts love.
Shakspeare.

When I have performed this, and *sealed* to them this fruit, I will come into Spain. *Romans.*

4. To shut; to close: with *up*.

Seal up your lips, and give no words, but mum!
Shakspeare.

At my death
Thou hast *seal'd up* my expectation. *Shakspeare.*

The sense is like the sun; for the sun *seals up* the globe of heaven, and opens the globe of earth: so the sense doth obscure heavenly things, and reveals earthly things. *Bacon.*

5. To make fast.

Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And *seal* thee so, as henceforth not to scorn
The facil gates of hell too slightly barr'd. *Milt.*

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6. To mark with a stamp.

You 'd rail upon the hostess,
And say you would present her at the leet,
Because she bought stone jugs, and no *seal'd* quarts. *Shakspeare.*

To SEAL. *v. n.* To fix a seal.

I will *seal* unto this bond. *Shakspeare.*

We make a sure covenant and write it, and our princes and priests *seal* unto it. *Nehemiah.*

SE'ALER. *n. s.* [from *seal.*] One that seals.

SE'ALINGWAX. *n. s.* [*seal* and *wax.*] Hard wax used to seal letters.

The prominent orifice was closed with *sealing-wax.* *Boyle.*

SEAM. *n. s.* [ȝeam, Sax. *zoom*, Dutch.]

1. The suture where the two edges of cloth are sewed together.

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
The *seams* with sparkling emeralds set around. *Dryden.*

Precepts should be so finely wrought together in the same piece, that no coarse *seam* may discover where they join. *Addison.*

2. The juncture of planks in a ship.

With boiling pitch the *seams* instops,
Which, well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand. *Dryden.*

3. A cicatrix; a scar.

4. [ȝeam, Saxon, a load.] A measure; a vessel in which things are held; eight bushels of corn. *Ainsworth.*

5. SEAM *of Glass.* A quantity of glass weighing 120 pounds.

6. [ȝeme, Saxon; *saim*, Welsh; *sain*, Fr.] Tallow; grease; hog's lard.

Shall the proud lord,
That bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*,
Be worshipp'd? *Shakspeare.*

Part scour the rusty shields with *seam*, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden.*

To SEAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together by suture, or otherwise.

2. To mark; to scar with a long cicatrix.

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own sabre gave. *Pope.*

Say, has the small or greater pox
Sunk down her nose, or *seam'd* her face? *Swift.*

SE'AMLESS. *adj.* [from *seam.*] Having no seam.

SE'AMRENT. *n. s.* [*seam* and *rent.*] A separation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the stitches.

SE'AMSTRESS. *n. s.* [ȝeamȝene, Sax.] A woman whose trade is to sew. Often written *sempstress.*

They wanted food and raiment; so they took Religion for their *seamstress* and their cook. *Cleaveland.*

SE'AMY. *adj.* [from *seam.*] Having a seam; showing the seam.

Some such squire he was,
That turn'd your wit the *seamy* side without,
That made me to suspect you. *Shakspeare.*

SEAN. *n. s.* [ȝegne, Sax. *sagena*, Latin.] A net. Sometimes written *seine*, or *saine.*

SEAR. *adj.* [ȝeaȝian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; not any longer green. *Spenser* uses it.

I have liv'd long enough: my May of life
Is fall'n into the *sear*, the yellow leaf. *Shakesp.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never *sear. Milt.*

Some may be cherished in dry places, as in *sear* wood. *Ray.*

To SEAR. *v. a.* [ȝeaȝian, Sax. burn; to cauterize.

The scorching flame sore singed
And through his armour all his bo

Some shall depart from the f
lies, having their conscience *sear*
iron.

Cherish veins of good humour
those of ill.

I 'm *sear'd* with burning steel, 'ti
marrow
Fries in the bones.

To SEARCE. *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr sift finely.

Put the finely *searced* powde
into a flat-bottomed and well-hea
sel.

For the keeping of meal, bolt
from the bran.

SEARCE. *n. s.* A sieve; a bo

SEA'RCER. *n. s.* [from *searce.*
searces.

To SEARCH. *v. a.* [*chercher*,

1. To examine; to try; to
look through.

Help to *search* my house this
I find not what I seek, let me for
table sport.

They returned from *searching*

Through the void im
To *search* with wand'ring quest a

2. To inquire; to seek for.

Now clear I understan
What oft my steddiest thoughts h
vain.

Enough is left besides to *search*

Draw up some valuable medita
depths of the earth, and *search*
the vast ocean.

3. To probe as a chirurgeon.

Alas, poor shepherd! *searching*
I have, by hard adventure, found
With this good sw
That ran through Cæsar's bow
bosom.

For the divisions of Reuben th
searchings of heart.

The signs of wounds penetratir
ed by the proportion of the *sear*
probe which enters into the cavit

4. *To* SEARCH *out.* To find

Who went before you, to *se*
place to pitch your tents in?

They may sometimes be succ
out truth.

To SEARCH. *v. n.*

1. To make a search; to loo
thing.

Satisfy me once more; once m
me.

2. To make inquiry.

To ask or *search* I blame thee
Those who seriously *search* af
truth, should study to deliver th
out obscurity or equivocation.

It suffices that they have once
the matter, and *searched* into all
that could give any light to the q

With piercing eye some *searc*
plays,
And trace the wanton through
maze.

3. To seek; to try to find.

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Your husband's coming, woman, to *search* for a gentleman that is here now in the house. *Shak.*

We in vain *search* for that constitution within a fly, upon which depend those powers we observe in them. *Locke.*

SEARCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place.

The orb he roam'd
With narrow *search*, and with inspection deep. *Milton.*

2. Examination.

The mind sets itself on work in *search* of some hidden idea, and turns the eye of the soul upon it. *Locke.*

3. Inquiry; act of seeking; with *of*, *for*, or *after*.

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff: you shall seek all day ere you find them, and when you have them they are not worth the *search*. *Shakspeare.*

Who great in *search of* God and nature grow,
They best the wise Creator's praise declare. *Dry.*

Now mourn thy fatal *search*:
It is not safe to have too quick a sense. *Dryden.*

By the philosophical use of words, I mean such an use as conveys the precise notions of things, which the mind may be satisfied with in its *search after* knowledge. *Locke.*

The parents, after a long *search for* the boy, gave him for drowned in a canal. *Addison.*

This common practice carries the heart aside from all that is honest in our *search after* truth. *Watts.*

4. Quest; pursuit.

If zealous love should go in *search* of virtue,
Where should he find it purer than in Blanch?
Shakspeare.

Stay him from his intendment, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into; in that it is a thing of his own *search*, and altogether against my will. *Shakspeare.*

Nor did my *search* of liberty begin
Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. *Dryden.*

SE'ARCHER. *n. s.* [from *search*.]

1. Examiner; trier.

The Agarenes that seek wisdom upon earth, the authors of fables, and *searchers* out of understanding. *Bar.*

The *searchers* found a marvellous difference between the Anakins and themselves. *Raleigh.*

Religion has given us a more just idea of the divine nature: he whom we appeal to is truth itself, the great *searcher* of hearts, who will not let fraud go unpunished, or hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain. *Addison.*

2. Seeker; inquirer.

In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes
To what our Maker to their ken denies:
The *searcher* follows fast; the object flies. *Prior.*

Avoid the man who practises any thing unbecoming a free and open *searcher* after truth. *Watts.*

3. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

The *searchers*, who are ancient matrons sworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other inquiries, examine by what disease the corps died. *Graunt.*

SE'ARCLOTH. *n. s.* [ꝑarclaꝺ, Sax. from ꝑar, pain, and claꝺ, a plaster; so that *cerecloth*, as it is now written, from *cera*, wax, seems to be wrong.] A plaster; a large plaster.

Bees wax is the ground of all *searcloth* salves. *Mortimer.*

SE'ASON. *n. s.* [*saison*, French.]

1. One of the four parts of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter.

The fairest flowers o' th' *season*
Are our carnations and streak'd gilly-flowers. *Shakspeare.*

Then summer, autumn, winter, did appear;
And spring was but a *season* of the year. *Dryd.*

We saw, in six days travelling, the several *seasons* of the year in their beauty. *Addison.*

2. A time, as distinguished from others.

He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fits o' th' *season*. *Shakspeare.*

The *season*, prime for sweetest scents and airs. *Milton.*

3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence.

At *season* fit let her with thee partake. *Milt.*

'All business should be done betimes; and there's as little trouble of doing it in *season* too, as out of *season*. *L'Estrange.*

For active sports, for pleasing rest,
This is the time to be possest;
The best is but in *season* best. *Dryden.*

I would indulge the gladness of my heart!
Let us retire: her grief is out of *season*. *Philips.*

There is no *season* to which such thoughts as these are more suitable. *Atterbury.*

The *season* when to come, and when to go,
To sing, or cease to sing, we never know. *Pope.*

4. A time not very long.

We 'll slip you for a *season*, but our jealousy
Does yet depend. *Shakspeare.*

5. [from the verb.] That which gives a high relish.

You lack the *season* of all natures, sleep. *Shak.*

To SE'ASON. *v. a.* [*assaisonner*, French.]

1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish.

Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou *season* with salt. *Leviticus.*

They *seasoned* every sacrifice, whereof a greater part was eaten by the priests. *Brown.*

For breakfast and supper, milk and milk-porrage are very fit for children; only let them not be *seasoned* with sugar. *Locke.*

The wise contriver,
To keep the waters from corruption free,
Mixt them with salt, and *season'd* all the sea. *Blackmore.*

2. To give a relish to; to recommend by something mingled.

You *season* still with sports your serious hours;
For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation, to represent what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men. *Tillotson.*

3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient.

Mercy is above this sceptered sway;
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly pow'r does then shew likest God's,
When mercy *seasons* justice. *Shakspeare.*

Season your admiration but a while,
With an attentive ear, till I deliver
This marvel to you. *Shakspeare.*

4. To imbue; to tinge or taint.

Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour unspar'd,
Till I, in man residing, through the race
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect,
And *season* him thy last and sweetest prey. *Milt.*

Secure their religion, *season* their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Taylor.*

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Sin, taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also *seasons*: the touch and tincture go together. *South.*

5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature.

The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended; and, I think,
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When ev'ry goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren:
How many things by season *season'd* are
To their right praise and true perfection! *Shak.*

Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly *seasons* him his enemy. *Shakspeare.*

We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take
From Rome all *season'd* office, and to wind
Yourself unto a power tyrannical. *Shakspeare.*

The archers of his guard shot two arrows, every man together, against an inch board of well *seasoned* timber. *Hayward.*

His plenteous stores do *season'd* timber send;
Thither the brawny carpenters repair. *Dryden.*

A man should harden and *season* himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives. *Addis.*

To SE'ASON. *v. n.* To become mature; to grow fit for any purpose.

Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to *season*. *Moxon.*

SE'ASONABLE. *adj.* [*saison*, Fr.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.

Mercy is *seasonable* in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought. *Ecclus.*

If ever it was *seasonable* to preach courage in the despised abused cause of Christ, it is now, when his truths are reformed into nothing, when the hands and hearts of his faithful ministers are weakened. *South.*

SE'ASONABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *seasonable*.] Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time.

A British freeholder would very ill discharge his part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and *seasonableness* of those laws by which his country has been recovered out of its confusions. *Addison.*

SE'ASONABLY. *adv.* [from *seasonable*.] Properly with respect to time.

This is that to which I would most earnestly, most *seasonably*, advise you all. *Spratt.*

SE'ASONER. *n. s.* [from *To season*.] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SE'ASONING. *n. s.* [from *season*.] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish.

Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of leavenings and *seasonings*; so that some do extremely move appetites, and some do nourish so as divers do live of them alone. *Bacon.*

Some abound with words, without any *seasoning* or taste of matter. *Ben Jonson.*

A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a *seasoning* to retirement, and make us taste the blessing. *Dryd.*

Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that they will not go down with the publick without frequent *seasonings*. *Addison.*

The publick accept a paper which has in it none of those *seasonings* that recommend the writings which are in vogue among us. *Spectator.*

Many vegetable substances are used by mankind as *seasonings*, which abound with a highly exalted aromatick oil; as thyme and savory. *Arbuthnot.*

SEAT. *n. s.* [*sedes*, Lat. *sett*, old German. *Skinner.*]

1. A chair, bench, or any thi one may sit.

The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the summor
And took their *seats*.

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a
And made the lady of the flow'r
When, lo, a bow'r ascended on t
With sudden *seats* ordain'd, and
train.

2. Chair of state; throne; pc rity; tribunal.

With due observance of thy g
Great Agamemnon, Nestor shall
The latest words.

Thus we debase
The nature of our *seats*, and mak
Call our cares fears.

Whatsoever be the manner of t
most certain it is an end it shall ha
tain that then we shall appear be
ment *seat* of Christ, that every ma
according to that which he hath dc
whether it be good or evil.

3. Mansion; residence; dwell

It were enough in reason to victuals, and other helps, a vast m pelled by necessity to seek a new rect them unto a country able to

O earth, how like to heav'n! i
Most justly, *seat* worthier of gods
With second thoughts, reforming

In Alba he shall fix his royal *se*
And, born a king, a race of kings
Has winter caus'd thee, friend,
seat,
And seek in Sabine air a warm re
The promis'd *seat* of empire sha
Cover the mountain, and comman

4. Situation; site.

It followeth now that we find o Eden; for in it was Paradise by C

A church by Strand-bridge, an houses, were pulled down to make new building.

He that builds a fair house up committeth himself to prison.

The fittest and the easiest to be To our society, and to aid the wa The rather for their *seat*, being n On Italy.

To SEAT. *v. a.* [from the nou

1. To place on seats; to cause t

The guests were no sooner *se* entered into a warm debate.

2. To place in a post of authori of distinction.

Thus high was king Richard *sea*
Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, such magnifice
Equall'd in all their glories, to insl
Belus or Serapis their gods, or *seat*
Their kings.

A spirit of envy or opposition m uneasy to see others of the same above them in a sort of perfection.

3. To fix in any particular pla tion; to settle.

Should one family or one thous session of all the southern undisc nent, because they had *seated* them Guiana?

By no means build too near a gre

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which were, in truth, to be as unfortunately *seated* on the earth as Mercury is in the heavens; for the most part ever in combustion, or obscurity, under brighter beams than his own. *Wotton.*

4. To fix; to place firm.

Why do I yield to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair,
And make my *seated* heart knock at my ribs,
Against the use of nature? *Shakspeare.*

From their foundations loosening to and fro,
They pluck'd the *seated* hills. *Milton.*

SE'AWARD. *adv.* [*sea* and peapb, Sax.] Towards the sea.

The rock rush'd *seaward* with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to th' abyss the boaster bore *Pope.*

SE'CANT. *n. s.* [*secans*, Lat. *secante*, Fr.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent, without it. *Dict.*

To SECE'DE. *v. n.* [*secedo*, Latin.] To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SECE'DER. *n. s.* [from *secede*.] One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

To SECE'RN. *v. a.* [*secerno*, Lat.] To separate finer from grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the body.

Birds are better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth assimilate more finely, and *secerneth* more subtilly. *Bacon.*

The pituite or mucus *secerned* in the nose and windpipe is not an excrementitious but a laudable humour, necessary for defending those parts, from which it is *secerned*, from excoriations. *Arbuthnot.*

SECE'SSION. *n. s.* [*secessio*, Latin.]

1. The act of departing.

The accession of bodies upon, or *secession* thereof from, the earth's surface, perturb not the equilibration of either hemisphere. *Brown.*

2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

SE'CLE. *n. s.* [*siecle*, Fr. *seculum*, Latin.] A century. Not in use.

Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's lifetime, and part after his son's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be said that three generations make one *secle*, or hundred years, in the genealogies. *Hammond.*

To SECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*secludo*, Lat.] To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude.

None is *secluded* from that function, of any degree, state, or calling. *Whitgift.*

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to *seclude* from us; to fence them not only, as he did the interdicted tree, by combination, but with difficulties and impossibilities. *Decay of Piety.*

The number of birds described may be near five hundred, and of fishes, *excluding* shell-fish, as many; but if the shell-fish be taken in, more than six times the number. *Ray.*

Inclose your tender plants in your conservatory, *excluding* all entrance of cold. *Evelyn.*

Let eastern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

SE'COND. *adj.* [*second*, Fr. *secundus*, Lat. It is observable, that the English have no ordinal of *two*; as the Latins, and the nations deriving from them, have none of *duo*. What the Latins call *secundus*, from *sequor*, the Saxons term oðep, or æptepa.]

1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two.

Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,
Nor needed to be warn'd a *second* time,
But bore each other back. *Dryden.*

2. Next in value or dignity: inferiour.

I shall not speak superlatively of them, lest I be suspected of partiality; but this I may truly say, they are *second* to none in the christian world. *Bacon.*

None I know
Second to me, or like; equal much less *Milton.*

My eyes are still the same; each glance, each grace,
Keep their first lustre, and maintain their place,
Not *second* yet to any other face. *Dryden.*

Not these huge bolts, by which the giants slain
Lay overthrown on the Phlegrean plain;
'Twas of a lesser mould and lighter weight;
They call it thunder of a *second* rate. *Addison.*

By a sad train of miseries alone
Distinguish'd long, and *second* now to none. *Pope.*

Persons of *second* rate merit in their own country, like birds of passage, thrive here, and fly off when their employments are at an end. *Swift.*

SE'COND-HAND. *n. s.* Possession received from the first possessor.

SE'COND-HAND is sometimes used adjectively. Not original; not primary.

Some men build so much upon authorities, they have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

They are too proud to cringe to *second-hand* favourites in a great family. *Swift to Gay.*

At SECOND-HAND. *adv.* In imitation; in the second place of order; by transmission; not primarily; not originally.

They pelted them with satires and epigrams, which perhaps had been taken up at first only to make their court, and *at second-hand* to flatter those who had flattered their king. *Temple.*

In imitation of preachers *at second-hand*, I shall transcribe from Bruyere a piece of raillery. *Tatler.*

Spurious virtue in a maid;
A virtue but *at second-hand.* *Swift.*

SE'COND. *n. s.* [*second*, Fr. from the adjective.]

1. One who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him.

Their *seconds* minister an oath,
Which was indifferent to them both,
That on their knightly faith and troth
No magick them supplied;
And sought them that they had no charms,
Wherewith to work each other's harms,
But came with simple open arms
To have their causes tried. *Drayton.*

Their first encounters were very furious, till after some toil and bloodshed they were parted by the *seconds*. *Addison.*

Personal brawls come in as *seconds* to finish the dispute of opinion. *Watts.*

2. One who supports or maintains; a supporter; a maintainer.

He propounded the duke as a main cause of divers infirmities in the state, being sure enough of *seconds* after the first onset. *Wotton.*

Courage, when it is only a *second* to injustice, and falls on without provocation, is a disadvantage to a character. *Collier.*

3. *A* SECOND *Minute*, the second division

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of an hour by sixty; the sixtieth part of a minute.

Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the space of sixteen *second minutes*, though one of these flames alone, in the same vessel, will not last above twenty-five or at most thirty *seconds*. *Wilkins.*

Sounds move above 1140 English feet in a *second minute* of time, and in seven or eight minutes of time about 100 English miles. *Locke.*

To SE'COND. *v. a.* [*seconder*, Fr. *secundo*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer.

The authors of the former opinion were presently *seconded* by other wittier and better learned, who being loth that the form of church polity, which they sought to bring in, should be otherwise than in the highest degree accounted of, took first an exception against the difference between church polity and matters of necessity to salvation. *Hooker.*

Though we here fall down,
We have supplies to *second* our attempt;
If they miscarry, theirs shall *second* them. *Shaks.*

I to be the power of Israel's God
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test,
Offering to combat thee, his champion bold,
With th' utmost of his godhead *seconded*. *Milt.*

Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inspires,
And nature *seconds* all his soft desires. *Rascom.*

If in company you offer something for a jest, and nobody *seconds* you in your laughter, you may condemn their taste; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*

In human works, tho' labour'd on with pain,
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;
In God's, one single can its ends produce,
Yet serves to *second* too some other use. *Pope.*

2. To follow in the next place.

You some permit
To *second* ills with ills. *Shakspeare.*

Having formerly discoursed of a maritimal voyage, I think it not impertinent to *second* the same with some necessary relations concerning the royal navy. *Raleigh.*

He saw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, *seconded*
Upon her husband. *Milton.*

Sin is *seconded* with sin; and a man seldom commits one sin to please, but he commits another to defend himself. *South.*

SECOND *Sight. n. s.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders.

As he was going out to steal a sheep, he was seized with a fit of *second sight*: the face of the country presented him with a wide prospect of new scenes, which he had never seen before. *Addison.*

SECOND *sighted. adj.* [from *second sight.*] Having the second sight.

Sawney was descended of an ancient family, renowned for their skill in prognosticks: most of his ancestors were *second sighted*, and his mother but narrowly escaped for a witch. *Addison.*

SE'CONDARILY. *adv.* [from *secondary.*] In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally; not in the first intention.

These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental causes impel it *secondarily* to a sloping motion. *Digby.*

He confesses that temples are erected, and festivals kept, to the honour of saints, at least *secondarily*. *Stillingfleet.*

It is primarily generated out of melancholick blood, or *secondari* dregs and remainder of a phlegm matick tumour.

SE'CONDARINESS. *n. s.* [from The state of being secondar

That which is peculiar and discri be taken from the primariness an of the perception.

SE'CONDARY. *adj.* [*seconda*

1. Not primary; not of the firs

Two are the radical differences differences are as four.

2. Succeeding to the first; su

Wheresoever there is moral rig hand, no *secondary* right can disch

Gravitation is the powerful ceme together this magnificent structure which stretcheth the north ove space, and hangeth the earth upo transfer the words of Job from the cause to the *secondary*.

3. Not of the first order or ra

If the system had been fortuitou the convening matter of a chaos, l ceivable that all the planets, both *secondary*, should revolve the sam the west to the east, and that in th

4. Acting by transmission or d

That we were form'd then, say the work
Of *secondary* hands, by task transfe
From father to his son?

As in a watch's fine machine,
Though many artful springs are se
The added movements which decl
How full the moon, how old the y
Derive their *secondary* pow'r
From that which simply points the

5. A *secondary* fever is that w after a crisis, or the discharg morbid matter, as after the d the smallpox or measles.

SE'CONDARY. *n. s.* [from the A delegate; a deputy.

SE'CONDLY. *adv.* [from *secon* second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law trespassed against her husband.

First, metals are more durable tha *secondly*, they are more solid and h

The house of commons in Irelan *ly*, the privy council, addressed his m these half-pence.

SE'COND-RATE. *n. s.* [*second* a

1. The second order in dignity

They call it thunder of the *second*-

2. [It is sometimes used adject the second order: a colloqu

He was not then a *second-rate* they would have him, who think first virtue in a hero.

SE'CRECY. *n. s.* [from *secret.*]

1. Privacy; state of being hic cealment.

That 's not suddenly to be perfo
But with advice and silent *secrecy*.

The lady Anne
Whom the king hath in *secrecy* lon
This day was view'd in open as his

In Nature's book of infinite *secre*
A little can I read.

2. Solitude; retirement; not e view.

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Thou in thy *secrecy*, although alone,
Best with thyself accompany'd, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton.*

There is no such thing as perfect *secrecy*, to encourage a rational mind to the perpetration of any base action; for a man must first extinguish and put out the great light within him, his conscience; he must get away from himself, and shake off the thousand witnesses which he always carries about him, before he can be alone. *South.*

3. Forbearance of discovery.

It is not with publick as with private prayer: in this rather *secrecy* is commanded than outward shew; whereas that, being the publick act of a whole society, requireth accordingly more care to be had of external appearance. *Hooker.*

4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence.

For *secrecy* no lady closer. *Shakspeare.*
Secrecy and fidelity were their only qualities. *Burnet.*

SE'CRET. *adj.* [*secret*, Fr. *secretus*, Lat.]

1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed.

The *secret* things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto us. *Deuteronomy.*

Be this, or aught
Than this more *secret*, now design'd, I haste
To know. *Milton.*

2. Retired; private; unseen.

Thou open'st wisdom's way,
And giv'st access, though *secret* she retire:
And I perhaps am *secret*. *Milton.*

There *secret* in her sapphire cell
He with the Nais wont to dwell. *Fenton.*

3. Faithful to a secret entrusted.

Secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not palter. *Shakspeare.*

4. Private; affording privacy.

The *secret* top
Of Oreb or of Sinai. *Milton.*

5. Occult; not apparent.

Or sympathy, or some connatural force
Pow'rful at greatest distance to unite
With *secret* amity things of like kind,
By secretest conveyance. *Milton.*

My heart, which by a *secret* harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet. *Milton.*

6. Privy; obscene.

SE'CRET. *n. s.* [*secret*, Fr. *secretum*, Lat.]

1. Something studiously hidden.

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their *secrets*. *Shakspeare.*

There is no *secret* that they can hide from thee. *Ezekiel.*

We not to explore the *secrets* ask
Of his eternal empire. *Milton.*

2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered.

All blest *secrets*,
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth. *Shaks.*
All *secrets* of the deep, all Nature's works. *Milton.*

The Romans seem not to have known the *secret* of paper credit. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Privacy; secrecy; invisible or undiscovered state.

Bread eaten in *secret* is pleasant. *Proverbs.*
In *secret*, riding through the air she comes. *Milton.*

To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.

Great care is to be used of the clerks of the council, for the *secreting* of their consultations. *Bacon.*

SE'CRETARISHIP. *n. s.* [*secretaire*, Fr. from *secretary*.] The office of a secretary.

SE'CRETARY. *n. s.* [*secretaire*, Fr. *secretarius*, low Latin.] One intrusted with the management of business; one who writes for another.

Call Gardiner to me, my new *secretary*. *Shak.*

That which is most of all profitable is acquaintance with the *secretaries*, and employed men, of ambassadors. *Bacon.*

Cottington was *secretary* to the prince. *Clarend.*

To SECRE'TE. *v. a.* [*secretus*, Lat.]

1. To put aside; to hide.
2. [In the animal economy.] To secern; to separate.

SECRE'TION. *n. s.* [from *secretus*, Lat.]

1. That agency in the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body.
2. The fluid secreted.

SECRETI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Lat.] Parted by animal secretion.

They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality. *Floyer.*

SE'CRETIST. *n. s.* [from *secret*.] A dealer in secrets.

Some things I have not yet thought fit so plainly to reveal; not out of any envious design of having them buried with me, but that I may barter with those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another. *Boyle.*

SE'CRETLY. *adv.* [from *secret*.]

1. Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly; with intention not to be known.

Give him this letter, do it *secretly*. *Shaksp.*
Now *secretly* with inward grief he pin'd;
Now warm resentments to his griefs he join'd. *Addison.*

Some may place their chief satisfaction in giving *secretly* what is to be distributed; others, in being the open and avowed instruments of making such distributions. *Atterbury.*

2. Latently; so as not to be obvious; not apparently.

Those thoughts are not wholly mine; but either they are *secretly* in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*

SE'CRETNESS. *n. s.* [from *secret*.]

1. State of being hidden.
2. Quality of keeping a secret.

I could muster up
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vast constancy and *secretness*. *Donne.*

SE'CRETORY. *adj.* [from *secretus*, Latin,] Performing the office of secretion, or animal separation.

All the glands are a congeries of vessels complicated together, whereby they give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the *secretory*, which afterwards exonerate themselves into one duct. *Ray.*

SECT. *n. s.* [*secte*, Fr. *secta*, Lat. from *sectando*.]

1. A body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets. Often in a bad sense.

We 'll wear out,
In a wall'd prison, packs and *sects* of great ones,
That ebb and flow by th' moon. *Shakspeare.*

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The greatest vicissitude of things is the vicissitude of *sects* and religions: the true religion is built upon a rock; the rest are tossed upon the waves of time. *Bacon.*

The jealous *sects*, that dare not trust their cause
So far from their own will as to the laws,
You for their umpire and their synod take.
Dryden.

The academics were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness. *Dryden.*

A *sect* of freethinkers is a sum of cyphers.
Bentley.

2. In *Shakspeare* it seems to be misprinted for *set*.

Of our unbitted lusts, I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or cion. *Othello.*

SE'CTARISM. *n. s.* [from *sect*.] Disposition to petty sects, in opposition to things established.

Nothing hath more marks of schism and *sectarism* than this presbyterian way. *King Charles.*

SE'CTARY. *n. s.* [*sectaire*, French; from *sect*.]

1. One who divides from publick establishment, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims.

My lord, you are a *sectary*;
That 's the plain truth. *Shakspeare.*

Romish catholick tenets are inconsistent, on the one hand, with the truth of religion professed and protested by the church of England, whence we are called protestants; and the anabaptists, and separatists, and *sectaries*, on the other hand, whose tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*

The number of *sectaries* does not concern the clergy in point of interest or conscience. *Swift.*

2. A follower; a pupil.

The *sectaries* of my celestial skill,
That wont to be the world's chief ornament,
They under keep. *Spenser.*

SECTA'TOR. *n. s.* [*sectateur*, French; *sectator*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple.

Hereof the wiser sort and the best learned philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators*. *Raleigh.*

SE'CTION. *n. s.* [*section*, French; *sectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of cutting or dividing.

In the *section* of bodies, man, of all sensible creatures, has the fullest brain to his proportion. *Wotton.*

2. A part divided from the rest.

3. A small and distinct part of a writing or book.

Instead of their law, which they might not read openly, they read, of the prophets, that which in likeness of matter came nearest to each *section* of their law. *Hooker.*

The production of volatile salts I reserve till I mention them in another *section*. *Boyle.*

Without breaking in upon the connection of his language, it is hardly possible to give a distinct view of his several arguments in distinct *sections*. *Locke.*

SE'CTOR. *n. s.* [*secteur*, French.] In geometry.

Sector is an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhombs, polygons, hours, latitudes, metals, and solids. It is generally useful in all the pra the mathematicks, and particularly navigation, surveying, astronomy, projection of the sphere. All th *sector* can be accommodated to any is done by taking off all division and not lengthwise; the ground o tice is this, that parallels to the plain triangle bear the same prop the parts of the legs above the par whole legs.

SE'CULAR. *adj.* [*secularis*,] *lier*, French.]

1. Not spiritual; relating to a present world; not holy;

This, in every several man's ac mon life, appertaineth unto mo and politick *secular* affairs, unto ci

Then shall they seek t' avail
names,
Places, and titles; and with these
Secular pow'r, though feigning stil
By spiritual.

2. [In the church of Rome.] by monastick rules.

Those northern nations easily religion of those they subdued, an votion gave great authority and r thereby ease, to the clergy, both gular.

In France, vast numbers of ecc *cular* and religious, live upon t others.

3. [*seculaire*, French.] Ha coming once in a *secle* or cer

The *secular* year was kept but tury.

SECULA'RITY. *n. s.* [fro Worldliness; attention to t the present life.

Littleness and *secularity* of spirit enemy to contemplation.

To **SE'CULARIZE.** *v. a.* [*secu* from *secular*.]

1. To convert from spiritual tions to common use.

2. To make worldly.

SE'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *sec* worldly manner.

SE'CULARNESS. *n. s.* [fro Worldliness.

SE'CUNDINE. *n. s.* [*secondine* French; *secundæ*, viz. *partes centem infantem sequanter*. A The membrane in which th wrapped; the afterbirth.

The casting of the skin is by compared to the breaking of the cawl, but not rightly; for the *sec* general cover, not shaped accordin but the skin is.

Future ages lie
Wrapp'd in their sacred *secundine* as

If the fœtus be taken out of t closed in the *secundines*, it will co and the blood to circulate.

SECU'RE. *adj.* [*securus*, Latin.

1. Free from fear; exempt fro easy; assured.

Confidence then bore thee on *se* To meet no danger.

2. Confident; not distrustful;

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But thou, *secure of* soul, unbent with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose.
Dryden.

One maid she had, belov'd above the rest;
Secure of her, the secret she confess'd. *Dryden.*

The portion of their wealth they design for the uses of the poor they may throw into one of these publick repositories, *secure* that it will be well employed. *Atterbury.*

3. Sure; not doubting: with *of*.

It concerns the most *secure of* his strength, to pray to God not to expose him to an enemy.
Rogers.

In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste;
Of future life *secure*, forgetful of the past.
Dryden.

Haply too *secure of* our discharge
From penalty. *Milton.*

We live and act as if we were perfectly *secure of* the final event of things, however we may behave ourselves. *Atterbury.*

4. Careless; wanting caution; wanting vigilance.

Gideon smote the host, for the host were *secure*.
Judges.

5. Free from danger; safe.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not *secure* to single or combin'd. *Milton.*

Messapus next,
Secure of steel, and fated from the fire,
In pomp appears. *Dryden.*

Secure from fortune's blows,
Secure of what I cannot lose,
In my small pinnace I can sail. *Dryden.*

6. It has sometimes *of* before the object in all its senses; but more properly *from* before *evil*, or the *cause of evil*.

To SECU'RE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain.

Nothing left
That might his happy state *secure*,
Secure from outward force. *Milton.*

Actions have their preference, not according to the transient pleasure or pain that accompanies or follows them here, but as they serve to *secure* that perfect durable happiness hereafter.
Locke.

Truth and certainty are not *secured* by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain floating estate with as without them. *Locke.*

That prince who shall be so wise as, by established laws of liberty, to *secure* protection to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*

Deeper to wound, she shuns the fight:
She drops her arms to gain the field:
Secures her conquest by her flight,
And triumphs when she seems to yield. *Prior.*

Nothing can be more artful than the address of Ulysses: he *secures* himself of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend. *Broome.*

2. To protect; to make safe.

I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,
Sustain'd the vanquish'd, and *secur'd* his flight;
Ev'n then *secur'd* him, when I sought with joy
The vow'd destruction of ungrateful Troy.
Dryden.

Where two or three sciences are pursued at the same time, if one of them be dry, as logick, let another be more entertaining, to *secure* the mind from weariness. *Watts.*

3. To insure.

SECU'RELY. *adv.* [from *secure*.]

1. Without fear; carelessly.

Love, that had now long time *securely* slept
In Venus' lap, unarmed then and naked,
'Gan rear his head, by Clotho being waked.
Spenser.

'Tis done like Hector, but *s curely* done,
A little proudly, and great deal misprizing
The knight oppos'd. *Shakspeare.*

His daring foe *securely* him defy'd. *Milton.*

A soul that can *securely* death defy,
And count it nature's privilege to die. *Dryden.*

Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I *securely* leave to the judgment of the reader.
Atterbury.

2. Without danger; safely.

We upon our globe's last verge shall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
And on the lunar world *securely* pry. *Dryden.*

SECU'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *secure*.] The cause of safety; protection; defence.

They, like Judas, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securement* from it. *Brown.*

SECU'RITY. *n. s.* [*securité*, Fr. *securitas*, Latin; from *secure*.]

1. Carelessness; freedom from fear.

Marvellous *security* is always dangerous, when men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until they have a sharp sense of their stings.
Hayward.

2. Vitious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance.

How senseless then and dead a soul hath he,
Which thinks his soul doth with his body die;
Or thinks not so, but so would have it be,
That he might sin with more *security*? *Davies.*

3. Protection; defence.

If the providence of God be taken away, what *security* have we against those innumerable dangers to which human nature is continually exposed? *Tillotson.*

4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance; assurance for any thing; the act of giving caution, or being bound.

There is scarce truth enough alive to make societies secure; but *security* enough to make fellowships accurst. *Shakspeare.*

When they had taken *security* of Jason, they let them go. *Acts.*

It is possible for a man, who hath the appearance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable *security* that he will not be false and cruel. *Swift.*

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities*. *Swift.*

The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of paper credit, and *securities* upon mortgages. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Safety; certainty.

Some, who gave their advice for entering into a war, alleged that we should have no *security* for our trade, while Spain was subject to a prince of the Bourbon family. *Swift.*

SEDA'N. *n. s.* A kind of portable coach; a chair. I believe because first made at *Sedan*.

Some beg for absent persons, feign them sick,
Close mew'd in their *sedans* for want of air,
And for their wives produce an empty chair.
Dryden.

By a tax of Cato's it was provided, that women's wearing cloaths, ornament, and *sedan*, exceeding 12*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* halfpenny, should pay 30*s.* in the hundred pound value. *Arbuthnot.*

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SEDA'TE. *adj.* [*sedatus*, Latin.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene.

With countenance calm and soul *sedate*,
Thus Turnus. *Dryden.*

Disputation carries away the mind from that calm and *sedate* temper which is so necessary to contemplate truth. *Watts.*

SEDA'TELY. *adv.* [from *sedate.*] Calmly; without disturbance.

That has most weight with them that appears *sedately* to come from their parents reason. *Locke.*

SEDA'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *sedate.*] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance.

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council, with a great intrepidity that fits them for action. *Addison.*

SE'DENTARINESS. *n. s.* [from *sedentary.*] The state of being sedentary; inactivity.

SE'DENTARY. *adj.* [*sedentaire*, Fr. *sedentario*, Italian; *sedentarius*, from *sedeo*, Latin.]

1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action.

A *sedentary* life, appropriate to all students, crushes the bowels; and, for want of stirring the body, suffers the spirits to lie dormant. *Harvey.*

The blood of labouring people is more dense and heavy than of those who live a *sedentary* life. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless.

The *sedentary* earth,
That better might with far less compass move,
Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains
Her end without least motion. *Milton.*

Till length of years,
And *sedentary* numbness, craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obscure. *Milton.*

The soul, considered abstractedly from its passions, is of a remiss *sedentary* nature, slow in its resolves, and languishing in its executions. *Spectator.*

SEDGE. *n. s.* [ræcz, Saxon; whence, in the provinces, a narrow flag is called a *sag* or *seg.*] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.

The current, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But when his fair course is not hindered,
He makes sweet musick with th' enamell'd stones,
Giving a gentle kiss to every *sedge*
He overtaketh in his pilgrimage;
And so by many winding nooks he strays,
With willing sport, to the wild ocean. *Shaksp.*

Adonis, painted by a running brook,
And Cytherea all in *sedges* hid;
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
Even as the waving *sedges* play with wind. *Shak.*

In hotter countries a fly called lucciole, that shineth as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon fens and marshes; yet is not seen but in the height of summer, and *sedge* of other green of the fens give as good shade as bushes. *Bacon.*

He hid himself in the *sedges* adjoining. *Sandys.*

My bonds I brake,
Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,
Amongst the *sedges*, all the night lay hid. *Denham.*

Niphates, with inverted urn,
And drooping *sedge*, shall his Armenia mourn. *Dryden.*

SE'DGY. *adj.* [from *sedge.*] with narrow flags.

On the gentle Severn's *sedgy*
In single opposition, hand to ha
He did confound the best part
In changing hardiment with gr

Old father Thames rais'd
head,
But fear'd the fate of Simoeis
Deep in his ooze he sought h
And shrunk his waters back im

SE'DIMENT. *n. s.* [*sediment*, *mentum*, Latin.] That w or settles at the bottom.

The salt water rises into a kin top, and partly goeth into a *sedi* tom, and so is rather a separat poration.

It is not bare agitation, but th bottom, that troubles and defile

That matter sunk not down t tling at the surface of the *sedim* all the rest.

SEDI'TION. *n. s.* [*sedition*, *tio*, Latin.] A tumult; an a popular commotion; ar

That sunshine brew'd a show
That wash'd his father's fortune
And heap'd *sedition* on his crow

In soothing them we nou senate,
The cockle of rebellion, insole

SEDI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*seditieux ditiosus*, Latin.] Factious turbulent.

The cause, why I have bro hither,
Is to remove proud Somerset fr
Seditious to his grace and to the

Very many of the nobility at that time, did not appear ye behaviour.

Thou return'st
From flight, *seditious* angel.

But if she has deform'd this With murd'rous rapine and *sea* In everlasting darkness must sl Still more unhappy that she ca

SEDI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [fr Tumultuously; with fa lence.

SEDI'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [fr Turbulence; disposition

To **SEDU'CE.** *v. a.* [*seduc* French.] To draw aside to tempt; to corrupt; t mislead; to deceive.

'T is meet
That noble minds keep ever w
For who so firm that cannot b

Me the gold of France did Although I did admit it as a n
The sooner to effect what I in

A beauty-waining and distr
Seduc'd the pitch and height o
To base declension.

In the latter times some sha faith, giving heed to *seducing* s

I shall never gratify the spi with any sinister thoughts of a whom pious frauds have *sedu*

Subtle he needs must be wl Angels.

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Nor let false friends *seduce* thy mind to fame,
By arrogating Jonson's hostile name;
Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praise,
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raise. *Dryden.*

SEDU'CEMENT. *n. s.* [from *seduce*.] Practice of seduction; art or means used in order to seduce.

To season them, and win them early to the love of virtue and true labour, ere any flattering *seducement* or vain principle seize them wandering, some easy and delightful book of education should be read to them. *Milton.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying pow'r,
The nymph's *seducements*, and the magick bow'r. *Pope.*

SEDU'CER. *n. s.* [from *seduce*.] One who draws aside from the right; a tempter; a corrupter.

Grant it me, O king; otherwise a *seducer* flourishes, and a poor maid is undone. *Shakspeare.*

There is a teaching by restraining *seducers*, and so removing the hindrances of knowledge. *South.*

The soft *seducer*, with enticing looks,
The bellowing rivals to the fight provokes. *Dryd.*

He, whose firm faith no reason could remove,
Will melt before that soft *seducer*, love. *Dryden.*

SEDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *seduce*.] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aside from the right.

The vicious example of ages past poisons the curiosity of the present, affording a hint of sin unto *seducible* spirits. *Brown.*

We owe much of our errour to the power which our affections have over our so easy *seducible* understandings. *Glanville.*

SEDU'CTION. *n. s.* [*seduction*, Fr. *seductus*, Lat.] The act of seducing; the act of drawing aside.

Whatsoever men's faith, patience, or perseverance were, any remarkable indulgence to this sin, the *seduction* of Balaam, was sure to bring judgments. *Hammond.*

To procure the miseries of others in those extremities, wherein we hold an hope to have no society ourselves, is a strain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary *seduction* of hell. *Brown.*

The deceiver soon found out this soft place of Adam's, and innocency itself did not secure him from this way of *seduction*. *Glanville.*

Helen ascribes her *seduction* to Venus, and mentions nothing of Paris. *Pope.*

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is, morally speaking, out of reach of *seduction*. *Clarissa.*

SEDU'LITY. *n. s.* [*sedulitas*, Lat.] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application; intenseness of endeavour.

Man oftentimes pursues, with great *sedulity* and earnestness, that which cannot stand him in any stead for vital purpose. *Hooker.*

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and indefatigable industry in men's enquiries into it *South.*

SE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*sedulus*, Lat.] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; painful.

Not *sedulous* by nature to indite
Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deem'd. *Milton.*

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a *sedulous* application of the proper means that may naturally lead us to such an end. *L'Estrange.*

The goat, now bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind Amalthæa reach'd her teat, distent
With milk, thy early food: the *sedulous* bee
Distill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*

The bare majority of a few representatives is often procured by great industry and application, wherein those who engage in the pursuits of malice are much more *sedulous* than such as would prevent them. *Swift.*

SE'DULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sedulous*.] Assiduously; industriously; laboriously; diligently; painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetick, and all other parts of sacred writ, were most *sedulously*, most religiously, guarded by them. *Government of the Tongue.*

All things by experience
Are most improv'd; then *sedulously* think
To meliorate thy stock, no way or rule
Be unessay'd. *Philips.*

SE'DULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sedulous*.] Assiduity; assiduousness; industry; diligence.

SEE. *n. s.* [*sedes*, Lat.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocess of a bishop.

You, my lord archbishop,
Whose *see* is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whose white investments figure innocence,
The dove and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boist'rous tongue of war? *Shakspeare.*

It is a safe opinion for their *sees*, empires, and kingdoms; and for themselves, if they be wise. *Bacon.*

The pope would use these treasures, in case of any great calamity that should endanger the holy *see*. *Addison.*

Episcopal revenues were so low reduced, that three or four *sees* were often united to make a tolerable competency. *Swift.*

To SEE. *v. a.* pret. *I saw*; part. pass. *seen*. [seon, Sax. *sien*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the eye.

Dear son Edgar,
Might I but live to *see* thee in my touch,
I 'd say I had eyes again. *Shakspeare.*

I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was dismayed at the *seeing* of it. *Isaiah.*

I speak that which I have *seen* with my father, and ye do that which you have *seen* with yours. *John.*

He 'll lead the life of gods, and be
By gods and heroes *seen*, and gods and heroes *see*. *Dryden.*

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good for you; but if the pleasure of *seeing* be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

I *see* her sober over a sampler. *Pope.*

2. To observe; to find.

Seven other kine came up, lean fleshed, such as I never *saw* for badness. *Genesis.*

Such command we had,
To *see* that none thence issu'd forth a spy. *Milt.*

Give them first one simple idea, and *see* that they perfectly comprehend it, before you go any farther. *Locke.*

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The thunderbolt we *see* used by the greatest poet of Augustus's age, to express irresistible force in battle. *Addison.*

3. To discover; to descry.

Who is so gross
As cannot *see* this palpable device?
Yet who so bold but says he *sees* it not,
When such ill dealings must be *seen* in thought? *Shakspeare.*

4. To converse with.

The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an improvement in wisdom and prudence by *seeing* men, and conversing with people of different tempers and customs. *Locke.*

5. To attend; to remark.

I had a mind to *see* him out, and therefore did not care for contradicting him. *Addison.*

To SEE. *v. n.*

1. To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception of things distant.

Who maketh the *seeing* or the blind? have not I, the Lord? *Exodus.*

Air hath some secret degree of light; otherwise cats and owls could not *see* in the night. *Bacon.*

2. To discern without deception.

Many sagacious persons will find us out, will look under our mask, and *see* through all our fine pretensions, and discern the absurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when we do the contrary. *Tillotson.*

Could you *see* into my secret soul,
There you might read your own dominion doubled. *Dryden.*

You may *see* into the spirit of them all, and form your pen from those general notions. *Felton.*

3. To inquire; to distinguish.

See whether fear doth make thee wrong her. *Shakspeare.*

4. To be attentive.

Mark and perform it, *see'st* thou? for the fail
Of any point in 't shall be death. *Shakspeare.*

5. To scheme; to contrive.

Cassio 's a proper man: let me *see* now;
To get his place. *Shakspeare.*

SEE. *interjection.* [originally the imperative of the verb *see.*] Lo; look; observe; behold.

See! see! upon the banks of Boyne he stands,
By his own view adjusting his commands. *Halifax.*

See! the sole bliss heav'n could on all bestow,
Which who but feels can taste, but thinks can know. *Pope.*

See what it is to have a poet in your house. *Pope.*

SEED. *n. s.* [sæd, Sax. *seed*, Danish; *saed*, Dutch.]

1. The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated.

If you can look into the *seeds* of time,
And say which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak then to me. *Shakspeare.*

Seed of a year old is the best, though some *seed* and grains last better than others. *Bacon.*

That every plant has its *seed* is an evident sign of divine providence. *More.*

Did they ever see any herbs, except those of the grass-leaved tribe, come up without two *seed* leaves; which to me is an argument that they came all of *seed*, there being no reason else why they should produce two *seed* leaves different from the subsequent. *Ray.*

Just gods! all other things their like produce;
The vine arises from her mother's juice:
When feeble plants or tender flow'rs decay,
They to their *seed* their images convey. *Prior.*

In the south part of Staffordshire they go to the north for *seed* corn. *Mortimer.*

2. First principle; original.

The *seed* of whatsoever perfect virtue groweth from us, is a right opinion touching things divine. *Hooker.*

3. Principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters, as a *seed*
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

4. Progeny; offspring; descendants.

Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;
But had no issue male him to succeed,
But three fair daughters which were well up-train'd
In all that seemed fit for kingly *seed*. *Fairy Q.*

The thing doth touch
The main of all your states, your blood, your *seed*. *Daniel.*

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put his *seed* into the grant too. *Locke.*

5. Race; generation; birth.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held,
Which other mortals so excell'd;
And beauty too in such excess,
As yours, Zelinda! claims no less. *Waller.*

To SEED. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To grow to perfect maturity, so as to shed the seed.

Whate'er I plant, like corn on barren earth,
By an equivocal birth,
Seeds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*

2. To shed the seed.

They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for seed, which they let stand to *seed* the next year. *Mortimer.*

SEE'DCAKE. *n. s.* [*seed* and *cake.*] A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds.

Remember, wife,
The *seedcake*, the pasties, and furmety pot. *Tusser.*

SEE'DLIP. } *n. s.* A vessel in which the
SEE'DLOP. } sower carries his seed. *Ainsworth.*

SEE'DPEARL. *n. s.* [*seed* and *pearl.*] Small grains of pearl.

In the dissolution of *seedpearl* in some acid menstruum, if a good quantity of the little pearls be cast in whole, they will be carried in swarms from the bottom to the top. *Boyle.*

SEE'DPLOT. *n. s.* [*seed* and *plot.*] The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterward transplanted.

To counsel others, a man must be furnished with an universal store in himself to the knowledge of all nature; that is, the matter and *seedplots*: there are the seats of all argument and invention. *Ben Jonson.*

Humility is a *seedplot* of virtue, especially christian, which thrives best when 't is deep rooted in the humble lowly heart. *Hammond.*

It will not be unuseful to present a full narration of this rebellion, looking back to those passages by which the *seedplots* were made and framed, from whence those mischiefs have successively grown. *Clarendon.*

SEE'DTIME. *n. s.* [*seed* and *time.*] The season of sowing.

While the earth remaineth, *seedtime* and harvest shall not cease. *Genesis*

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If he would have two tributes in one year, he must give them two *seedtimes*, and two harvests. *Bacon.*

The first rain fell upon the *seedtime* about October, and was to make the seed to root; the latter was to fill the ear. *Brown.*

Day and night,
Seedtime and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their course, till fire purge all things. *Milton.*

Their very *seedtime* was their harvest, and by sowing tares they immediately reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

He that too curiously observes the face of the heavens, by missing his *seedtime*, will lose the hopes of his harvest. *Atterbury.*

SEE'DLING. *n. s.* [from *seed.*] A young plant just risen from the seed.

Carry into the shade such *seedlings* or plants as are for their choiceness reserved in pots. *Evelyn.*

SEE'DNESS. *n. s.* [from *seed.*] Seedtime; the time of sowing.

Blossoming time
From the *seedness* the bare fallow brings
To teeming foyson. *Shakspeare.*

SEE'DSMAN. *n. s.* [*seed* and *man.*]

1. The sower; he that scatters the seed.

The higher Nilus swells
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the *seedsman*
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest. *Shakspeare.*

2. One that sells seed.

SEE'DY. *adj.* [from *seed.*] Abounding with seed.

SEE'ING. *n. s.* [from *see.*] Sight; vision.

Love adds a precious *seeing* to the eye. *Shaks.*

SEE'ING. } *adv.* [*vû que*, Fr. from
SEE'ING *that.* } *see.* It would be more grammatically written, as *vû que*, *pourvû que*, in French; *seen that*, or *provided that.*] Since; sith; it being so that.

Why should not they be as well victualled for so long time, as the ships are usually for a year, *seeing* it is easier to keep victuals on land than water? *Spenser.*

How shall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning, and ability to preach, *seeing that* he may not publickly either teach or exhort, because he is not yet called to the ministry? *Whitgift.*

Seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the languages of those people who have been most industrious after wisdom. *Milton.*

Seeing they explained the phenomena of vision, imagination, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of atoms that flow from the surfaces of bodies, and by their subtlety penetrate any obstacle, and yet retain the exact lineaments of the several bodies from which they proceed: in consequence of this hypothesis they maintained, that we could have no phantasy of any thing, but what did really subsist either intire or in its several parts. *Bentley.*

To SEEK. *v. a.* pret. *I sought*; part. pass. *sought.* [recan, Sax. *soecken*, Dutch.]

1. To look for; to search for: often with *out.*

He did range the town to *seek* me *out.* *Shakspeare.*

I have a venturous fairy, that shall *seek*
The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shakspeare.*

Because of the money returned in our sacks, are we brought in, that he may *seek* occasion against us, and take us for bondmen. *Genesis.*

He *seeketh* unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a graven image. *Isaiah.*

Seek thee a man which may go with thee. *Tobit.*

Sweet peace, where dost thou dwell?
I humbly crave,
Let me once know;
I *sought* thee in a secret cave,
And ask'd if peace were there. *Herbert.*

The king meant not to *seek out* nor to decline fighting with them, if they put themselves in his way. *Clarendon.*

So fatal 't was to *seek* temptations *out!*
Most confidence has still most cause to doubt. *Dryden.*

We must *seek out* some other original of power for the government of politicks than this of Adam, or else there will be none at all in the world. *Locke.*

2. To solicit; to endeavour to gain.

Others tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. *Luke.*

The young lions roar after their prey, and *seek* their meat from God. *Psalms.*

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not molest us, unless we ourselves
Seek them with wandering thoughts. *Milton.*

Oft our alliance other lands desir'd,
And what we *seek* of you, of us requir'd. *Dryd.*

3. To go to find.

Let us *seek* death, or, he not found, supply
His office. *Milton.*

Dardanus, though born
On Latian plains, yet *sought* the Phrygian shore. *Dryden.*

Like fury seiz'd the rest; the progress known,
All *seek* the mountains, and forsake the town. *Dryden.*

Since great Ulysses *sought* the Phrygian plains,
Within these walls inglorious silence reigns. *Pope.*

Indulge one labour more,
And *seek* Atrides on the Spartan shore. *Pope.*

4. To pursue by machinations.

I had a son,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he *sought* my life. *Shakspeare.*

David saw that Saul was come out to *seek* his life. 1 *Samuel.*

To SEEK. *v. n.*

1. To make search; to make inquiry.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Isaiah.*

I have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and have endeavoured to *seek* after some better reason. *Spectator.*

2. To endeavour.

Why should he mean me ill, or *seek* to harm? *Milton.*

Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know
Their process, or the forms of law below. *Dryd.*

2. To make pursuit.

Violent men have *sought* after my soul. *Psal.*

If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be with thee until thy brother *seek* after it. *Deuteronomy.*

4. To apply to; to use solicitation.

All the earth *sought* to Solomon, to hear his wisdom. 1 *Kings.*

Unto his habitation shall ye *seek*, and thither thou shalt come. *Deuteronomy.*

5. To endeavour after.

Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom to order that which the young prince *sought* for by war. *Knolles.*

To SEEK. [An adverbial mode of speech.]

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At a loss; without measures, knowledge, or experience.

Being brought and transferred from other services abroad, though they be of good experience in those, yet in these they will be new *to seek*; and before they have gathered experience, they shall buy it with great loss to his majesty. *Spens.*

Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still *to seek*. *Milton.*

But they misplace them all;
And are as much *to seek* in other things,
As he that only can design a tree,
Would be to draw a shipwreck. *Roscommon.*

SEE'KER. *n. s.* [from *seek*.]

1. One that seeks; an inquirer.

Though I confess that in philosophy I am a *seeker*, yet cannot believe that a sceptick in philosophy must be one in divinity. *Glanville.*

A language of a very witty volatile people, *seekers* after novelty, and abounding with variety of notions. *Locke.*

2. The name of a sect which professed no determinate religion.

SEE'KSORROW. *n. s.* [*seek* and *sorrow*.] One who contrives to give himself vexation.

Afield they go, where many lookers be,
And thou *seeksorrow*, Klaius, them among:
Indeed thou saidst it was thy friend to see,
Strephon, whose absence seem'd unto thee long. *Sidney.*

To SEEL. *v. a.* [*sceller*, to seal, Fr.] To close the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time seeled or closed.

Now she brought them to see a *seeled* dove, who the blinder she was, the higher she strave. *Sidney.*

Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
But *seeled* up with death shall have their deadly meed. *Fairy Queen.*

Come, *seeling* night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shaksp.*

Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes in matters of danger and envy; for no man will take such parts, unless he be like the *seeled* dove, that mounts and mounts, because he cannot see about him. *Bacon.*

Since, blinded with ambition, he did soar
Like a *seel'd* dove, his crimes shall be his punishment,
To be depriv'd of sight. *Denham.*

To SEEL. *v. n.* [ryllan, Sax.] To lean on one side.

When a ship *seels* or rowls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

SEEL *or* SEE'LING. *n. s.* [from *seel*.] The agitation of a ship in foul weather. *Ainsworth.*

SEE'LY. *adj.* [from reel, lucky time, Sax.]

1. Lucky; happy.

My *seely* sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough and trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenser.*

2. Silly; foolish; simple.

Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,
Are very ill neighbours to *seely* poor hop. *Tusser.*

To SEEM. *v. n.* [*sembler*, Fr. unless it has a Teutonick original, as *seemly* certainly has.]

1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.

My lord, you 've lost a friend, indeed;
And I dare swear you borrow not that face
Of *seeming* sorrow; it is sure your own. *Shaksp.*

Speak: we will not trust our eyes
Without our ears: thou art not what thou *seem'st*. *Shakspeare.*

So spake th' Omnipotent; and with his words
All *seem'd* well pleas'd; all *seem'd*, but were not all. *Milton.*

In holy nuptials ty'd;
A *seeming* widow, and a secret bride. *Dryden.*

Observe the youth
Already *seems* to snuff the vital air. *Dryden.*

2. To have the appearance of truth.

In *seems* to me, that the true reason why we have so few versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who have all the talents requisite for translation. *Dryden.*

3. In *Shakspeare*, to *seem*, perhaps, signifies to be beautiful.

Sir, there she stands:
If aught within that little *seeming* substance
May fitly like your grace,
She 's there, and she is yours. *King Lear.*

4. *It* SEEMS. A phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like the Latin *scilicet*, or the old English *forsooth*. *Id mihi datur negotii* scilicet. *This*, it seems, *is to be my task*.

The earth by these, 't is said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown adult (so chance, *it seems*, enjoin'd)
Did male and female propagate. *Blackmore.*

5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation.

A prince of Italy, *it seems*, entertained his mistress upon a great lake. *Addison.*

The raven, urg'd by such impertinence,
Grew passionate, *it seems*, and took offence. *Addison.*

He had been a chief magistrate; and had, *it seems*, executed that high office justly and honourably. *Atterbury.*

It seems that when first I was discovered sleeping on the ground, the emperor had early notice. *Gulliver.*

6. It appears to be.

Here 's another discontented paper,
Found in his pocket too; and this, *it seems*,
Roderigo meant t' have sent. *Shakspeare.*

It seems, the camel's hair is taken by painters for the skin with the hair on. *Brown.*

SEE'MER. *n. s.* [from *seem*.] One that carries an appearance.

Angelo scarce confesses
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than stone: hence shall we see,
If pow'r change purpose, what our *seemers* be. *Shakspeare.*

SEE'MING. *n. s.* [from *seem*.]

1. Appearance; show; semblance.

All good *seeming*,
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought
Put on for villany. *Shakspeare.*

Give him heedful note;
And, after, we will both our judgments join
In censure of his *seeming*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Fair appearance.

For you there 's rosemary and rue; these keep *Seeming* and savour all the winter long. *Shaksp.*

3. Opinion.

Nothing more clear unto their *seeming*, than that, a new Jerusalem being often spoken of in scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that new Jerusalem. *Hooker.*

His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason to her *seeming*. *Milton.*

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SEE'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *seeming*.] In appearance; in show; in semblance.

To this her mother's plot,
She, *seemingly* obedient, likewise hath
Made promise to the doctor. *Shakspeare.*

They to their viands fell, not *seemingly*
The angels, nor in mist. *Milton.*

I have touched upon them, though *seemingly* collateral to my scope; and yet I think they are more than *seemingly* so, since they pertinently illustrate my design. *Glanville.*

The city dame was so well bred, as *seemingly* to take all in good part. *L'Estrange.*

The king and haughty empress, to our wonder,
If not aton'd, yet *seemingly* at peace. *Dryden.*

This the father *seemingly* complied with; but afterwards refusing, the son was likewise set aside. *Addison.*

They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned causes. *Atterbury.*

SEE'MINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *seeming*.] Plausibility; fair appearance.

The *seemingness* of those reasons persuades us on the other side. *Digby.*

SEE'MLINESS. *n. s.* [from *seemly*.] Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, *seemliness* with portliness, and currentness with stayedness, how can the language sound other than full of sweetness? *Camden.*

SEE'MLY. *adj.* [*soommeligt*, Danish; from *soome*, Islandick, honour or decency.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and *seemlier* for christian men, than the hot pursuit of these controversies. *Hooker.*

I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a *seemly* answer to such persons. *Shaks.*

The wife
Safest and *seemliest* by her husband stays. *Milt.*

May we enjoy
Our humid products, and with *seemly* draughts
Enkindle mirth and hospitable love. *Philips.*

SEE'MLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner.

There, *seemly* rang'd in peaceful order, stood
Ulysses' arms, now long disus'd to blood. *Pope.*

SEEN. *adj.* [from *see*.] Skilled; versed.

Petruchio shall offer me, disguis'd in sober robes,
To old Baptista, as a schoolmaster
Well *seen* in musick. *Shakspeare.*

Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seen*,
Than his great brother read in states and men. *Dryden.*

SE'ER. *n. s.* [from *see*.]

1. One who sees.

We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams, and a *seer* of visions. *Spectator.*

2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.

How soon hath thy prediction, *seer* blest!
Measur'd this transient world the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton.*

By day your frighted *seers*
Shall call for fountains to express their tears,
And wish their eyes were floods: by night from dreams
Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,
Starting amaz'd, shall to the people show
Emblems of heav'nly wrath, and mystick types of woe. *Prior.*

SEE'RWOOD. *n. s.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood.

Caught, like dry stubble fir'd, or like *seerwood*;
Yet from the wound ensu'd no purple flood,
But look'd a bubbling mass of frying blood. *Dryden.*

SEE'SAW. *n. s.* [from *saw*.] A reciprocating motion.

His wit all *seesaw*, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now master up, now miss,
And he himself one vile antithesis. *Pope.*

To SEE'SAW. *v. n.* [from *saw*.] To move with a reciprocating motion.

Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went *seesawing* up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbuthnot.*

To SEETH. *v. a.* preterit *I sod* or *seethed*; part. pass. *sodden*. [seoban, Sax. *soiden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor.

The Scythians used to *seeth* the flesh in the hide, and so do the northern Irish. *Spenser.*

Go, suck the subtile blood o'th' grape,
Till the high fever *seeth* your blood to froth,
And so 'scape hanging. *Shakspeare.*

Set on the great pot, and *seeth* pottage for the sons of the prophets. 2 *Kings.*

To SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

The boiling baths at Cairbadon,
Which *seeth* with secret fire eternally,
And in their entrails, full of quick brimston,
Nourish the flames which they are warm'd upon. *Fairy Queen.*

I will make a complimental assault upon him; for my business *seeths*. *Shakspeare.*

Lovers and madmen have such *seething* brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shak.*

The priest's servant came, while the flesh was in *seething*, with a flesh-hook, and stuck it into the pan. 1 *Samuel.*

SEE'THER. *n. s.* [from *seeth*.] A boiler; a pot.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the kettle on;
Like burnish'd gold the little *seether* shone. *Dryden.*

SE'GMENT. *n. s.* [*segment*, Fr. *segmentum*, Latin.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

Unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the poles for half a year, some *segments* may appear at any time, and under any quarter, the sun not setting, but walking round. *Brown.*

Their *segments* or arcs, which appeared so numerous, for the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton.*

SE'GNITY. *n. s.* [from *segnis*, Lat.] Sluggishness; inactivity. *Dict.*

To SE'GREGATE. *v. a.* [*segrego*, Lat. *segreger*, French.] To set apart; to separate from others.

SEGREGA'TION. *n. s.* [*segregation*, Fr. from *segregate*.] Separation from others.

What shall we hear of this?
——A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet;
For do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds. *Shakspeare.*

SE'JANT. *adj.* [In heraldry.] Sitting.

SEIGNEU'RIAL. *adj.* [from *seignior*.] Invested with large powers; independent.

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Those lands were *seigneurial*. *Temple.*

SE'IGNIOR. *n. s.* [from *senior*, Latin; *seigneur*, French.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SE'IGNIORY. *n. s.* [*seigneurie*, Fr. from *seignior*.] A lordship; a territory.

O'Neal never had any *seigniory* over that country, but what by encroachment he got upon the English. *Spenser.*

Were you not restor'd
To all the duke of Norfolk's *seigniories*?
Shakspeare.

Hosea, in the person of God, sayeth of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; they have set a *seigniory* over themselves: which place proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow. *Bacon.*

William, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all Leinster, had royal jurisdiction throughout that province, and every one of his five sons enjoyed that *seigniory* successively. *Davies.*

SE'IGNORAGE. *n. s.* [*seigneuriage*, French; from *seignior*.] Authority; acknowledgment of power.

They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money coined to the crown for *seignorage*. *Locke.*

To **SE'IGNORISE.** *v. a.* [from *seignior*.] To lord over.

As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that *seignoriseth* hell. *Fairfax.*

SEINE. *n. s.* [ꝛeȝne, Saxon; *seine*, *senne*, *seme*, Fr.] A net used in fishing.

They have cock-boats for passengers, and *seine* boats for taking of pilchards. *Carew.*

SE'INER. *n. s.* [from *seine*.] A fisher with nets.

Seiners complain, with open mouth, that these drovers work much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reap small gain to themselves. *Carew.*

To **SEIZE.** *v. a.* [*saisir*, French.]

1. To take hold of; to gripe; to grasp.

Then as a tiger, who by chance hath spy'd,
In some purlieu, two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches close, then rising changes oft
His couchant watch, as one who chose his ground,
Whence rushing he might surest *seize* them both,
Both griped in each paw. *Milton.*

2. To take possession of by force.

At last they *seize*
The scepter, and regard not David's sons. *Milt.*

3. To take possession of; to lay hold on; to invade suddenly.

In her sad breast the prince's fortunes roll,
And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul.
Pope.

4. To take forcible possession of by law.

An escheator of London had arrested a clothier that was outlawed, and *seized* his goods. *Camden.*

It was judged by the highest kind of judgment, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized*, and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*

5. To make possessed; to put in possession of.

So th'one for wrong, the other strives for right:
As when a griffin, *seized* of his prey,
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,
Through wildest air making his idle way.
Fairy Queen.

So Pluto, *seiz'd* of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid,
There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envied Jove his sunshine and his skies.
Addison.

To **SEIZE.** *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.

Fairest Cordelia,
Thee and thy virtues here I *seize* upon:
Be 't lawful I take up what 's cast away? *Shak.*

Where there is a design of supplanting, that necessarily requires another of accusing: even Jezebel projects not to *seize* on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Dec. of Piety.*

SE'IZIN. *n. s.* [*saisine*, French.]

1. [In law.] Is of two sorts: *seisin* in fact, and *seisin* in law. *Seisin* in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seisin* in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a *seisin*, as an enrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong disseized of them. *Cowell.*

2. The act of taking possession.

Every indulged sin gives Satan livery and *seisin* of his heart, and a power to dispose of it as he pleases. *Decay of Piety.*

Seisin is the same, in the canon law, as livery and *seisin* at the common law. *Ayliffe.*

3. The things possessed.

Many recoveries were had, as well by heirs as successors, of the *seizin* of their predecessors. *Hale.*

SE'IZURE. *n. s.* [from *seize*.]

1. The act of seizing.

2. The thing seized.

Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death,
Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress,
Defeated of his *seizure*, many days
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton.*

3. The act of taking forcible possession.

Thy lands, and all things that thou dost call thine,
Worth *seizure*, do we seize into our hands.
Shakspeare.

In the general town he maintained a *seizure*, and possession of the whole. *Wotton.*

Henry continued to burn protestants, after he had cast off the pope; and his *seizure* of ecclesiastical revenues cannot be reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *Swift.*

4. Gripe; possession.

And shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,
Unyoke this *seizure*, and this kind regret?
Shakspeare.

Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth.
Dryden.

5. Catch.

Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a lapsed syllable, to play upon it. *Watts.*

SE'LCOUTH. *adj.* [ꝛelð, rare, Sax. and *couth*, known.] Rarely known; uncommon: *Spenser.* The same with *uncouth.*

SE'LDOM. *adv.* [ꝛelban, rarely; ꝛelbon, more rarely; ꝛelbort, most rarely. Selban is supposed to be contracted from ꝛelbæn, or ꝛelð, rare, and hpænne, when, Saxon; *selden*, Dutch; *seltan*, German.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one; and the ordinary course of the world is more according to Job's observation, who giveth men

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advice to seek wisdom amongst the ancients, and in the length of days understanding. *Hooker.*

There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace, which pardoning grace *seldom* gives. *South.*

Where the flight of fancy is managed with good judgment, the *seldomer* it is seen it is the more valuable. *Grew.*

SE'LDOMNESS, *n. s.* [from *seldom.*] Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity. Little used.

Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except perhaps in the *seldomness* and oftenness of doing well. *Hooker.*

SE'LDSHOWN. *adj.* [*seld* and *shown.*] Seldom exhibited to view.

Seldshown flamins
Do press among the popular throngs. *Shaksp.*

To **SELE'CT.** *v. a.* [*selectus*, Latin.] To choose in preference to others rejected.

The footmen, *selected* out of all the provinces, were greatly diminished, being now scarce eight thousand strong. *Knolles.*

The pious chief
A hundred youths from all his train *selects.*
Dryden.

SELE'CT. *adj.* [from the verb.] Nicely chosen; choice; culled out on account of superiour excellence.

To the nuptial bow'r
I led her, blushing like the morn: all heav'n,
And happy constellations, on that hour
Shed their *selectest* influence. *Milton.*

Select from vulgar herds, with garlands gay,
A hundred bulls ascend the sacred way. *Prior.*

SELE'CTION. *n. s.* [*selectio*, Latin; from *select.*] The act of culling or choosing; choice.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the *selection* seems but arbitrary. *Brown.*

SELE'CTNESS. *n. s.* [from *select.*] The state of being select.

SELE'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *select.*] He who selects.

SELENOGRA'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*selenogra-*
SELENOGRA'PHICK. } *phique*, French; from *selenography.*] Belonging to selenography.

SELE'NOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*selenographie*, Fr. σελήνη and γράφω.] A description of the moon.

Hevelius, in his accurate *selenography*, or description of the moon, hath well translated the known appellations of regions, seas, and mountains, unto the parts of that luminary. *Brown.*

SELF. *pronoun*; plur. *selves* [*silba*, Gothick; ſylf, ſylfa, Saxon; *self*, *selve*, Dutch.]

1. Its primary signification seems to be that of an adjective. Very; particular; this above others; sometimes, one's own.

Shoot an arrow that *self* way
Which you did shoot the first. *Shakspeare.*

The cruel ministers, by *self* and violent hands,
Took off her life. *Shakspeare.*

On these *self* hills the air is so thin, that it is not sufficient to bear up the body of a bird. *Raleigh.*

At that *self* moment enters Palamon
The gate of Venus. *Dryden.*

2. It is united both to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are used reciprocally, or return upon themselves: as, *I did not hurt* him, *he hurt* himself; *the people hiss* me, *but I clap* myself; *thou lovest* thyself, *though the world scorns* thee.

They cast to build a city,
And get *themselves* a name. *Milton.*

He permits
Within *himself* unworthy pow'rs to reign
Over free reason. *Milton.*

Self is that conscious thinking thing, which is sensible or conscious of pleasure and pain, capable of happiness and misery, and so is concerned for *itself*, as far as that consciousness extends. *Locke.*

3. It is sometimes used emphatically in the nominative case: as, *myself* will decide it; I *myself* will come; *himself* shall revenge it. This use of *self*, thus compounded, without the pronoun personal, is chiefly poetical.

4. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun substantive, *self* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it seems a substantive. Even when compounded with *him* it is at last found to be a substantive, by its variation in the plural, contrary to the nature of English adjectives, as *himself*, *themselves*.

No more be mention'd then of violence
Against *ourselves*, or wilful barrenness. *Milton.*

5. *Myself*, *himself*, *themselves*, and the rest, may, contrary to the analogy of *my*, *him*, *them*, be used as nominatives.

6. It often adds only emphasis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded: as, he did it *himself.*

A horse well bitted which *himself* did dress.
Dryden.

And touch'd with miseries *myself* have known,
I learn to pity woes so like my own. *Dryden.*

7. It signifies the individual, as subject to his own contemplation or action.

The spark of noble courage now awake,
And strive your excellent *self* to excel. *F. Queen.*

Next to the knowledge of God, this knowledge of our *selves* seems most worthy of our endeavour. *Hale.*

Since consciousness always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls *self*, and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity, *i. e.* the sameness of a rational being. *Locke.*

It is by the consciousness it has of its present thoughts and actions, that it is *self* to it *self* now, and so will be the same *self*, as far as the same consciousness can extend to actions past or to come. *Locke.*

The fondness we have for *self*, and the relation which other things have to our *selves*, furnishes another long rank of prejudices. *Watts.*

8. It is much used in composition, which it is proper to explain by a train of examples. It is to be observed, that its composition in *Shakspeare* is often harsh.

Then held she her tongue, and cast down a *self*-accusing look, finding that in herself she had shot out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind than she minded to have done. *Sidney.*

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Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist
Of our *self*-love, so passions do deceive,
We think they hurt when most they do assist.
Sidney.

Till Strephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,
Where by his words his *self*-like case he knew.
Sidney.

Ah! where was first that cruel cunning found,
To frame of earth a vessel of the mind,
Where it should be to *self*-destruction bound?
Sidney.

Before the door sat *self*-consuming Care,
Day and night keeping wary watch and ward.
Fairy Queen.

My strange and *self*-abuse
Is the initiate fear that wants hard use. *Shaksp.*

I have heard so much,
And with Demetrius thought t' have spoke thereof;
But being over-full of *self*-affairs,
My mind did lose it. *Shakspeare.*

Nor know I aught
By me that 's said or done amiss this night,
Unless *self*-charity be sometimes a vice,
And to defend ourselves it be a sin,
When violence assails us. *Shakspeare.*

He walks, and that *self*-chain about his neck,
Which he forswore. *Shakspeare.*

It is in my power, in one *self*-born hour,
To plant and o'erwhelm custom. *Shakspeare.*

His treasons will sit blushing in his face,
Not able to endure the sight of day,
But *self*-affrighted tremble at his sin. *Shaksp.*

The stars above us govern our conditions;
Else one *self*-mate and mate could not beget
Such different issues. *Shakspeare.*

I 'm made of that *self*-metal as my sister,
And prize me at her worth. *Shakspeare.*

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the *self*-same flight
The *self*-same way, with more advised watch,
To find the other forth. *Shakspeare.*

He may do some good on her:
A peevish *self*-will'd harlotry it is. *Shakspeare.*

But lest myself be guilty of *self*-wrong,
I 'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song.
Shakspeare.

He conjunct, and flatt'ring his displeasure,
Tript me behind: being down, insulted, rail'd,
Got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was *self*-subdu'd. *Shak.*

The Everlasting fixt
His canon 'gainst *self*-slaughter. *Shakspeare.*

Know if his last purpose hold,
Or whether since he is advis'd by aught
To change the course. He 's full of alteration,
And *self*-reproving. *Shakspeare.*

More nor less to others paying,
Than by *self*-offences weighing:
Shame to him whose cruel striking
Kills for faults of his own liking! *Shakspeare.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with *self*-caparisons,
Point against point. *Shakspeare.*

Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
As *self*-neglecting. *Shakspeare.*

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who, being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakspeare.*

His lords desire him to have borne
His bruised helmet and his bended sword
Before him though the city; he forbids it,
Being free from vainness and *self*-glorious pride,
Shakspeare.

You promis'd
To lay aside *self*-harming heaviness,
And entertain a cheerful disposition. *Shaksp.*

In their anger they slew a man, and in their *self*-will they digged down a wall. *Genesis.*

The most ordinary cause of a single life is liberty, especially in certain *self*-pleasing and humorous minds, which are so sensible of every restraint as to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and shackles. *Bacon.*

Hast thou set up nothing in competition with God; no pride, profit, *self*-love, or *self*-interest of thy own? *Duppa.*

Up through the spacious palace passed she
To where the king's proudly reposed head,
If any can be soft to tyranny,
And *self*-tormenting sin, had a soft bed.
Crashaw.

With a joyful willingness these *self*-loving reformers took possession of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others parted with their beloved colleges and subsistence. *Walton.*

Repent the sin; but if the punishment
Thou canst avoid, *self*-preservation bids. *Milt.*

Him fast sleeping soon he found,
In labyrinth of many a round *self*-roll'd. *Milt.*

Oft times nothing profits more
Than *self*-esteem, grounded on just and right,
Well manag'd. *Milton.*

Self-knowing, and from thence
Magnanimous, to correspond with heav'n. *Milt.*

So virtue giv'n for lost,
Deprest and overthrown, as seem'd,
Like that *self*-begotten bird,
In th' Arabian woods embost,
That no second knows nor third,
And lay ere while a holocaust,
From out her ashy womb now teem'd. *Milton.*

He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,
My motions in him; longer than they move,
His heart I know how variable and vain,
Self-left. *Milton.*

Seneca approves this *self*-homicide. *Hakewill.*

Thyself from flatt'ring *self*-conceit defend,
Nor what thou dost not know, to know pretend.
Denham.

Man 's that savage beast, whose mind,
From reason to *self*-love declin'd,
Delights to prey upon his kind. *Denham.*

Farewell, my tears;
And, my just anger, be no more confin'd
To vain complaints, or *self*-devouring silence.
Denham.

They are yet more mad to think that men may rest by death, though they die in *self*-murder, the greatest sin. *Graunt.*

Are not these strange *self*-delusions, and yet attested by common experience? *South.*

If the image of God is only sovereignty, certainly we have been hitherto much mistaken, and hereafter are to beware of making ourselves unlike God, by too much *self*-denial and humility. *South.*

If a man would have a devout, humble, sin-abhorring, *self*-denying, frame of spirit, he cannot take a more efficacious course to obtain it than by praying himself into it. *South.*

Let a man apply himself to the difficult work of *self*-examination, by a strict scrutiny into the whole estate of his soul. *South.*

A fatal *self*-imposture, such as defeats the design, and destroys the force, of all religion. *South.*

When he intends to bereave the world of an illustrious person, he may cast him upon a bold *self*-opinioned physician, worse than his distemper, who shall make a shift to cure him into his grave. *South.*

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational, till we prove the person using it omnipotent and *self*-sufficient, and such as can never need any mortal assistance. *South.*

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self*-murder has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime. *Temple.*

A *self*-conceited fop will swallow any thing.
L'Estrange.

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From Atreus though your ancient lineage came,
Yet my *self*-conscious worth, your high renown,
Your virtue, through the neighb'ring nations blown. *Dryden.*

He has given you all the commendation which his *self*-sufficiency could afford to any. *Dryden.*

Below yon sphere
There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,
Self-center'd and unmov'd. *Dryden.*

All these receive their birth from other things,
But from himself the phœnix only springs;
Self-born, begotten by the parent flame
In which he burn'd, another and the same. *Dryd.*

The burning fire, that shone so bright,
Flew off all sudden with extinguish'd light,
And left one altar dark, a little space,
Which turn'd *self*-kindled, and renew'd the blaze. *Dryden.*

Thou first, O king! release the rights of sway;
Pow'r, *self*-restrain'd, the people best obey. *Dryd.*

Eighteen and nineteen are equal to thirty-seven, by the same *self*-evidence that one and two are equal to three. *Locke.*

A contradiction of what has been said is a mark of yet greater pride and *self*-conceitedness, when we take upon us to set another right in his story. *Locke.*

I am as justly accountable for any action done many years since, appropriated to me now by this *self*-consciousness, as I am for what I did the last moment. *Locke.*

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two, it is immediately placed between: the ideas of men and *self*-determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

This *self*-existent being hath the power of perfection, as well as of existence, in himself; for he that is above, or existeth without, any cause, that is, hath the power of existence in himself, cannot be without the power of any possible existence. *Grew.*

Body cannot be *self*-existent, because it is not *self*-movent; for motion is not of the essence of body, because we may have a definitive conception of body, abstracted from that of motion: wherefore motion is something else besides body, something without which body may be conceived to exist. *Grew.*

Confidence, as opposed to modesty, and distinguished from decent assurance, proceeds from *self*-opinion, occasioned by ignorance or flattery. *Collier.*

Bewilder'd, I my author cannot find,
Till some first cause, some *self*-existent mind,
Who form'd and rules all nature, is assign'd. *Blackmore.*

If a first body may to any place
Be not determin'd in the boundless space,
'T is plain it then may absent be from all,
Who then will this a *self*-existence call? *Blackm.*

Shall nature, erring from her first command,
Self-preservation, fall by her own hand? *Granv.*

Low nonsense is the talent of a cold phlegmatick temper: a writer of this complexion gropes his way softly amongst *self*-contradiction, and grovels in absurdities. *Addison.*

This fatal hypocrisy and *self*-deceit is taken notice of in these words, Who can understand his errours? Cleanse thou me from secret faults. *Spectator.*

The guilt of perjury is so *self*-evident, that it was always reckoned amongst the greatest crimes, by those who were only governed by the light of reason. *Addison.*

Self-sufficiency proceeds from inexperience. *Addison.*

Men had better own their ignorance, than advance doctrines which are *self*-contradictory. *Spectator.*

Light, which of all bodies is nearest allied to spirit, is also most diffusive and *self*-communicative. *Norris.*

Thus we see, in bodies, the more of kin they are to spirit in subtilty and refinement, the more spreading are they and *self*-diffusive. *Norris.*

God, who is an absolute spiritual act, and who is such a pure light as in which there is no darkness, must needs be infinitely *self*-imparting and communicative. *Norris.*

Every animal is conscious of some individual, *self*-moving, *self*-determining, principle. *Pope and Arbuthnot.*

Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradesman, a *self*-seeking wretch. *Arbuthnot.*

By the blast of *self*-opinion mov'd,
We wish to charm, and seek to be below'd. *Prior.*

Living and understanding substances do clearly demonstrate to philosophical inquirers the necessary *self*-existence, power, wisdom, and beneficence, of their Maker. *Bentley.*

If it can intrinsically stir itself, and either commence or alter its course, it must have a principle of *self*-activity, which is life and sense. *Bentley.*

This desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul; 't is *self*-preservation in the highest and truest meaning. *Bentley.*

The philosophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the *self*-sufficiency of the Godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed at all. *Bentley.*

Matter is not endued with *self*-motion, nor with a power to alter the course in which it is put: it is merely passive, and must ever continue in that state it is settled in. *Cheyne.*

I took not arms, till urg'd by *self*-defence,
The eldest law of nature. *Rowe.*

His labour and study would have shewn his early mistakes, and cured him of *self*-flattering delusions. *Watts.*

This is not to be done in a rash and *self*-sufficient manner; but with an humble dependance on divine grace, while we walk among snares. *Watts.*

The religion of Jesus, with all its *self*-denials, virtues, and devotions, is very practicable. *Watts.*

I heard in Crete this island's name;
For 't was in Crete, my native soil, I came
Self-banish'd thence. *Pope.*

Achilles's courage is furious and untractable; that of Ajax is heavy and *self*-confiding. *Pope.*

I doom, to fix the gallant ship,
A mark of vengeance on the sable deep;
To warn the thoughtless *self*-confiding train
No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

What is loose love? a transient gust,
A vapour fed from wild desire,
A wand'ring *self*-consuming fire. *Pope.*

In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *self*-considering, as he stands, debates. *Pope.*

By mighty Jove's command,
Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;
For who *self*-mov'd with weary wing would sweep
Such length of ocean? *Pope.*

They who reach Parnassus' lofty crown
Employ their pains to spurn some others down;
And, while *self*-love each jealous writer rules,
Contending wits become the sport of fools. *Pope.*

It may be thought that Ulysses here is too ostentatious, and that he dwells more than modesty allows upon his own accomplishments; but *self*-praise is sometimes no fault. *Broome.*

No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is provoked beyond the regards of religion or *self*-conviction. *Swift.*

SE'LFHEAL. *n. s.* [*brunella*, Lat.] A plant, the same with *sanicle*.

SE'LFISH. *adj.* [from *self*.] Attentive only

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to one's own interest; void of regard for others.

What could the most aspiring *selfish* man desire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himself, than such a knowledge as can discover the least appearance of perfection, and such a goodness as will proportion a reward to it? *Spectator.*

Passions, though *selfish*, if their means be fair,
List under reason, and deserve our care;
Those that imparted court a nobler aim,
Exalt their kind, and take some virtue's name.
Pope.

SE'LFISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *selfish.*] Attention to his own interest, without any regard to others; self-love.

This sublimer love, being, by an intimate conjunction with its object, thoroughly refined from all base dross of *selfishness* and interest, nobly begets a perfect submission of our wills to the will of God. *Boyle.*

SE'LFISHLY. *adv.* [from *selfish.*] With regard only to his own interest; without love of others.

He can your merit *selfishly* approve,
And shew the sense of it without the love. *Pope.*

SE'LFSAME. *adj.* [*self* and *same.*] Exactly the same.

I have no great cause to look for other than the *self-same* proportion and lot, which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in opinion with you. *Hooker.*

Flight pursu'd one way the *self-same* hour. *Milton.*

I have been base,
Base ev'n to him from whom I did receive
All that a son could to a parent give:
Behold me punish'd in the *self-same* kind;
Th' ungrateful does a more ungrateful find.
Dryden.

SE'LION. *n. s.* [*selio*, low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ainsworth.*

SELL. *pronoun.* [for *self.*] *Sell* is retained in *Scotland* for *self*, and *sells* in the plural for *selves.*

They turn round like grindle-stones,
Which they dig out fro' the dells,
For their bairns bread, wives, and *sells.*
Ben Jonson.

SELL. *n. s.* [*selle*, French; *sella*, Latin.] A saddle. Obsolete.

Turning to that place, in which
He left his lofty steed with golden *sells*,
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not there. *Fairy Queen.*

To SELL. *v. a.* [ryllan, Saxon; *sela*, Islandick.]

1. To give for a price; to vend: the word correlative to *buy.*

The Midianites *sold* him into Egypt, unto Potiphar. *Genesis.*

Let us *sell* him to the Ishmaelites. *Genesis.*

This sense is likewise mistress of an art,
Which to soft people sweet perfumes doth *sell.*
Davies.

All the inns and public-houses are obliged to furnish themselves with corn, which is *sold* out at a much dearer rate than 't is bought up. *Addis.*

You have made an order that ale should be *sold* for three halfpence a quart. *Swift.*

2. To betray for money: as, he *sold* his country.

You would have *sold* your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to servitude. *Shakesp.*

To SELL. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one.

I will buy with you, *sell* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakspeare.*

Consult not with a buyer of *selling.* *Ecclus.*

SE'LLANDER. *n. s.* A dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern. *Ainsworth.*

SE'LLER. *n. s.* [from *sell.*] The person that sells; vender.

To things of sale a *seller*'s praise belongs. *Shakspeare.*

The name of the agent, of the *seller*, notary, and witnesses, are in both instruments. *Addison.*

SE'LVAGE. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skinner* thinks *selvage* is said as *salvage*, from its saving the cloth.] The edge of cloth where it is closed by complicating the threads.

Make loops of blue upon the edge of the one curtain from the *salvage* in the coupling. *Exodus.*

SELVES. The plural of *self.*

Consciousness being interrupted, and we losing sight of our past *selves*, doubts are raised whether we are the same. *Locke.*

SE'MBLABLE. *adj.* [*semblable*, French.] Like; resembling.

Then be abhorr'd
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His *semblable*, yea himself, Timon disdains.
Shakspeare.

With *semblable* reason we might expect a regularity in the winds. *Brown.*

SE'MBLABLY. *adv.* [from *semblable.*] With resemblance.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;
Semblably furnish'd like the king himself.
Shakspeare.

SE'MBLANCE. *n. s.* [*semblance*, French; from *semblant.*]

1. Likeness; resemblance; similitude; representation.

Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praise:
Bethink thee on her virtues, that surmount
Her natural graces, that extinguish art:
Repeat their *semblance* often. *Shakspeare.*

She 's but the sign and *semblance* of her honour;
Behold how like a maid she blushes here!
O, what authority and shew of truth
Can cunning sin cover itself withal! *Shakspeare.*

He with high words, that bore
Semblance of worth, not substance, gently rais'd
Their fainting courage, and dispell'd their fears.
Milton.

This last effort brought forth the opinion, that these bodies are not what they seem to be; that they are no shells, but mere sportings of active nature, and only *semblances* or imitations of shells. *Woodward.*

It is not his meaning that we put on the outward face and *semblance* of virtue, only to conceal and disguise our vice. *Rogers.*

2. Appearance; show; figure.

Be you the soldier; for you likest are,
For manly *semblance*, and for skill in war. *Spens.*

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were,
Peace in their hands, and friendship in their face. *Fairfax.*

All that fair and good in thy divine
Semblance, and in thy beauty's heav'nly ray,
United I beheld. *Milton.*

SE'MBLANT. *adj.* [*semblant*, Fr.] Like; resembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little used.

Thy picture, like thy fame,
Entire may last; that, as their eyes survey
The *semblant* shade, yet men unborn may say,

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Thus great, thus gracious, look'd Britannia's queen;
Her brow thus smooth, her look was thus serene. *Prior.*

SE'MBLANT. *n. s.* Show; figure; resemblance; representation. Not in use.

Her purpose was not such as she did feign,
Ne yet her person such as it was seen;
But under simple shew, and *semblant* plain,
Lurks false Duessa, secretly unseen. *Fairy Queen.*

Full lively is the *semblant*, tho' the substance dead. *Spenser.*

SE'MBLATIVE. *adj.* [from *semblant.*] Suitable; accommodate; fit; resembling.

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and ruby; thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound;
And all is *semblative* a woman's part. *Shaksp.*

To SE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*sembler*, Fr.] To represent; to make a likeness. Little used.

Let Europe, say'd, the column high erect,
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect.
And full achievement of thy great designs. *Prior.*

SE'MI. n. s. [Latin.] A word which, used in composition, signifies half: as, *semicircle*, half a circle.

SEMIA'NNULAR. *adj.* [*semi* and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round.

Another boar tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of a *semiannular* figure. *Grew.*

SE'MIBREF. *n. s.* [*semibreve*, Fr.]

Semibref is a note in musick relating to time, and is the last in augmentation. It is commonly called the master-note, or measure-note, or time-note, as being of a certain determinate measure or length of time by itself; and all the other notes of augmentation and diminution are adjusted to its value. *Harris.*

He takes my hand, and as a still which stays
A *semibref*, 'twixt each drop, he niggardly,
As loth to enrich me, so tells many a lye. *Donne.*

SEMICI'RCLE. *n. s.* [*semicirculus*, Latin; *semi* and *circle.*] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

Black brows
Become some women best, so they be in a *semicircle*,
Or a half-moon, made with a pen. *Shakspeare.*

Has he given the lye
In circle, or oblique, or *semicircle*,
Or direct parallel? *Shakspeare.*

The chains that held my left leg gave me the liberty of walking backwards and forwards in a *semicircle*. *Swift.*

SEMICI'RCLED. } *adj.* [*semi* and *circu-*
SEMICI'RCULAR. } *lar.*] Half round.

The firm fixure of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait, in a *semicircled* farthingale. *Shakspeare.*

The rainbow is caused by the rays of the sun falling upon a rorid and opposite cloud, whereof some reflected, others refracted, beget the *semicircular* variety we call the rainbow. *Brown.*

The seas are inclosed between the two *semicircular* moles that surround it. *Addison.*

SEMICO'LON. *n. s.* [*semi* and κῶλον.] Half a colon; a point made thus [;] to note a greater pause than that of a comma.

SEMIDIA'METER. *n. s.* [*semi* and *diameter.*] Half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts; a straight line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle.

Their difference is as little considerable as a *semidiameter* of the earth in two measures of the highest heaven, the one taken from the surface of the earth, the other from its centre: the disproportion is just nothing. *More.*

The force of this instrument consists in the disproportion of distance betwixt the *semidiameter* of the cylinder and the *semidiameter* of the rundle with the spokes. *Wilkins.*

SEMIDIAPHANE'ITY. *n. s.* [*semi* and *diaphaneity.*] Half transparency; imperfect transparency.

The transparency or *semidiaphaneity* of the superficial corpuscles of bigger bodies may have an interest in the production of their colours. *Boyle.*

SEMIDIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *diaphanous.*] Half transparent; imperfectly transparent.

Another plate, finely variegated with a *semidiaphanous* grey or sky, yellow and brown. *Woodward.*

SE'MIDOUBLE. *n. s.* [*semi* and *double.*] In the Romish breviary, such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the single ones. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLO'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *floscu-lus*, Lat.] Having a semifloret. *Bailey.*

SE'MIFLORET. *n. s.* [*semi* and *floret.*] Among florists, an half floret, which is tubulous at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLU'ID. *adj.* [*semi* and *fluid.*] Imperfectly fluid.

Phlegm, or petuite, is a sort of *semifluid*; it being so far solid that one part draws along several other parts adhering to it, which doth not happen in a perfect fluid; and yet no part will draw the whole mass, as happens in a perfect solid. *Arbuthnot.*

SEMILU'NAR. } *adj.* [*semilunaire*, Fr.
SEMILU'NARY. } *semi* and *luna*, Lat.] Resembling in form a half moon.

The eyes are guarded with a *semilunar* ridge. *Grew.*

SEMIME'TAL. *n. s.* [*semi* and *metal.*] Half metal; imperfect metal.

Semimetals are metallick fossils, heavy, opaque, of a bright glittering surface, not malleable under the hammer; as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, the arsenicks, bismuth, zink, with its ore calamine: to these may be added the semimetallick recrements, tutty and pampholyx. *Hill.*

SE'MINAL. *adj.* [*seminal*, Fr. *seminis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to seed.
2. Contained in the seed; radical.

Had our senses never presented us with those obvious *seminal* principles of apparent generations, we should never have suspected that a plant or animal would have proceeded from such unlikely materials. *Glanville.*

Though we cannot prolong the period of a commonwealth beyond the decree of heaven, or the date of its nature, any more than human life beyond the strength of the *seminal* virtue, yet we may manage a sickly constitution, and preserve a strong one. *Swift.*

SEMINA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *semen*, Lat.]

1. The nature of seed.

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As though there were a *seminality* in urine, or that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown.*

2. The power of being produced.

In the seeds of wheat there lieth obscurely the *seminality* of darnel. *Brown.*

SE'MINARY. *n. s.* [*seminaire*, Fr. *seminarium*, from *semino*, Lat.]

1. The ground where any thing is sown to be afterward transplanted; seedplot.

Some, at the first transplanting trees out of their *seminaries*, cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them like quickset. *Mortimer.*

2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought.

This stratum is expanded, serving for a common integument, and being the *seminary* or promptuary that furnisheth forth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Seminal state.

The hand of God, who first created the earth, hath wisely contrived them in their proper *seminaries*, and where they best maintain the intention of their species. *Brown.*

4. Principle; causality.

Nothing subministrates apter matter to be converted into pestilent *seminaries*, sooner than steams of nasty folks and beggars. *Harvey.*

5. Breeding-place; place of education, from which scholars are transplanted into life.

It was the seat of the greatest monarchy, and the *seminary* of the greatest men of the world, whilst it was heathen. *Bacon.*

The inns of court must be the worst instituted *seminaries* in any christian country. *Locke.*

SEMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *semino*, Lat.] The act of sowing.

SEMINI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*semen* and *facio*,
SEMINI'FICK. } Lat.] Productive of seed.

We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth year males are *seminifical* and pubescent; but he that shall inquire into the generality, will rather adhere unto Aristotle. *Brown.*

SEMINIFICA'TION. *n. s.* Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Hale.*

SEMIOPA'COUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *opacus*, Lat.] Half dark.

Semiopacous bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest of the opacous bodies. *Boyle.*

SEMIO'RDINATE. *n. s.* [In conick sections.] A line drawn at right angles to, and bissected by, the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to another; the half of which is properly the *semiordinate*, but is now called the ordinate. *Harris.*

SEMIPE'DAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *pedis*, Lat.] Containing half a foot.

SEMIPELLU'CID. *adj.* [*semi* and *pellucidus*, Latin.] Half clear; imperfectly transparent.

A light grey *semipellucid* flint, of much the same complexion with the common Indian agat. *Woodward.*

SEMIPERSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*semi* and *perspicuus*, Latin.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear.

A kind of amethystine flint, not composed of crystals or grains; but one entire massy stone, *semiperspicuous*, and of a pale blue, almost of the colour of some cows horns. *Grew.*

SE'MIPROOF. *n. s.* [*semi* and *proof*.] The proof of a single evidence. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'DRATE. } *n. s.* [In astronomy.]
SEMIQUA'RTILE. } An aspect of the planets when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'VER. *n. s.* [In musick.] A note containing half the quantity of a quaver. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUI'NTILE. *n. s.* [In astronomy.] An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another. *Bailey.*

SEMISE'XTILE. *n. s.* [In astronomy.] A semisixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHE'RICAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *spherical*.] Belonging to half a sphere. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHERO'IDAL. *adj.* [*semi* and *spheroidal*.] Formed like a half spheroid.

SEMITE'RTIAN. *n. s.* [*semi* and *tertian*.] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Bailey.*

The natural product of such a cold moist year are tertians, *semitertians*, and some quartans. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'MITONE. *n. s.* [*semiton*, Fr.] In musick, one of the degrees of concinuous intervals of concords. *Bailey.*

SEMIVO'WEL. *n. s.* [*semi* and *vowel*.] A consonant which makes an imperfect sound, or does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth.

When Homer would represent any agreeable object, he makes use of the smoothest vowels and most flowing *semivowels*. *Broome.*

SE'MPERVIVE. *n. s.* [*semper* and *vivus*, Lat. that is, always alive.] A plant.

The greater *sempervive* will put out branches two or three years; but they wrap the root in an oil-cloth once in half a year. *Bacon.*

SEMPITE'RNAL. *adj.* [*sempiternel*, Fr. *sempiternus*, from *semper* and *æternus*, Latin.]

1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end.

Those, though they suppose the world not to be eternal, *à parte ante*, are not contented to suppose it to be *sempiternal*, or eternal *à parte post*; but will carry up the creation of the world to an immense antiquity. *Hale.*

2. In poetry it is used simply for eternal.

Should we the long-depending scale ascend
Of sons and fathers, will it never end?
If 't will, then must we through the order run
To some one man whose being ne'er begun;
If that one man was *sempiternal*, why
Did he, since independent, ever die? *Blackmore.*

SEMPITE'RNITY. *n. s.* [*sempiternitas*, Lat.] Future duration without end.

The future eternity or *sempiternity* of the world being admitted, though the eternity *à parte ante* be denied, there will be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine goodness. *Hale.*

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SE'MSTRESS. *n. s.* [ꝛeamerꝛne, Sax.] A woman whose business is to sew; a woman who lives by her needle.

Two hundred *semstresses* were employed to make me shirts, and linen for bed and table, which they were forced to quilt together in several folds. *Gulliver.*

The tuck'd-up *semstress* walks with hasty strides. *Swift.*

SE'NARY. *adj.* [*senarius*, *seni*, Lat.] Belonging to the number six; containing six.

SE'NATE. *n. s.* [*senatus*, Lat. *senat*, Fr.] An assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the publick good.

We debase
The nature of our seats, which will in time break ope
The locks o' th' *senate*, and bring in the crows
To peck the eagles. *Shakspeare.*

There they shall found
Their government, and their great *senate* chuse. *Milton.*

He had not us'd excursions, spears, or darts,
But counsel, order, and such aged arts;
Which if our ancestors had not retain'd,
The *senate*'s name our council had not gain'd. *Denham.*

Gallus was welcom'd to the sacred strand,
The *senate* rising to salute their guest. *Dryden.*

SE'NATEHOUSE. *n. s.* [*senate* and *house*.] Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earnestness are going
All to the *senatehouse*; some news is come. *Shakspeare.*

SE'NATOR. *n. s.* [*senator*, Lat. *senateur*, Fr.] A publick counsellor.

Most unwise patricians,
You grave but reckless *senators*. *Shakspeare.*

As if to ev'ry fop it might belong,
Like *senators*, to censure, right or wrong. *Granville.*

SENATO'RIAL. } *adj.* [*senatorius*, Latin; **SENATO'RIAN.** } *senatorial*, *senatorien*, Fr.] Belonging to senators; befitting senators.

To **SEND.** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *sent*. [*sandgan*, Gothick; ꝛenban, Saxon; *senden*, Dutch.]

1. To dispatch from one place to another: used both of persons and things.

He *sent* letters by posts on horseback. *Esther.*

His citizens *sent* a message after him, saying, We will not have this man to reign over us. *Luke.*

There have been commissions
Sent down among them, which have flaw'd the heart
Of all their loyalties. *Shakspeare.*

My overshadowing spirit and might with thee
I *send* along. *Milton.*

To remove him I decree,
And *send* him from the garden forth to till
The ground whence he was taken, fitter soil. *Milton.*

His wounded men he first *sends* off to shore. *Dryden.*

Servants, *sent* on messages, stay out somewhat longer than the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To commission by authority to go and act.

I have not *sent* these prophets, yet they ran. *Jeremiah.*

But first, whom shall we *send*
In search of this new world? Here he had need
All circumspection, and we now no less
Choice in our suffrage; for on whom we *send*
The weight of all and our last hope relies. *Milt.*

3. To transmit by another; not to bring.

They *sent* it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas. *Acts.*

4. To dismiss another as agent; not to go.

God will deign
To visit oft the dwellings of just men
Delighted, and with frequent intercourse,
Thither will *send* his winged messengers
On errands of supernal grace. *Milton.*

5. To grant as from a distant place; as, if God *send* life.

I pray thee *send* me good speed this day, and shew kindness unto my master. *Genesis.*

O *send* out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Psalms.*

6. To inflict, as from a distance.

The Lord shall *send* upon thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke, in all that thou settest thine hand unto. *Deuteronomy.*

7. To emit; to immit; to produce.

The water *sends* forth plants that have no roots fixed in the bottom, being almost but leaves. *Bacon.*

The senses *send* in only the influxes of material things, and the imagination and memory present only their pictures or images, when the objects themselves are absent. *Cheyne.*

8. To diffuse; to propagate.

Cherubic songs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aereal music *send*. *Milton.*

When the fury took her stand on high,
A hiss from all the snaky tire went round:
The dreadful signal all the rocks rebound,
And through th' Achaian cities *send* the sound. *Pope.*

9. To let fly; to cast or shoot.

To **SEND.** *v. n.*

1. To dispatch a message.

I have made bold to *send* in to your wife:
My suit is that she will to Desdemona
Procure me some access. *Shakspeare.*

This son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away my head. *Kings.*

They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church and state, till those votes were utterly abolished; therefore they *sent* the same day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

2. *To* **SEND** *for*. To require by message to come, or cause to be brought.

Go with me, some few of you, and see the place; and then you may *send for* your sick, which bring on land. *Bacon.*

He *sent for* me; and, while I rais'd his head,
He threw his aged arms about my neck,
And, seeing that I wept, he press'd me close. *Dryden.*

SE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *send*.] He that sends.

This was a merry message.
—We hope to make the *sender* blush at it. *Shakspeare.*

Love that comes too late.
Like a remorseful pardon slowly carried,
To the great *sender* turns a sour offence. *Shakspeare.*

Best with the best, the *sender*, not the sent. *Milton.*

SENE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*senesco*, Lat.] The state of growing old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the state wherein they now are, without the least

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senescence or decay; without jarring, disorder, or invasion of one another. *Woodward.*

SE'NESCHAL. *n. s.* [*seneschal*, Fr. of uncertain original.]

1. One who had in great houses the care of feasts or domestick ceremonies.

John earl of Huntingdon, under his seal of arms, made sir John Arundel, of Trerice, *seneschal* of his household, as well in peace as in war. *Carew.*

Marshall'd feast,
Serv'd up in hall with sewers and *seneschals*;
The skill of artifice, or office, mean! *Milton.*

The *seneschal* rebuk'd, in haste withdrew;
With equal haste a menial train pursue. *Pope.*

2. It afterward came to signify other offices.

SE'NGREEN. *n. s.* [*sedum.*] A plant.

SE'NILE. *adj.* [*senilis*, Lat.] Belonging to old age; consequent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a task of that nature, whose difficulty requires that it should be handled by a person in whom nature, education, and time, have happily matched a *senile* maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of fancy. *Boyle.*

SE'NIOR. *n. s.* [*senior*, Lat.]

1. One older than another; one who, on account of longer time, has some superiority.

How can you admit your *seniors* to the examination or allowing of them, not only being inferior in office and calling, but in gifts also? *Whitgift.*

2. An aged person.

A *senior* of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

SENIO'RITY. *n. s.* [from *senior*.] Eldership; priority of birth.

As in insurrections the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first provoker has, by his *seniority* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He was the elder brother, and Ulysses might be consigned to his care by the right due to his *seniority*. *Broome.*

SE'NNA. *n. s.* [*sena*, Lat.] A physical tree. *Miller.*

What rhubarb, *senna*, or what purgative drug,
Would scour these English hence? *Shakspeare.*

Senna tree is of two sorts: the bastard *senna*, and the scorpion *senna*; both which yield a pleasant leaf and flower. *Mortimer.*

SE'NNIGHT. *n. s.* [contracted from *seven-night*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. See FORTNIGHT.

If mention is made, on Monday, of Thursday *sennight*, the Thursday that follows the next Thursday is meant.

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnized: if the interim be but a *sennight*, time's pace is so hard that it seems the length of seven years. *Shakspeare.*

SENO'CULAR. *adj.* [*seni* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders octonocular, and some *senocular*. *Derham.*

SENSA'TION. *n. s.* [*sensation*, Fr. *sensatio*, schoolLat.] Perception by means of the senses.

Diversity of constitution, or other circumstances, vary the *sensations*; and to them of Java pepper is cold. *Glanville.*

The brain, distempered by a cold, beating against the root of the auditory nerve, and protracted to the tympanum, causes the *sensation* of noise. *Harvey.*

This great source of most of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our senses, and derived by them to the understanding, I call *sensation*. *Locke.*

When we are asleep, joy and sorrow give us more vigorous *sensations* of pain or pleasure than at any other time. *Addison.*

The happiest, upon a fair estimate, have stronger *sensations* of pain than pleasure. *Rogers.*

SENSE. *n. s.* [*sens*, Fr. *sensus*, Lat.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; the sight, touch, hearing, smell, taste.

The pow'r is *sense*, which from abroad doth bring
The colour, taste, and touch, and scent, and sound,
The quantity and shape of ev'ry thing
Within earth's centre or heav'n's circle found:
And though things sensible be numberless,
But only five the *sense*'s organs be;
And in those five all things their forms express,
Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear, or see. *Davies.*

Then is the soul a nature, which contains
The pow'r of *sense* within a greater pow'r,
Which doth employ and use the *sense*'s pains;
But sits and rules within her private bow'r. *Davies.*

Both contain
Within them ev'ry lower faculty
Of *sense*, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch, taste. *Milton.*

Of the five *senses*, two are usually and most properly called the *senses* of learning, as being most capable of receiving communication of thought and notions by selected signs; and these are hearing and seeing. *Holder.*

2. Perception by the senses; sensation.

In a living creature, though never so great, the *sense* and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a transcursion throughout the whole. *Bacon.*

If we had nought but *sense*, then only they
Should have sound minds which have their senses sound;
But wisdom grows when senses do decay,
And folly most in quickest *sense* is found. *Davies.*

Such is the mighty swiftness of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves the *sense* behind. *Dryden.*

3. Perception of intellect; apprehension of mind.

This Basilius, having the quick *sense* of a lover, took as though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension. *Sidney.*

God, to remove his ways from human *sense*,
Plac'd heav'n from earth so far. *Milton.*

4. Sensibility; quickness or keenness of perception.

He should have liv'd,
Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous *sense*,
Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge. *Shakspeare.*

5. Understanding; soundness of faculties; strength of natural reason.

Oppress nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *senses*. *Shakspeare.*

God hath endued mankind with powers and abilities which we call natural light and reason, and common *sense*. *Bentley.*

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There 's something previous even to taste; 'tis *sense*,
Good *sense*, which only is the gift of heaven,
And, though no science, fairly worth the seven:
A light within yourself you must perceive;
Jones and Le Nôtre have it not to give. *Pope.*

6. Reason; reasonable meaning.

He raves; his words are loose
As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from *sense*:
You see he knows not me, his natural father;
That now the wind is got into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden.*

7. Opinion; notion; judgment.

I speak my private but impartial *sense*
With freedom, and, I hope, without offence.
Roscommon.

8. Consciousness; conviction.

In the due *sense* of my want of learning, I only make a confession of my own faith. *Dryden.*

9. Moral perception.

Some are so hardened in wickedness, as to have no *sense* of the most friendly offices. *L'Estrange.*

10. Meaning; import.

In this *sense*, to be preserved from sin is not impossible. *Hooker.*

My hearty friends,
You take me in too dolorous a *sense*. *Shakspeare.*

A haughty presumption, that because we are encouraged to believe that in some *sense* all things are made for man, that therefore they are not made at all for themselves. *More.*

All before Richard I. is before time of memory; and what is since is, in a legal *sense*, within the time of memory. *Hale.*

In one *sense* it is, indeed, a building of gold and silver upon the foundation of christianity. *Tillotson.*

When a word has been used in two or three *senses*, and has made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of those *senses*, and leave it only one remaining, and affix the other *senses* or ideas to other words. *Watts.*

SE'NSED. *part.* [from *sense*.] Perceived by the senses. Not in use.

Let the sciolist tell me, why things must needs be so as his individual senses represent them: is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others, than they are by him? And why must his sense be the infallible criterion? It may be, what is white to us, is black to negroes. *Glanville.*

SE'NSEFUL. *adj.* [from *sense* and *full*.] Reasonable; judicious. Not used.

Men, otherwise *senseful* and ingenious, quote such things out of an author as would never pass in conversation. *Norris.*

SE'NSELESS. *adj.* [from *sense*.]

1. Wanting sense; wanting life; void of all life or perception.

The charm and venom which they drunk
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,
Being diffused through the *senseless* trunk,
That through the great contagion direful deadly stunk. *Fairy Queen.*

The ears are *senseless* that should give us hearing,
To tell him his commandment is fulfill'd. *Shak.*

You blocks! you worse than *senseless* things! *Shakspeare.*

It is as repugnant to the idea of *senseless* matter, that it should put into itself sense, perception, and knowledge, as it is repugnant to the idea of a triangle, that it should put into itself greater angles than two right ones. *Locke.*

2. Unfeeling; wanting sympathy.

The *senseless* grave feels not your pious sorrows. *Rowe.*

3. Unreasonable; stupid; doltish; blockish.

They would repent this their *senseless* perverseness when it would be too late, and when they found themselves under a power that would destroy them. *Clarendon.*

If we be not extremely foolish, thankless, or *senseless*, a great joy is more apt to cure sorrow than a great trouble is. *Taylor.*

The great design of this author's book is to prove this, which I believe no man in the world was ever so *senseless* as to deny. *Tillotson.*

She saw her favour was misplac'd;
The fellows had a wretched taste:
She needs must tell them to their face,
They were a *senseless* stupid race. *Swift.*

4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reason.

It is a *senseless* thing, in reason, to think that one of these interests can stand without the other, when, in the very order of natural causes, government is preserved by religion. *South.*

Other creatures, as well as monkies, little wiser than they, destroy their young by *senseless* fondness, and too much embracing. *Locke.*

5. Wanting sensibility; wanting quickness or keenness of perception. Not in use.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolitus, with an effeminate countenance, or that hot-spurred Harpalice in Virgil, proceedeth from a *senseless* and over-cold judgment. *Peacham.*

6. Wanting knowledge; unconscious: with *of*.

The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep,
Fatten'd in vice; so callous and so gross,
He sins and sees not, *senseless* of his loss. *Dryd.*

Hear this,
You unhous'd, lawless, rambling, libertines,
Senseless of any charm in love, beyond
The prostitution of a common bed. *Southern.*

SE'NSELESSLY. *adv.* [from *senseless*.] In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably.

If any one should be found so *senselessly* arrogant as to suppose man alone knowing and wise, but yet the product of mere ignorance and chance, and that all the rest of the universe acted only by that blind hap-hazard, I shall leave with him that very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully. *Locke.*

SE'NSELESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *senseless*.] Folly; unreasonableness; absurdity; stupidity.

The *senselessness* of the tradition of the crocodile's moving his upper jaw is plain, from the articulation of the occiput with the neck, and the nether jaw with the upper. *Grew.*

SENSIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*sensibilité*, French.]

1. Quickness of sensation.

2. Quickness of perception; delicacy.

Modesty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul: it is such an exquisite *sensibility*, as warns a woman to shun the first appearance of every thing hurtful. *Addison.*

SE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*sensible*, Fr. *sensilis*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of perceiving by the senses.

Would your cambrick were as sensible as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity. *Shakspeare.*

These be those discourses of God, whose effects those that live witness in themselves; the *sensible* in their *sensible* natures, the reasonable in their reasonable souls. *Raleigh.*

A blind man conceives not colours, but under the notion of some other *sensible* faculty. *Glanv.*

2. Perceptible by the senses.

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By reason man attaineth unto the knowledge of things that are and are not *sensible*: it resteth, therefore, that we search how man attaineth unto the knowledge of such things unsensible as are to be known. *Hooker.*

Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch thee:
I have thee not, and yet I see thee still:
Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible*
To feeling as to sight? *Shakspeare.*

The space left and acquired in every *sensible* moment in such slow progressions, is so inconsiderable, that it cannot possibly move the sense. *Glanville.*

It is manifest that the heavens are void of all *sensible* resistance, and by consequence of all *sensible* matter. *Newton.*

The greater part of men are no otherwise moved than by sense, and have neither leisure nor ability so to improve their power of reflection as to be capable of conceiving the divine perfections, without the assistance of *sensible* objects. *Rogers.*

Air is *sensible* to the touch by its motion, and by its resistance to bodies moved in it. *Arbuth.*

3. Perceived by the mind.

Idleness was punished by so many stripes in publick, and the disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain. *Temple.*

4. Perceiving by either mind or senses; having perception by the mind or senses.

This must needs remove
The *sensible* of pain. *Milton.*

I saw you in the east at your first arising: I was as soon *sensible* as any of that light, when just shooting out, and beginning to travel upwards to the meridian. *Dryden.*

I do not say there is no soul in man, because he is not *sensible* of it in his sleep; but I do say, he cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being *sensible* of it. *Locke.*

The versification is as beautiful as the description complete; every ear must be *sensible* of it. *Broome.*

5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill.

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy,
I should not make so great a shew of zeal. *Shak.*

6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected.

Even I, the bold, the *sensible* of wrong,
Restrain'd by shame, was forc'd to hold my tongue. *Dryden.*

7. Convinced; persuaded. A low use.

They are very *sensible* that they had better have pushed their conquests on the other side of the Adriatick; for then their territories would have lain together. *Addison.*

8. In low conversation it has sometimes the sense of reasonable; judicious; wise.

I have been tired with accounts from *sensible* men, furnished with matters of fact, which have happened within their own knowledge. *Addison.*

SE'NSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *sensible.*]

1. Possibility to be perceived by the senses.
2. Actual perception by mind or body.
3. Quickness of perception; sensibility.

The *sensibleness* of the eye renders it subject to pain, as also unfit to be dressed with sharp medicaments. *Sharp.*

4. Painful consciousness.

There is no condition of soul more wretched than that of the senseless obdurate sinner, being a kind of numbness of soul; and, contrariwise, this feeling and *sensibleness*, and sorrow for sin, the most vital quality. *Hammond.*

5. Judgment; reasonableness. An use not admitted but in conversation.

SE'NSIBLY. *adv.* [from *sensible.*]

1. Perceptibly to the senses.

He is your brother, lords; *sensibly* fed
Of that self-blood that first gave life to you. *Shak.*

A sudden pain in my right foot increased *sensibly*. *Temple.*

The salts of human urine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corrosive; and so they affect the fibres of the brain more *sensibly* than other parts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. With perception of either mind or body.
3. Externally; by impression on the senses.

That church of Christ, which we properly term his body mystical, can be but one; neither can that one be *sensibly* discerned by any, inasmuch as the parts thereof are some in heaven already with Christ. *Hooker.*

4. With quick intellectual perception.
5. [In low language.] Judiciously; reasonably.

SE'NSITIVE. *adj.* [*sensitif*, Fr.] Having sense or perception, but not reason.

The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some *sensitive* objects, which though moderated so as not to fall into sin, yet, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more sensitively towards that inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of human frailty. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *sensitive* appetite are in painting called passions, because the soul is agitated by them, and because the body suffers and is sensibly altered. *Dryden.*

Bodies are such as are endued with a vegetative soul, as plants; a *sensitive* soul, as animals; or a rational soul, as the body of man. *Ray.*

SE'NSITIVE *Plant. n. s.* [*mimosa*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a funnel, having many stamina in the centre: these flowers are collected into a round head: from the bottom of the flower rises the pistillum, which afterwards becomes an oblong flat-jointed pod, which opens both ways, and contains in each partition one roundish seed. Of this plant the humble plants are a species, which are so called, because, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *sensitive plant* are only contracted. *Miller.*

Vegetables have many of them some degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briskly alter their figure and motion, and so have obtained the name of *sensitive plants*, from a motion which has some resemblance to that which in animals follows upon sensation. *Locke.*

Whence does it happen that the plant, which well
We name the *sensitive*, should move and feel?
Whence know her leaves to answer her command,
And with quick horror fly the neighb'ring hand? *Prior.*

The *sensitive plant* is so called, because, as soon as you touch it, the leaf shrinks. *Mortimer.*

SE'NSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *sensitive.*] In a sensitive manner.

The sensitive faculty, through the nature of man's sense, may express itself more *sensitively*

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towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of frailty. *Hammond.*

SENSO'RIUM. } *n. s.* [Latin.]
SE'NSORY. }

1. The part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense.

Spiritual species, both visible and audible, will work upon the *sensories*, though they move not any other body. *Bacon.*

As sound in a bell, or musical string, or other sounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *sensorium* 't is a sense of that motion under the form of sound. *Newton.*

Is not the *sensory* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensible species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance? *Newton.*

2. Organ of sensation.

That we all have double *sensories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheistical sophism. *Bentley.*

SE'NSUAL. *adj.* [*sensuel*, French.]

1. Consisting in sense; depending on sense; affecting the senses.

Men in general are too partial, in favour of a *sensual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it. *L'Estrange.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The scale of *sensual*, mental pow'rs ascends. *Pope.*

2. Pleasing to the senses; carnal; not spiritual.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine. *Hooker.*

3. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious.

From amidst them rose
Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell;
The *sensuallest*, and, after Asmodai,
The fleshliest, incubus. *Milton.*

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that wherein *sensual* men place their felicity: *Atterbury.*

SE'NSUALIST. *n. s.* [from *sensual*.] A carnal person; one devoted to corporal pleasures.

Let atheists and *sensualists* satisfy themselves as they are able; the former of which will find, that, as long as reason keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will lose hers. *South.*

SENSUA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *sensual*.] Devotedness to the senses; addiction to brutal and corporal pleasures.

But you are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or those pamper'd animals
That rage in savage *sensuality*. *Shakspeare.*

Kill not her quick'ning pow'r with surfeitings;
Mar not her sense with *sensuality*:
Cast not her serious wit on idle things;
Make not her free-will slave to vanity. *Davies.*

Sensuality is one kind of pleasure, such an one as it is. *South.*

They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by any *sensuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort and delight of their whole beings. *Addison.*

Impure and brutal *sensuality* was too much confirmed by the religion of those countries, where even Venus and Bacchus had their temples. *Bentley.*

To SE'NSUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *sensual*.] To sink to sensual pleasures; to degrade the mind into subjection to the senses.

Not to suffer one's self to be *sensualized* by pleasures, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe. *Pope.*

SE'NSUALLY. *adv.* [from *sensual*.] In a sensual manner.

SE'NSUOUS. *adj.* [from *sense*.] Tender; pathetick; full of passion. Not in use.

To this poetry would be made precedent, as being less subtile and fine; but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate. *Milton.*

SENT. The participle passive of *send*.

I make a decree that all Israel go with thee; forasmuch as thou art *sent* of the king. *Ezra.*

SE'NTENCE. *n. s.* [*sentence*, Fr. *sententia*, Latin.]

1. Determination or decision, as of a judge civil or criminal.

The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *sentence* that reason giveth, concerning the goodness of those things which they are to do. *Hooker.*

If we have neither voice from heaven, that so pronounceth of them, neither *sentence* of men grounded upon such manifest and clear proof, that they, in whose hands it is to alter them, may likewise infallibly, even in heart and conscience, judge them so; upon necessity to urge alteration, is to trouble and disturb without necessity. *Hooker.*

How will I give *sentence* against them. *Jeremiah.*

If matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, still there are other lenitives, that friendship will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning *sentence*. *South.*

Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass *sentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

2. It is usually spoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom.

By the consent of all laws, in capital causes, the evidence must be full and clear; and if so, where one man's life is in question, what say we to a war, which is ever the *sentence* of death upon many? *Bacon.*

What rests but that the mortal *sentence* pass?
Milton.

3. A maxim; an axiom. generally moral.

A *sentence* may be defined a moral instruction couched in a few words. *Broome.*

4. A short paragraph; a period in writing.

An excellent spirit, knowledge, understanding, and shewing of hard *sentences*, were found in Daniel. *Daniel.*

To SE'NTENCE. *v. a.* [*sentencier*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To pass the last judgment on any one.

After this cold consid'rance, *sentence* me;
And, as you are a king, speak in your state,
What I have done that misbecame my place.
Shakspeare.

Came the mild judge and intercessor both,
To *sentence* man. *Milton.*

2. To condemn; to doom to punishment.

Could that decree from our brother come?
Nature herself is *sentenc'd* in your doom:
Piety is no more. *Dryden.*

Idleness, *sentenced* by the decurions, was punished by so many stripes. *Temple.*

SENTENTIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *sententious*.] Comprehension in a sentence.

Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them

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nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententiosity* of common conceits with us. *Brown.*

SENTE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [*sentencieux*, Fr. from *sentence.*]

1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims, short and energetick.

He is very swift and *sententious.* *Shakspeare.*

Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues:
Sententious showers! O let them fall!
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms,
Foretold us useful and *sententious* truths. *Waller.*

How he apes his sire,
Ambitiously *sententious!* *Addison.*

2. Comprising sentences.

The making of figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them, as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did: next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *Grew.*

SENTE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sententious.*] In short sentences; with striking brevity.

They describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously:* they say, look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath. *Bacon.*

Nausicaa delivers her judgment *sententiously*, to give it more weight. *Broome.*

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sententious.*] Pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

The Medea I esteem for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it, which he himself concludes to be suitable to a tragedy. *Dryden.*

SE'NTERY. *n. s.* [This is commonly written *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel.*] One who is set to watch in a garrison, or in the outlines of an army.

What strength, what art, can then
Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe
Through the strict *senteries*, and stations thick
Of angels watching round? *Milton.*

SE'NTIENT. *adj.* [*sentiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having perception.

This acting of the *sentient* phantasy is performed by a presence of sense, as the horse is under the sense of hunger, and that, without any formal syllogism, presseth him to eat. *Hale.*

SE'NTIENT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception.

If the *sentient* be carried, *passibus equis*, with the body whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible. *Glanville.*

SE'NTIMENT. *n. s.* [*sentiment*, Fr.]

1. Thought; notion; opinion.

The consideration of the reason why they are annexed to so many other ideas, serving to give us due *sentiments* of the wisdom and goodness of the sovereign Disposer of all things, may not be unsuitable to the main end of these enquiries. *Locke.*

Alike to council or th' assembly came,
With equal souls and *sentiments* the same. *Pope.*

2. The sense considered distinctly from the language or things; a striking sentence in a composition.

Those who could no longer defend the conduct of Cato, praised the *sentiments.* *Dennis.*

SE'NTINEL. *n. s.* [*sentinelle*, Fr. from *sentio*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise.

Norfolk, hie thee to thy charge;
Use careful watch, chuse trusty *sentinels.* *Shaks.*

Counsellors are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another; so that if any do counsel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear. *Bacon.*

First, the two eyes, which have the seeing pow'r,
Stand as one watchman, spy, or *sentinel*,
Being plac'd aloft, within the head's high tow'r;
And though both see, yet both but one thing tell. *Davies.*

Love to our citadel resorts,
Through those deceitful sallyports;
Our *sentinels* betray our forts. *Denham.*

The senses are situated in the head, as *sentinels* in a watch-tower, to receive and convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Ray.*

Perhaps they had *sentinels* waking while they slept; but even this would be unsoldierlike. *Broome.*

SE'NTRY. *n. s.* [corrupted, I believe, from *sentinel.*]

1. A watch; a sentinel; one who watches in a garrison, or army, to keep them from surprise.

If I do send, dispatch
Those *centries* to our aid; the rest will serve
For a short holding. *Shakspeare.*

The youth of hell strict guard may keep,
And set their *sentries* to the utmost deep. *Dryd.*

One goose they had, 't was all they could allow,
A wakeful *sentry*, and on duty now. *Dryden.*

2. Guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel.

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep,
O'er my slumbers *sentry* keep;
Guard me 'gainst those watchful foes,
Whose eyes are open while mine close. *Brown.*

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep,
Forms terrible to view, their *sentry* keep. *Dryd.*

SEPARABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *separable.*] The quality of admitting disunion or discerption.

Separability is the greatest argument of real distinction. *Glanvil.*

The greatest argument of real distinction or *separability*, and actual separation; for nothing can be separated from itself. *Norris.*

SE'PARABLE. *adj.* [*separable*, Fr. *separabilis*, Lat. from *separate.*]

1. Susceptive of disunion; discerptible.

The infusions and decoctions of plants contain the most *separable* parts of the plants, convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Possible to be disjoined from something: with *from.*

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *separable* one *from* another. *Locke.*

SE'PARABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *separable.*] Capableness of being separated.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

To SE'PARATE. *v. a.* [*separo*, Lat. *parer*, Fr.]

1. To break; to divide into parts.

2. To disunite; to disjoin.

I 'll to England.
——To Ireland, I: our *separated* fortune
Shall keep us both the safer. *Shakspeare.*

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Resolv'd,
Rather than death, or aught than death more dread,
Shall *separate* us. *Milton.*

3. To sever from the rest.
Can a body be inflammable, from which it would puzzle a chymist to *separate* an inflammable ingredient? *Boyle.*
Death from sin no power can *separate*. *Milt.*

4. To set apart; to segregate.
Separate me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts.*
David *separated* to the service those who should prophesy. 1 *Chronicles.*

5. To withdraw.
Separate thyself from me: if thou wilt take the left, I will go to the right. *Genesis.*

To SE'PARATE. *v. n.* To part; to be disunited.
When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture. *Locke.*

SE'PARATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Divided from the rest; parted from another.
'T were hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never *separate* one from another, nor ever in any other form. *Burnet.*

2. Disjoined; withdrawn.
Eve *separate* he wish'd. *Milton.*

3. Secret; secluded.
In a secret vale the Trojan sees
A *sep'rate* grove. *Dryden.*

4. Disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature. An emphatical sense.
Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it can retain without the help of the body too; or else the soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke.*

SE'PARATELY. *adv.* [from *separate*.] Apart; singly; not in union; distinctly; particularly.
It is of singular use to princes, if they take the opinions of their council, both *separately* and together; for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reserved. *Bacon.*
If you admit of many figures, conceive the whole together, and not every thing *separately* and in particular. *Dryden.*

SE'PARATENESS. *n. s.* [from *separate*.] The state of being separate.

SEPARA'TION. *n. s.* [*separatio*, Lat. *separation*, Fr. from *separate*.]

1. The act of separating; disjunction.
They have a dark opinion, that the soul doth live after the *separation* from the body. *Abbot.*
Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conscious in us, makes a part of ourselves; but upon *separation* from the vital union, by which that consciousness is communicated, that, which a moment since was part of ourselves, is now no more so. *Locke.*

2. The state of being separate; disunion.
As the confusion of tongues was a mark of *separation*, so the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*

3. The chymical analysis, or operation of disuniting things mingled.
A fifteenth part of silver, incorporated with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of *separation*, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in *separations*. *Bacon.*

4. Divorce; disjunction from a married state.
Did you not hear
A buzzing of a *separation*
Between the king and Cath'rine? *Shakspeare.*

SE'PARATIST. *n. s.* [*separatiste*, Fr. from *separate*.] One who divides from the church; a schismatick; a seceder.
The anabaptists, *separatists*, and sectaries tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with monarchy. *Bacon.*
Our modern *separatists* pronounce all those heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Decay of Piety.*
Says the *separatist*, if those who have the rule over you should command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conscience, to obey them. *South.*

SEPARA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *separate*.] One who divides; a divider.

SE'PARATORY. *adj.* [from *separate*.] Used in separation.
The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels, or *separatory* ducts. *Cheyne.*

SE'PILIBLE. *adj.* [*sepio*, Lat.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SE'PIMENT. *n. s.* [*sepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

SEPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [*sepono*, Lat.] The act of setting apart; segregation.

SEPT. *n. s.* [*septum*, Lat.] A clan; a race; a family; a generation. A word used only with regard or allusion to Ireland, and, I suppose, Irish.
This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better share unto the lord of the soil, or the head of that *sept*, and also unto himself for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs. *Spenser.*
The English forces were ever too weak to subdue so many warlike nations, or *septs*, of the Irish, as did possess this island. *Davies.*
The true and ancient Russians, a *sept* whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vast empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*

SEPTA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*septem* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having seven corners or sides.

SEPTE'MBER. *n. s.* [Lat. *Septembre*, Fr.] The ninth month of the year; the seventh from March.
September hath his name as being the seventh month from March: he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe. *Peacham.*

SE'PTENARY. *adj.* [*septenarius*, Latin.] Consisting of seven.
Every controversy has seven questions belonging to it; though the order of nature seems too much neglected by a confinement to this *septenary* number. *Watts.*

SEPTE'NARY. *n. s.* The number seven.
The days of men are cast up by *septenaries*, and every seventh year conceived to carry some altering character in temper of mind or body. *Brown.*
These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a *septenary*, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*

SEPTE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*septennis*, Lat.]

1. Lasting seven years.

2. Happening once in seven years.
Being once dispensed with for his *septennial*

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visit, by a holy instrument from Petropolis, he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers. *Howel.*

SEPTE'NTRION. n. s. [Fr. *septentrio*, Lat.] The north.

Thou art as opposite to every good
As the antipodes are unto us,
Or as the south to the *septentrion*. *Shakspeare.*

SEPTE'NTRION. } *adj.* [*septentrionalis*,
SEPTE'NTRIONAL. } Lat. *septentrional*, Fr.] Northern.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That screen'd the fruits of th' earth and seats of men
From cold *septentrion* blasts. *Milton.*

If the spring
Preceding should be destitute of rain,
Or blast *septentrional* with brushing wings
Sweep up the smoaky mists and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*

SEPTENTRIONA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *septentrional*.] Northerliness.

SEPTE'NTRIONALLY. *adv.* [from *septentrional*.] Toward the north; northerly.

If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly sink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were *septentrionally* excited. *Brown.*

To SEPTE'NTRIONATE. *v. n.* [from *septentrio*, Lat.] To tend northerly.

Steel and good iron, never excited by the loadstone, *septentrionate* at one extreme, and australize at another. *Brown.*

SE'PTICAL. *adj.* [σηπτικὸς.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

As a *septical* medicine, Galen commended the ashes of a salamander. *Brown.*

SEPTILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*septem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having seven sides.

By an equal interval they make seven triangles, the bases whereof are the seven sides of a *septilateral* figure, described within a circle. *Brown.*

SEPTUA'GENARY. *adj.* [*septuagenarius*, Lat. *septuagenaire*, Fr.] Consisting of seventy.

The three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, cannot afford a reasonable encouragement beyond Moses's *septuagenary* determination, *Brown.*

SEPTUAGE'SIMAL. *adj.* [*septuagesimus*, Lat.] Consisting of seventy.

In our abridged and *septuagesimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Brown.*

SE'PTUAGINT. *n. s.* [*septuaginta*, Latin.] The old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called as being supposed the work of seventy-two interpreters.

Which way soever you try, you shall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; and if you follow the *septuagint* chronology, it will still be far higher. *Burnet.*

SE'PTUPLE. *adj.* [*septuplex*, Lat.] Seven times as much. A technical term.

SEPU'LCHRAL. *adj.* [*sepulcral*, Fr. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.

Whilst our souls negotiate there,
We like *sepulchral* statues lay;
All day the same our postures were,
And we said nothing all the day. *Donne.*

Mine eye hath found that sad *sepulchral* rock,
That was the casket of heav'n's richest store. *Milton.*

Sepulchral lies our holy walls to grace,
And new-year odes. *Pope.*

SE'PULCHRE. *n. s.* [*sepulcre*, Fr. *sepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb.

To entail him and 's heirs unto the crown,
What is it but to make thy *sepulchre*? *Shaksp.*

Flies and spiders get a *sepulchre* in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king. *Bacon.*

There, where the virgin's son his doctrine taught,
His miracles, and our redemption wrought;
Where I, by thee inspir'd, his praises sung,
And on his *sepulchre* my offering hung. *Sandys.*

Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without supply, in the *sepulchres* of the ancients. *Wilkins.*

If not one common *sepulchre* contains
Our bodies, or one urn our last remains,
Yet Ceyx and Alcyone shall join. *Dryden.*

To SE'PULCHRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It is accented on the second syllable by *Shakspeare* and *Milton*; on the first, more properly, by *Jonson* and *Prior*.] To bury; to entomb.

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence;
Or, at the least, in hers *sepulchre* thine. *Shaksp.*

I am glad to see that time survive,
Where merit is not *sepulchred* alive;
Where good men's virtues them to honours bring,
And not to dangers. *Ben Jonson.*

Thou so *sepulchred* in such pomp dost lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die. *Milton.*

Disparted streams shall from their channels fly,
And, deep surcharg'd, by sandy mountains lie,
Obscurely *sepulchred*. *Prior.*

SE'PULTURE. *n. s.* [*sepulture*, Fr. *sepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial.

That Niobe, weeping over her children, was turned into a stone, was nothing else but that during her life she erected over her *sepulture* a marble tomb of her own. *Brown.*

Where we may royal *sepulture* prepare;
With speed to Melesinda bring relief,
Recal her spirits, and moderate her grief. *Dryd.*

In England, *sepulture* or burial of the dead may be deferred and put off for the debts of the person deceased. *Ayliffe.*

SEQUA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*sequacis*, Lat.]

1. Following; attendant.

Orpheus could lead the savage race,
And trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre;
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher:
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard,
And straight appear'd,
Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryd.*

Above those superstitious horrours that e slave
The fond *sequacious* herd, to mystick faith
And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd f
The glorious stranger hail. *Thom*

2. Ductile; pliant.

In the greater bodies the forge was easy, t matter being ductile and *sequacious*, and obedie to the hand and stroke of the artificer, and s to be drawn, formed, or moulded. *R*

SEQUA'CITY. *n. s.* [from *sequax*, Latin Ductility; toughness.

Matter, whereof creatures are produced, h a closeness, lentor, and *sequacity*. *Bac*

SE'QUEL. *n. s.* [*sequelle*, Fr. *sequela*, Lat

1. Conclusion; succeeding part.

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If black scandal or foul-fac'd reproach
Attend the *sequel* of your imposition,
Your meer enforcement shall acquittance me.
Shakspeare.

Was he not a man of wisdom? Yes, but he was poor: but was he not also successful? True, but still he was poor: grant this, and you cannot keep off that unavoidable *sequel* in the next verse, the poor man's wisdom is despised. *South.*

2. Consequence; event.

Let any principal thing, as the sun or the moon, but once cease, fail, or swerve, and who doth not easily conceive that the *sequel* thereof would be ruin both to itself and whatsoever dependeth on it? *Hooker.*

In these he put two weights,
The *sequel* each of parting and of fight. *Milton.*

3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness.

What *sequel* is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon: ergo, he is only a deacon. *Whitgift.*

SE'QUENCE. *n. s.* [from *sequor*, Lat.]

1. Order of succession. An elegant word, but little used.

How art thou a king,
But by fair *sequence* and succession? *Shakspeare.*

2. Series; arrangement; method.

The cause proceedeth from a precedent *sequence*, and series of the seasons of the year. *Bacon.*

SE'QUENT. *adj.* [*sequens*, Latin.]

1. Following; succeeding.

Let my trial be mine own confession:
Immediate sentence then, and *sequent* death,
Is all the grace I beg. *Shakspeare.*

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown
Subjected to a *sequent* king, who seeks
To stop their overgrowth. *Milton.*

2. Consequential.

SE'QUENT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A follower. Not in use.

Here he hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's, which accidentally miscarried. *Shakspeare.*

To SEQUE'STER. *v. a.* [*sequestrer*, Fr. *secrestar*, Spanish; *sequestro*, low Lat.]

1. To separate from others for the sake of privacy.

Why are you *sequester'd* from all your train?
Shakspeare.

To the which place a poor *sequester'd* stag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish. *Shakspeare.*

In shady bow'r
More sacred and *sequester'd*, though but feign'd,
Pan or Sylvanus never slept. *Milton.*

Ye sacred Nine! that all my soul possess,
Whose raptures fire me, and whose visions bless,
Bear me, oh bear me, to *sequester'd* scenes
Of bow'ry mazes, and surrounding greens. *Pope.*

2. To put aside; to remove.

Although I had wholly *sequestered* my civil affairs, yet I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought pertinent to this affair. *Bacon.*

3. To withdraw; to segregate.

A thing as seasonable in grief as in joy, as decent being added unto actions of greatest weight and solemnity, as being used when men most *sequester* themselves from action. *Hooker.*

4. To set aside from the use of the owner to that of others: as, his annuity is *sequestered* to pay his creditors.

5. To deprive of possessions.

It was his taylor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragouts, which *sequestered* him; and, in a word, he came by his poverty as sinfully as some usually do by their riches. *South.*

SEQUE'STRABLE. *adj.* [from *sequestrate*.]

1. Subject to privation.

2. Capable of separation.

Hartshorn, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not uneasily *sequestrable* salt. *Boyle.*

To SEQUE'STRATE. *v. n.* To sequester; to separate.

In general contagions, more perish for want of necessaries than by the malignity of the disease, they being *sequestrated* from mankind. *Arbuth.*

SEQUESTRA'TION. *n. s.* [*sequestration*, French; from *sequestrate*.]

1. Separation; retirement.

His addiction was to courses vain;
I never noted in him any study,
Any retirement, any *sequestration*
From open haunts and popularity. *Shakspeare.*

There must be leisure, retirement, solitude, and a *sequestration* of a man's self from the noise of the world; for truth scorns to be seen by eyes much fixt upon inferior objects. *South.*

2. Disunion; disjunction.

The metals remain unsevered, the fire only dividing the body into smaller particles, hindering rest and continuity, without any *sequestration* of elementary principles. *Boyle.*

3. State of being set aside.

Since Henry Monmouth first began to reign,
Before whose glory I was great in arms,
This loathsome *sequestration* have I had. *Shaks.*

4. Deprivation of the use and profits of a possession.

If there be a single spot in the glebe more barren, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the bishop, to build upon it, under pain of *sequestration*. *Swift.*

SEQUESTRA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *sequestrate*.] One who takes from a man the profit of his possessions.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *sequestrators*, and they have taken all from me. *Taylor.*

SERA'GLIO. *n. s.* [Italian; perhaps of oriental original. The *g* is lost in the pronunciation.] A house of women kept for debauchery.

There is a great deal more solid content to be found in a constant course of well living, than in the voluptuousness of a *seraglio*. *Norris.*

SE'RAPH. n. s. [שרף] One of the orders of angels.

He is infinitely more remote, in the real excellency of his nature, from the highest and perfectest of all created beings, than the purest *seraph* is from the most contemptible part of matter, and consequently must infinitely exceed what our narrow understandings can conceive of him. *Locke.*

As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*

SERA'PHICAL. } *adj.* [*seraphique*, French;
SERA'PHICK. } from *seraph*.]

1. Angelick; angelical.

Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *seraphical* fervour. *Taylor.*

Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton.*

2. Pure; refined from sensuality.

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'T is to the world a secret yet,
Whether the nymph, to please her swain,
Talks in a high romantick strain;
Or whether he at last descends
To like with less *seraphick* ends. *Swift.*

SE'RAPHIM. *n. s.* [This is properly the plural of *seraph*, and therefore cannot have *s* added; yet, in compliance with our language, *seraphims* is sometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

To thee cherubim and *seraphim* continually do cry. *Common Prayer.*

Then flew one of the *seraphims* unto me, having a live coal in his hand. *Isaiah.*

Of *seraphim* another row. *Milton.*

SERE. *adj.* [reajian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. See SEAR.

The muses, that were wont green bays to wear,
Now bringen bitter elder-branches *sere*. *Spenser.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and *sere*,
Ill-fac'd, worse bodied, shapeless every where;
Vitious, ungentle. *Shakspeare.*

Ere this diurnal star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected may with matter *sere* foment. *Milton.*

They *sere* wood from the rotten hedges took,
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke.
Dryden.

On a *sere* branch,
Low bending to the bank, I sat me down,
Musing and still. *Rowe.*

SERE. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor, except from this passage, the meaning. Can it come, like *sheers*, from scyjan, Saxon, to cut?] Claw; talon.

Two eagles,
That, mounted on the wings, together still
Their strokes extended; but arriving now
Amidst the council, over every brow
Shook their thick wings, and threat'ning death's cold fears,
Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *seres*. *Chapman.*

SERENA'DE. *n. s.* [*serenade*, French; *serenata*, Italian; whence, in *Milton*, *serenate*, from *serenus*, Latin; the lovers commonly attending their mistresses in fair nights.] Musick or songs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

Mixt dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball,
Or *serenate*, which the starv'd lover sings
To his proud fair; best quitted with disdain.
Milton.

Foolish swallow, what dost thou
So often at my window do,
With thy tuneless *serenade*? *Cowley.*

Shall I the neighbours nightly rest invade,
At her deaf doors, with some vile *serenade*?
Dryden.

Will fancies he never should have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, and disturbed honest people with his midnight *serenades*, when he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

To SERENA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal musick.

He continued to *serenade* her every morning, till the queen was charmed with his harmony.
Spectator.

SERE'NE. *adj.* [*serein*, French; *serenus*, Latin.]

1. Calm; placid; quiet.

Spirits live inspher'd
In regions mild, of calm and *serene* air. *Milton.*

The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky.
Pope.

2. Unruffled; undisturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of mind; showing a calm mind.

There wanted yet a creature might erect
His stature, and upright with front *serene*
Govern the rest. *Milton.*

Exciting them, by a due remembrance of all that is past, unto future circumspection, and a *serene* expectation the future life. *Grew.*

Gutta-SERE'NA. *n. s.* An obstruction in the optick nerve.

These eyes that roll in vain,
So thick a *drop serene* hath quench'd their orbs.
Milton.

SERE'NE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A calm damp evening.

Wherever death doth please t' appear,
Seas, *serenes*, swords, shot, sickness, all are there.
Ben Jonson.

To SERE'NE. *v. a.* [*serener*, Fr. *serено*, Latin.]

1. To calm; to quiet.
2. To clear; to brighten. Not proper.

Take care
Thy muddy bev'rage to *serene*, and drive
Precipitant the baser ropy lees. *Philips.*

SERE'NELY. *adv.* [from *serene*.]

1. Calmly; quietly.

The setting sun now shone *serenely* bright.
Pope.

2. With unruffled temper; coolly.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men would, without shame or fear, confidently and *serenely* break a rule, which they could not but evidently know that God had set up. *Locke.*

The nymph did like the scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, calmly fair:
Soft fell her words as flew the air. *Prior.*

SERE'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *serene*.] Serenity.

SERE'NITUDE. *n. s.* [from *serene*.] Calmness; coolness of mind. Not in use.

From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour will flow quietude and *serenitude* in the affections. *Wotton.*

SERE'NITY. *n. s.* [*serenité*, French; from *serenus*, Latin.]

1. Calmness; mild temperature.

In the constitution of a perpetual equinox, the best part of the globe would be desolate; and as to that little that would be inhabited, there is no reason to expect that it would constantly enjoy that admired calm and *serenity*. *Bentley.*

Pure *serenity* apace
Induces thought, and contemplation still.
Thomson.

2. Peace; quietness; not disturbance.

A general peace and *serenity* newly succeeded a general trouble and cloud throughout all his kingdoms. *Temple.*

3. Evenness of temper; coolness of mind.

I cannot see how any men should ever transgress those moral rules, with confidence and *serenity*, were they innate, and stamped upon their minds. *Locke.*

SERGE. *n. s.* [*serge*, French; *xerga*, Spanish, which *Covarruvias* derives from

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sirica, Arabick; *Skinner* from *serge*, German, a mat.] A kind of woollen cloth.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves into cloth, another into kersey or *serge*, and another into arras. *Hale.*

Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,
And bid broad-cloths and *serges* grow. *Gay.*

SE'RGEANT. *n. s.* [*sergent*, Fr. *sergente*, Italian, from *serviens*, Latin.]

1. An officer whose business it is to execute the commands of magistrates.

Had I but time, as this fell *sergeant*, Death,
Is strict in his arrest, oh! I could tell. *Shakſp.*

When it was day, the magistrates sent the *sergeants*, saying, Let these men go. *Acts.*

2. A petty officer in the army.

This is the *sergeant*,
Who like a good and hardy soldier fought. *Shak.*

3. A lawyer of the highest rank under a judge.

None should be made *sergeants*, but such as probably might be held fit to be judges afterwards. *Bacon.*

4. It is a title given to some of the king's servants: as, *sergeant chirurgeon*; that is, a chirurgeon *servant* to the king.

SE'RGEANTRY. *n. s.* [from *sergeant*.]

Grand *sergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king by *service*, which he ought to do in his own person unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his spear, or to lead his host, or to be his marshal, or to blow a horn, when he seeth his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four seas, or else to do it himself; or to bear the king's sword before him at his coronation, or on that day to be his sewer, carver, butler, or chamberlain. Petit *sergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly some small thing toward his wars; as a sword, dagger, bow, knife, spear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of spurs, or such like. *Cowell.*

SE'RGEANTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *sergeant*.] The office of a sergeant

SE'RIES. *n. s.* [*serie*, Fr. *series*, Latin.]

1. Sequence; order.

Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly upon the text, as it lies in the *series* of the epistle. *Ward.*

The chasms of the correspondence I cannot supply, having destroyed too many letters to preserve any *series*. *Pope.*

2. Succession; course.

This is the *series* of perpetual woe,
Which thou, alas! and thine are born to know. *Pope.*

SE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*serieux*, Fr. *serius*, Lat.]

1. Grave; solemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour.

Ah! my friends! while we laugh, all things are *serious* round about us: God is *serious*, who exerciseth patience towards us; Christ is *serious*, who shed his blood for us; the Holy Ghost is *serious*, who striveth against the obstinacy of our hearts; the holy scriptures bring to our ears the most *serious* things in the world; the holy sacraments represent the most *serious* and awful matters; the whole creation is *serious* in serving God, and us; all that are in heaven or hell are *serious*: how then can we be gay? To give these excellent words their full force, it should be known that they came not from the priesthood, but the court; and from a courtier as eminent as England ever boasted. *Young.*

2. Important; weighty; not trifling.

I'll hence to London on a *serious* matter. *Shakspeare.*

There's nothing *serious* in mortality;
All is but toys. *Shakspeare.*

SE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *serious*.] Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

It cannot but be matter of very dreadful consideration to any one, sober and in his wits, to think *seriously* with himself, what horror and confusion must needs surprise that man, at the last day of account, who had led his whole life by one rule, when God intends to judge him by another. *South.*

All laugh to find
Unthinking plainness so o'erspread thy mind,
That thou could'st *seriously* persuade the crowd
To keep their oaths, and to believe a God. *Dryden.*

Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Arnobius, tell us, that this martyrdom first of all made them *seriously* inquisitive into that religion, which could endue the mind with so much strength, and overcome the fear of death, nay, raise an earnest desire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors. *Addison.*

SE'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *serious*.] Gravity; solemnity; earnest attention.

That spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once, and a spirit of libertinism and profaneness started up in the room of it. *Atterbury.*

The youth was received at the door by a servant, who then conducted him with great silence and *seriousness* to a long gallery, which was darkened at noon-day. *Addison.*

SERMOCINA'TION. *n. s.* [*sermocinatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of making speeches.

SERMOCINA'TOR. *n. s.* [*sermocinor*, Lat.] A preacher; a speechmaker.

These obstreperous *sermocinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar. *Howel.*

SE'RMON. *n. s.* [*sermon*, Fr. *sermo*, Lat.] A discourse of instruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

As for our *sermons*, be they never so sound and perfect, God's word they are not, as the *sermons* of the prophets were; no, they are but ambiguously termed his word, because his word is commonly the subject whereof they treat, and must be the rule whereby they are framed. *Hooker.*

This our life, exempt from publick haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing. *Shakspeare.*

Sermons he heard, yet not so many
As left no time to practise any;
He heard them reverently, and then
His practice preach'd them o'er again. *Crashaw.*

Many, while they have preached Christ in their *sermons*, have read a lecture of atheism in their practice. *South.*

His preaching much, but more his practice, wrought;
A living *sermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

To SE'RMON. *v. a.* [*sermoner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To discourse as in a sermon.

Some would rather have good discipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or *sermoned* at large, than thus cloudily inwrapped in allegorical devices. *Spenser.*

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2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lesson.

Come, *sermon* me no farther:
No villanous bounty yet hath pass'd my heart.
Shakspeare.

SE'RMOUNTAIN, or *Seseli*. *n. s.* [*silex*, Latin.] A plant.

SERO'SITY. *n. s.* [*serosité*, French.] Thin or watery part of the blood.

In these the salt and lixiviated *serosity* is divided between the guts and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds. *Brown.*

The tumour of the throat, which occasions the difficulty of swallowing and breathing, proceeds from a *serosity* obstructing the glands, which may be watery, œdematose, or schirrous, according to the viscosity of the humour. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ROUS. *adj.* [*sereux*, Fr. *serosus*, Lat.]

1. Thin; watery. Used of the part of the blood which separates in congelation from the grumous or red part.

2. Adapted to the serum.

This disease is commonly an extravasation of serum, received in some cavity of the body; for there may be also a dropsy by a dilatation of the *serous* vessels, as that of the ovarium. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'RPENT. *n. s.* [*serpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds: the *viper*, which brings young; and the *snake*, that lays eggs.

She was arrayed all in lily white,
And in her right hand bore a cup of gold,
With wine and water fill'd up to the height;
In which a *serpent* did himself unfold,
That horror made to all that did behold.
Fairy Queen.

She struck me with her tongue,
Most *serpent* like, upon the very heart. *Shaksp.*

They, or under ground, or circuit wide,
With *serpent* error wand'ring, found their way.
Milton.

The chief I challeng'd: he, whose practis'd wit
Knew all the *serpent* mazes of deceit,
Eludes my search. *Pope.*

SE'RPENTINE. *adj.* [*serpentinus*, Latin; from *serpent*.]

1. Resembling a serpent.

I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from so *serpentine* a companion as I am. *Sidney.*

This of ours is described with legs, wings, a *serpentine* and winding tail, and a crest or comb somewhat like a cock. *Brown.*

Nothing wants, but that thy shape
Like his, and colour *serpentine*, may shew
Thy inward fraud. *Milton.*

The figures and their parts ought to have a *serpentine* and flaming form naturally: these sorts of outlines have I know not what of life and seeming motion in them, which very much resembles the activity of the flame and serpent. *Dryden.*

2. Winding like a serpent; anfractuous.

Nor can the sun
Perfect a circle, or maintain his way
One inch direct; but where he rose to-day
He comes no more, but with a cozening line
Steals by that point, and so is *serpentine*. *Donne.*

His hand th' adorned firmament display'd,
Those *serpentine* yet constant motions made.
Sandys.

How many spacious countries does the Rhine,
In winding banks, and mazes *serpentine*,
Traverse, before he splits on Belgia's plain,
And, lost in sand, creeps to the German main?
Blackmore.

SE'RPENTINE. *n. s.* [*dracantium*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SERPENTINE *Stone*. *n. s.*

There were three species of this stone known among the ancients, all resembling one another, and celebrated for the same virtues. The one was green, variegated with spots of black, thence called the black ophites; another, called the white ophites, was green also, but variegated with spots of white: the third was called tephria, and was of a grey colour, variegated with small black spots. The ancients tell us, that it was a certain remedy against the poison of the bite of serpents; but it is now justly rejected. *Hill.*

Accept in good part a bottle made of a *serpentine stone*, which hath the quality to give any wine or water, that shall be infused therein for four-and-twenty hours, the taste and operation of the spa-water, and is very medicinable for the cure of the spleen and gravel. *Wotton.*

SERPENT'S *Tongue*. *n. s.* [*ophioglosson*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SE'RPET. *n. s.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

SERPI'GINOUS. *adj.* [from *serpigo*, Latin.] Diseased with a serpigo.

The skin behind her ear downwards became *serpiginous*, and was covered with white scales. *Wiseman.*

SERPIGO. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of tetter.

For thy own bowels, which do call thee sire,
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner. *Shakspeare.*

She had a node, with pains on her right leg, and a *serpigo* on her right hand. *Wiseman.*

To SERR. *v. a.* [*serrer*, French.] To drive hard together; to crowd into a little space. Not received into use, nor deserving reception.

The frowning and knitting of the brows is a gathering or *serring* of the spirits, to resist in some measure; and also this knitting will follow upon earnest studying, though it be without dislike. *Bacon.*

Heat attenuates and sends forth the spirit of a body, and upon that the more gross parts contract and *serr* themselves together. *Bacon.*

SE'RRATE. } *adj.* [*serratus*, Lat.] Formed with jags or indentures like the edge of a saw.
SE'RRATED. }

All that have *serrate* teeth are carnivorous. *Ray.*

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck answerable thereto to reach prey, a wide throat to pouch it, and long toes with strong hooked talons, one of which is remarkably *serrate* on the edge. *Derham.*

This stick is usually knotted, and always armed: one of them with a curious shark's tooth near an inch long, and indented or *serrated* on both edges: a scurvy weapon. *Grew.*

SERRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *serra*, Latin.] Formation in the shape of a saw.

SE'RRATURE. *n. s.* [from *serra*, Latin.] Indenture like teeth of saws.

These are serrated on the edges; but the *serratures* are deeper and grosser than in any of the rest. *Woodward.*

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To SE'RRY. *v. a.* [*serrer*, French; *serrato*, Italian.] To press close; to drive hard together. For *serry*, *Bacon* uses *serr*; but neither *serr* nor *serry* are received.

With them rose
A forest huge of spears; and thronging helms
Appear'd, and *serried* shields in thick array,
Of death immeasurable. *Milton.*

Foul dissipation follow'd, and forc'd rout;
Nor serv'd it to relax their *serried* files. *Milton.*

SERVANT. *n. s* [*servant*, Fr. *serpus*, Lat.]

1. One who attends another, and acts at his command: the correlative of *master*. Used of man or woman.

We are one in fortune; both
Fell by our *servants*, by those men we lov'd most. *Shakspeare.*

I had rather be a country *servant* maid,
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shaksp.*

He disdain'd not
Thenceforth the form of *servant* to assume. *Milton.*

For master or for *servant* here to call
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryd.*

2. One in a state of subjection. Unusual.

Being unprepar'd,
Our will became the *servant* to defect,
Which else should free have wrong'd. *Shaksp.*

3. A word of civility used to superiours or equals.

This subjection, due from all men to all men, is something more than the compliment of course, when our betters tell us they are our humble *servants*, but understand us to be their slaves. *Swift.*

To SE'RVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To subject. Not in use.

My affairs
Are *servanted* to others: though I owe
My revenge properly, remission lies
In Volscian breasts. *Shakspeare.*

To SERVE. *v. a.* [*servir*, French; *servio*, Latin.]

1. To work for.

Because thou art my brother, shouldst thou therefore *serve* me for nought? *Genesis.*

2. To attend at command.

A goddess among gods ador'd, and *serv'd*
By angels numberless, thy daily train. *Milton.*

3. To obey servilely or meanly.

When wealthy, shew thy wisdom not to be
To wealth a servant, but make wealth *serve* thee. *Denham.*

4. To supply with food ceremoniously.

Others, pamper'd in their shameless pride,
Are *serv'd* in plate, and in their chariots ride. *Dryden.*

5. To bring meat as a menial attendant: with *in* or *up*: with *in*, as meat dressed in the kitchen is brought *into* another room; with *up*, as the room of repast is commonly higher than the kitchen.

Bid them cover the table, *serve in* the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shakspeare.*

Soon after our dinner was *served in*, which was right good viands, both for bread and meat: we had also drinks of three sorts, all wholesome and good. *Bacon.*

Besmeared with the horrid juice of sepia, they danced a little in phantastick postures, retired a while, and then returned, *serving up* a banquet as at solemn funerals. *Taylor.*

Some part he roasts; then *serves* it *up* to drest,
And bids me welcome to this humble feast:
Mov'd with disdain,
I with avenging flames the palace burn'd. *Dryd.*

The same mess should be *served up* again for supper, and breakfast next morning. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To be subservient or subordinate to.

Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
The less not bright. *Milton.*

7. To supply with any thing: as, the curate *served* two churches.

They that *serve* the city shall *serve* it out of all the tribes of Israel. *Ezekiel.*

8. To obey in military actions: as, he *served* the king in three campaigns.

9. To be sufficient to.

If any subject, interest, or fancy has recommended, their reasoning is after their fashion; it *serves* their turn. *Locke.*

10. To be of use to; to assist; to promote.

When a storm of a sad mischance beats upon our spirits, turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can *serve* another end, either of religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

He consider'd every creature
Most opportune might *serve* his wiles. *Milton.*

11. To help by good offices.

Shall he thus *serve* his country, and the muse
The tribute of her just applause abuse? *Tate.*

12. To comply with; to submit to.

They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker.*

13. To satisfy; to content.

As the former empty plea *served* the sottish Jews, this equally *serves* these to put them into a fool's paradise, by feeding their hopes, without changing their lives. *South.*

Nothing would *serve* them then but riding. *L'Estrange.*

One half-pint bottle *serves* them both to dine,
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

14. To stand instead of any thing to one.

The dull flat falsehood *serves* for policy;
And, in the cunning, truth itself's a lye. *Pope.*

15. [*se servir de*, French.] *To* SERVE *himself of.* To make use of. A mere Gallicism.

A complete brave man must know solidly the main end he is in the world for; and withal how to *serve himself of* the divine's high contemplations, of the metaphysician's subtile speculations, and of the natural philosopher's minute observations. *Digby.*

They would *serve themselves of* this form. *Taylor.*

I will *serve myself of* this concession. *Chillingworth.*

It is much more easy for men to *serve* their own ends *of* those principles, which they do not put into men, but find there. *Tillotson.*

If they elevate themselves, 't is only to fall from a higher place, because they *serve themselves of* other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor virtue. *Dryden.*

16. To treat; to requite: in an ill sense: as, he *served* me ungratefully.

17. [In divinity.] To worship the Supreme Being.

Matters bid leave to God, him *serve* and fear. *Milton.*

18 *To* SERVE *a warrant.* To seize an offender, and carry to justice.

19. *To* SERVE *an office.* To discharge any onerous and publick duty.

To SERVE. *v. n.*

1. To be a servant, or slave.

Israel *served* for a wife, and for a wife he kept sheep. *Hosea.*

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We will give thee this also, for the service which thou shalt *serve* with me. *Genesis.*

2. To be in subjection.

Thou hast made me to *serve* with thy sins; thou hast wearied me with thine iniquities. *Isaiah.*

3. To attend; to wait.

Martha was cumbered about much *serving*, and said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to *serve* alone? *Luke.*

4. To engage in the duties of war under command.

Both more or less have given him the revolt; And none *serve* with him but constrained things, Whose hearts are absent too. *Shakspeare.*

Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of Italy, who had before been great commanders, but now *served* as private gentlemen without pay. *Knolles.*

5. To produce the end desired.

The look bewrayed, that, as she used these ornaments not for herself, but to prevail with another, so she feared that all would not *serve*. *Sidney.*

6. To be sufficient for a purpose.

Take it, she said; and, when your needs require,
This little brand will *serve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*

7. To suit; to be convenient.

We have the summary of all our griefs,
When time shall *serve* to shew in articles. *Shakspeare.*

As occasion *serves*, this noble queen
And prince shall follow with a fresh supply. *Shakspeare.*

Read that; 't is with the royal signet sign'd,
And given me by the king, when time should *serve*,
To be perus'd by you. *Dryden.*

8. To conduce; to be of use.

Churches, as every thing else, receive their chief perfection from the end whereunto they *serve*. *Hooker.*

Our speech to wordly superiors we frame in such sort as *serveth* best to inform and persuade the minds of them, who otherwise neither could nor would greatly regard our necessities. *Hooker.*

Who lessens thee, against his purpose *serves*
To manifest the more thy might. *Milton.*

First investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs which *serve* for articulation, and the variety of matter to which those articulations are severally applied. *Holder.*

Fashion is, for the most part, nothing but the ostentation of riches; and therefore the high price of what *serves* to that, rather increases than lessens its vent. *Locke.*

Our victory only *served* to lead us on to further visionary prospects. *Swift.*

9. To officiate or minister: as, he *served* at the publick dinner.

SE'RVICE. *n. s.* [*service*, Fr. *servitium*, Latin.]

1. Menial office; low business done at the command of a master.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his king, and did him *service*
Improper for a slave. *Shakspeare.*

2. Attendance of a servant.

Both fell by our servants, by those men we lov'd most:
A most unnatural and faithless *service*. *Shaksp.*

3. Place; office of a servant.

I have served prince Florizel; but now I am out of *service*. *Shakspeare.*

By oppressing and betraying me,
Thou might'st have sooner got another *service*. *Shakspeare.*

These that accuse him are a yoke of his discarded men; very rogues, now they be out of *service*. *Shakspeare.*

A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and gain; for none would go to *service* that thinks he has enough to live well of himself. *Temple.*

4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superiour.

That *service* is not *service*, so being done,
But being so allow'd. *Shakspeare.*

This poem was the last piece of *service* I did for my master king Charles. *Dryden.*

5. Attendance on any superiour.

Madam, I entreat true peace of you,
Which I will purchase with my duteous *service*. *Shakspeare.*

Riches gotten by *service*, though it be of the best rise, yet, when gotten by flattery, may be placed amongst the worst. *Bacon.*

6. Profession of respect uttered or sent.

I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a seemly answer to such persons;
Pray do my *service* to his majesty. *Shakspeare.*

7. Obedience; submission.

Thou, Nature, art my goddess; to thy law
My *services* are bound. *Shakspeare.*

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson.*

8. Act on the performance of which possession depends.

Although they built castles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and *services* reserved to the crown; but the lords drew all the respect and dependency of the common people unto themselves. *Davies.*

9. Actual duty; office.

The order of human society cannot be preserved, nor the *services* requisite to the support of it be supplied, without a distinction of stations, and a long subordination of offices. *Rogers.*

10. Employment; business.

If stations of power and trust were constantly made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religious life, in order to qualify themselves for publick *service*. *Swift.*

11. Military duty.

When he cometh to experience of *service* abroad, or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy soldier. *Spenser.*

At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in sea-*service*, had somewhat been shrewdly touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were yet set open. *Wotton.*

12. A military achievement.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where *services* were done, at such and such a breach. *Shakspeare.*

13. Purpose; use.

All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour; some be common stuff, and for mean *services*, yet profitable. *Spelman.*

14. Useful office; advantage conferred.

The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was, the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures. *L'Estrange.*

The clergy prevent themselves from doing much *service* to religion, by affecting so much to converse with each other, and caring so little to mingle with the laity. *Swift.*

Gentle streams visit populous towns in their course, and are at once of ornament and *service* to them. *Pope.*

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That *service* may really be done, the medicine must be given in larger quantities. *Mead.*

15. Favour.

To thee a woman's *services* are due,
My fool usurps my body. *Shakspeare.*

16. Publick office of devotion.

According to this form of theirs, it must stand for a rule, No sermon, no *service*. *Hooker.*

If that very *service* of God in the Jewish synagogues, which our Lord did approve and sanctify with his own presence, had so large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and psalms read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that respect was never thought to deserve blame; is it now an offence, that the like measure of time is bestowed in the like manner? *Hooker.*

I know no necessity why private and single abilities should quite justle out and deprive the church of the joint abilities and concurrent gifts of many learned and godly men, such as the composers of the *service*-book were. *K. Charles.*

The congregation was discomposed, and divine *service* broken off. *Watts.*

17. Course; order of dishes.

Cleopatra made Antony a supper sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary *service* seen on the board. *Hakewill.*

18. A tree and fruit. [*sorbus*, Latin.]

The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit shaped like a pear or medlar; to which must be added, pennated leaves like that of the ash. *Miller.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of *services*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Peacham.*

SE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* [*servissable*, old Fr. from *service*.]

1. Active; diligent; officious.

He was sent to the king's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own *serviceable* diligence in discovering so great a personage; adding withal more than was true of his conjectures. *Sidney.*

I know thee well, a *serviceable* villain;
As duteous to the vices of thy mistress
As badness could desire. *Shakspeare.*

2. Useful; beneficial.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more *serviceable*; governors the apter to rule with conscience; inferiors, for conscience sake, the willinger to obey. *Hooker.*

So your father charg'd me at our parting,
Be *serviceable* to my son. *Shakspeare.*

His own inclinations were to confine himself to his own business, and be *serviceable* to religion and learning. *Atterbury.*

A book to justify the revolution archbishop Tillotson recommended to the king, as the most *serviceable* treatise that could have been published then. *Swift.*

SE'RVICEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *serviceable*.]

1. Officiousness; activity.

He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *serviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sidney.*

2. Usefulness; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or disserviceableness to some end. *Norris.*

SE'RVILE. *adj.* [*servil*, French; *servilis*, Latin.]

1. Slavish; dependant; mean.

Fight and die, is death destroying death;
Where fearing dying, pays death *servile* breath.
Shakspeare.

From imposition of strict laws to free
Acceptance of large grace, from *servile* fear
To filial. *Milton.*

Ev'n fortune rules no more a *servile* land,
Where exil'd tyrants still by turns command.
Pope.

2. Fawning; cringing.

The most *servile* flattery is lodged the most easily in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to their greaters, and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*

She must bend the *servile* knee,
And fawning take the splendid robber's boon.
Thomson.

SE'RVILELY. *adv.* [from *servile*.] Meanly; slavishly.

T' each changing news they chang'd affections bring,
And *servilely* from fate expect a king. *Dryden.*

He affects a singularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than *servilely* to copy from the wisest. *Swift.*

SE'RVILENESS. } SERVI'LITY. } *n. s.* [from *servile*.]

1. Subjection; involuntary obedience.

What, besides this unhappy *servility* to custom, can possibly reconcile men, that own christianity, to a practice widely distant from it?
Government of the Tongue.

2. Meanness; dependance; baseness.

3. Submission from fear.

The angels and dæmons, those by their subserviency, and these by the *servility* of their obedience, manifestly declared Christ and his apostles to be vested with an authority derived from their Lord. *West.*

4. Slavery; the condition of a slave.

To be a queen in bondage, is more vile
Than is a slave in base *servility*;
For princes should be free. *Shakspeare.*

SE'RVING-MAN. *n. s.* [*serve* and *man*.] A menial servant.

Your niece did more favours to the duke's *serving-man* than ever she bestowed on me.
Shakspeare.

Just in the nick; the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a trice
His summons did obey:
Each *serving-man*, with dish in hand,
March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,
Presented, and away. *Suckling.*

With Dennis you did ne'er combine,
Not you, to steal your master's wine;
Except a bottle now and then,
To welcome brother *serving-men*. *Swift.*

SE'RVITOR. *n. s.* [*serviteur*, French.]

1. Servant; attendant. A word obsolete.

This workman, whose *servitor* nature is, being only one, the heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the sky the name of Jupiter; in the air, of Juno; in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Vesta and Ceres. *Hooker.*

Thus are poor *servitors*,
When others sleep upon their quiet beds,
Constrain'd to watch in darkness, rain, and cold.
Shakspeare.

Fearful commenting
Is leaden *servitor* to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary.
Shakspeare.

2. One who acts under another; a follower.

Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *ser-*

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vitors the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his invasion. *Davies.*

3. One who professes duty and obedience.
My noble queen, let former grudges pass,
And henceforth I am thy true *servitor*. *Shakſp.*

4. One of the lowest order in the university.
His learning is much of a size with his birth and education; no more of either than what a poor hungry *servitor* can be expected to bring with him from his college. *Swift.*

SE'RVITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſervitude*, French; *ſervitus*, Latin.]

1. Slavery; ſtate of a ſlave; dependance.
Ariſtotle ſpeaketh of men, whom nature hath framed for the ſtate of *ſervitude*, ſaying, They have reaſon ſo far forth as to conceive when others direct them. *Hooker.*
You would have ſold your king to ſlaughter,
His princes and his peers to *ſervitude*,
His ſubjects to oppreſſion and contempt. *Shaks.*
Unjuſtly thou deprav'ſt it with the name
Of *ſervitude*, to ſerve whom God ordains,
Or nature: God and nature bid the ſame,
When he who rules is worthieſt. *Milton.*
Though it is neceſſary that ſome perſons in the world ſhould be in love with a ſplendid *ſervitude*, yet certainly they muſt be much beholding to their own fancy, that they can be pleaſed at it; for he that riſes up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addreſſes, is really as much abridged in his freedom, as he that waits to preſent one. *South.*

2. Servants collectively. Not in uſe.
After him a cumb'rous train
Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *ſervitude*. *Milton.*

SE'RUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The thin and watery part that ſeparates from the reſt in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream.

2. The part of the blood which in coagulation ſeparates from the grume.
Blood is the moſt univerſal juice in an animal body: the red part of it differs from the *ſerum*, the *ſerum* from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the ſeveral other humours ſeparated in the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

SESQUIA'LTER. } *adj.* [*ſesquialtere*, Fr.
SESQUIA'LTERAL. } *ſesquialter*, Latin.]
In geometry, is a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9. *Dict.*
In all the revolutions of the planets about the ſun, and of the ſecondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times are in a *ſesquialter* proportion to the mean diſtance. *Cheyne.*
As the ſix primary planets revolve about the ſun, ſo the ſecondary ones are moved about them, in the ſame *ſesquialteral* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*

SE'SQUIPEDAL. } *adj.* [*ſesquipedalis*,
SESQUIPEDA'LIAN. } Latin.] Containing a foot and a half.
As for my own part, I am but a *ſesquipedal*, having only ſix foot and a half of ſtature. *Addiſ.*
Haſt thou ever meaſured the gigantick Ethiopian, whoſe ſtature is above eight cubits high, or the *ſesquipedalian* pigmy? *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SE'SQUIPLICATE. *adj.* [In mathematicks.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one.
The periodical times of the planets are in *ſesquiplicate* proportion, and not a duplicate proportion of the diſtances from the center or the radii; and conſequently the planets cannot be carried about by an harmonically circulating fluid. *Cheyne.*

SESQUITE'RTIAN. [In mathematicks.] Having ſuch a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more; as between 6 and 8. *Dict.*

SESS. *n. ſ.* [for *aſſeſs*, *ceſs*, or *ceaſe*.] Rate; ceſs charged; tax.
His army was ſo ill paid and governed, as the Engliſh ſuffered more damage by the *ſeſs* of his ſoldiers than they gained profit or ſecurity by abating the pride of their enemies. *Davies.*

SE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſeſſion*, F. *ſeſſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ſitting.
He hath as man, not as God only, a ſupreme dominion over quick and dead; for ſo much his aſcenſion into heaven, and his *ſeſſion* at the right hand of God, do import. *Hooker.*
Many, though they concede a table-geſture, will hardly allow this uſual way of *ſeſſion*. *Brown.*

2. A ſtated aſſembly of magiſtrates or ſenators.
They are ready t' appear
Where you ſhall hold your *ſeſſion*. *Shakſpeare.*
Summon a *ſeſſion*, that we may arraign
Our moſt diſloyal lady. *Shakſpeare.*
The old man, mindful ſtill of moan,
Weeping, thus beſpake the *ſeſſion*. *Chapman.*
Of their *ſeſſion* ended they bid cry
The great reſult. *Milton.*
Call'd to council all the Achaian ſtates,
Nor herald ſworn the *ſeſſion* to proclaim. *Pope.*

3. The ſpace for which an aſſembly ſits, without intermiſſion or receſs.
It was contrary to the courſe of parliament, that any bill that had been rejected ſhould be again preferred the ſame *ſeſſion*. *Clarendon.*
The ſecond Nicene council affords us plentiful aſſiſtance, in the firſt *ſeſſion*, wherein the pope's vicar declares that Meletius was ordained by Arian biſhops, and yet his ordination was never queſtioned. *Stillingfleet.*
Many decrees are enacted, which at the next *ſeſſion* are repealed. *Norris.*

4. A meeting of juſtices: as, the *ſeſſions* of the peace.

SE'STERCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeſterce*, Fr. *ſeſtertium*, Lat.] Among the Romans, a ſum of about 8l. 1s. 5d. half-penny *ſterling*. *Dict.*
Several of them would rather chuſe a ſum in *ſeſterces*, than in pounds *ſterling*. *Addiſon.*

To SET. *v. a.* preterit *I ſet*; part. paſs. *I am ſet*. [*ſatgan*, or *ſatyan*, Gothick; ſettan, Saxon; *ſetten*, Dutch.]

1. To place; to put in any ſituation or place; to put.
Ere I could
Give him that parting kiss which I had *ſet*
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shakſpeare.*
But that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me, the knave conſtable had *ſet* me i' th' common ſtocks for a witch. *Shakſpeare.*
They that are younger have me in deriſion, whoſe fathers I would have diſdained to have *ſet* with the dogs of my flock. *Job.*
He that hath received his teſtimony, hath *ſet* to his ſeal, that God is true. *John.*

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They have *set* her a bed in the midst of the slain. *Ezekiel.*

God *set* them in the firmament, to give light upon the earth. *Genesis.*

She *sets* the bar that causes all my pain;
One gift refus'd, makes all their bounty vain. *Dryden.*

The lives of the revealers may be justly enough *set* over against the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*

2. To put into any condition, state, or posture.

They thought the very disturbance of things established an hire sufficient to *set* them on work. *Hooker.*

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,
Would he abuse the count'nance of the king,
Alack, what mischiefs might he *set* abroach! *Shakspeare.*

Our princely general
Will give you audience; and wherein
It shall appear that your demands are just,
You shall enjoy them; ev'ry thing *set* off
That might so much as think you enemies. *Shakspeare.*

This present enterprize *set* off his head,
I do not think a braver gentleman
Is now alive. *Shakspeare.*

Ye caused every man his servant, whom he had *set* at liberty, to return. *Jeremiah.*

Every sabbath ye shall *set* it in order. *Leviticus.*

I am come to *set* a man at variance against his father. *Matthew.*

Thou shalt pour out into all those vessels, and *set* aside that which is full. *2 Kings.*

The beauty of his ornament he *set* in majesty, but they made images; therefore have I *set* it far from them. *Ezekiel.*

The gates of thy land shall be *set* wide open. *Nahum.*

The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are *set* on edge. *Jeremiah.*

The shipping might be *set* on work by fishing, by transportations from port to port. *Bacon.*

The wheel, *set* on going, did pour a war upon the Venetians with such a tempest, as Padua and Trevigi were taken from them. *Bacon.*

That this may be done with the more advantage, some hours must be *set* apart for this examination. *Duppa.*

Finding the river fordable at the foot of the bridge, he *set* over his horse. *Hayward.*

By his aid aspiring
To *set* himself in glory above his peers. *Milton.*

Equal success had *set* these champions high,
And both resolv'd to conquer or to die. *Waller.*

Nothing renders a man so inconsiderable; for it *sets* him above the meaner sort of company, and makes him intolerable to the better. *Government of the Tongue.*

Some are reclaimed by punishment, and some are *set* right by good nature. *L'Estrange.*

The fire was form'd, she *sets* the kettle on. *Dry.*

Leda's present came,
To ruin Troy, and *set* the world on flame. *Dryd.*

Set calf betimes to school, and let him be
Instructed there in rules of husbandry. *Dryd.*

Over labour'd with so long a course,
'T is time to *set* at ease the smoking horse. *Dryden.*

The punish'd crime shall *set* my soul at ease,
And murm'ring manes of my friend appease. *Dryden.*

Jove call'd in haste
The son of Maia, with severe decree,
To kill the keeper, and to *set* her free. *Dryden.*

If such a tradition were at any time endeavoured to be *set* on foot, it is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment. *Tillotson.*

When the father looks sour on the child, every body else should put on the same coldness, till forgiveness asked, and a reformation of his fault has *set* him right again, and restored him to his former credit. *Locke.*

His practice must by no means cross his precepts, unless he intend to *set* him wrong. *Locke.*

If the fear of absolute and irresistible power *set* it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to sink the deeper. *Locke.*

When he has once chosen it, it raises desire that proportionably gives him uneasiness, which determines his will, and *sets* him at work in pursuit of his choice on all occasions. *Locke.*

This river,
When nature's self lay ready to expire,
Quench'd the dire flame that *set* the world on fire. *Addison.*

A couple of lovers agreed, at parting, to *set* aside one half hour in the day to think of each other. *Addison.*

Your fortunes place you far above the necessity of learning, but nothing can *set* you above the ornament of it. *Felton.*

Their first movement and impressed motions demand the impulse of an almighty hand to *set* them a-going. *Cheyne.*

That the wheels were but small, may be guessed from a custom they have of taking them off, and *setting* them on. *Pope.*

Be frequent in *setting* such causes at work, whose effects you desire to know. *Watts.*

3. To make motionless; to fix immoveably.

Struck with the sight, inanimate she seems;
Set are her eyes, and motionless her limbs. *Garth.*

4. To fix; to state by some rule.

Hereon the prompter falls to flat railing in the bitterest terms; which the gentleman, with a *set* gesture and countenance, still soberly related; until the ordinary, driven at last into a mad rage, was fain to give over. *Carew.*

The town of Bern has handsome fountains planted, at *set* distances, from one end of the streets to the other, *Addison.*

5. To regulate; to adjust.

In court they determine the king's good by his desires, which is a kind of *setting* the sun by the dial. *Suckling.*

God bears a different respect to places *set* apart and consecrated to his worship, to what he bears to places designed to common uses. *South.*

Our palates grow into a liking of the seasoning and cookery which by custom they are *set* to. *Locke.*

He rules the church's blest dominions,
And *sets* men's faith by his opinions. *Prior.*

Against experience he believes,
He argues against demonstration;
Pleas'd when his reason he deceives,
And *sets* his judgment by his passion. *Prior.*

6. To fit to musick; to adapt with notes.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

Grief he tames that fetters it in verse;
But when I have done so,
Some man, his art or voice to show,
Doth *set* and sing my pain;
And, by delighting many, frees again
Grief, which verse did restrain. *Donne.*

I had one day *set* the hundredth psalm, and was singing the first line, in order to put the congregation into the tune. *Spectator.*

7. To plant, not sow.

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Whatsoever fruit useth to be *set* upon a root or a slip, if it be sown, will degenerate. *Bacon.*

I prostrate fell,
To shrubs and plants my vile devotions paid,
And *set* the bearded leek to which I pray'd.
Prior.

8. To intersperse or variegate with any thing.

As with stars, their bodies all
And wings were *set* with eyes. *Milton.*

High on their heads, with jewels richly *set*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*

The body is smooth on that end, and on this it is *set* with ridges round the point. *Woodward.*

9. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state.

Can honour *set* to a leg? no: or an arm? no: honour hath no skill in surgery then? no. *Shakspeare.*

Considering what an orderly life I had led, I only commanded that my arm and leg should be *set*, and my body anointed with oil. *Herbert.*

The fracture was of both the focils of the left leg: he had been in great pain from the time of the *setting*. *Wiseman.*

Credit is gained by course of time, and seldom recovers a strain; but if broken, is never well *set* again. *Temple.*

10. To fix the affection; to determine the thoughts.

Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth. *Colossians.*

They should *set* their hope in God, and not forget his works. *Psalms.*

Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, the heart of men is fully *set* in them to do evil. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Some I found wond'rous harsh,
Contemptuous, proud, *set* on revenge and spite.
Milton.

Set not thy heart
Thus overfond on that which is not thine.
Milton.

When we are well, our hearts are *set*,
Which way we care not, to be rich or great.
Denham.

Our hearts are so much *set* upon the value of the benefits received, that we never think of the bestower. *L'Estrange.*

These bubbles of the shallowest, emptiest, sorrow,
Which children vent for toys, and women rain
For any trifle their fond hearts are *set* on. *Dryd.*

Should we *set* our hearts only upon these things, and be able to taste no pleasure but what is sensual, we must be extremely miserable when we come unto the other world, because we should meet with nothing to entertain ourselves. *Tillotson.*

No sooner is one action dispatched, which we are *set* upon, but another uneasiness is ready to *set* us on work. *Locke.*

Minds, altogether *set* on trade and profit, often contract a certain narrowness of temper. *Addis.*

Men take an ill-natured pleasure in disappointing us in what our hearts are most *set* upon. *Spectator.*

An Englishman, who has any degree of reflection, cannot be better awakened to a sense of religion in general, than by observing how the minds of all mankind are *set* upon this important point, and how every nation is attentive to the great business of their being. *Addison.*

I am much concerned when I see young gentlemen of fortune so wholly *set* upon pleasures, that they neglect all improvements in wisdom and knowledge. *Addison.*

11. To predetermine; to settle.

We may still doubt whether the Lord, in such indifferent ceremonies as those whereof we dispute, did frame his people of *set* purpose unto any utter dissimilitude with Egyptians, or with any other nation. *Hooker.*

He remembers only the name of Conon, and forgets the other on *set* purpose, to shew his country swain was no great scholar. *Dryden.*

12. To establish; to appoint; to fix.

Of all helps for due performance of this service, the greatest is that very *set* and standing order itself, which, framed with common advice, hath for matter and form prescribed whatsoever is herein publickly done. *Hooker.*

It pleased the king to send me, and I *set* him a time. *Nehemiah.*

He *setteth* an end to darkness, and searcheth out all perfection. *Job.*

In studies, whatsoever a man commandeth upon himself, let him *set* hours for it: but whatsoever is agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any *set* times; for his thoughts will fly to it of themselves, so as the spaces of other business or studies will suffice. *Bacon.*

For using *set* and prescribed forms, there is no doubt but that wholesome words, being known, are aptest to excite judicious and fervent affections. *King Charles.*

His seed, when is not *set*, shall bruise my head. *Milton.*

Though *set* form of prayer be an abomination, *Set* forms of petitions find great approbation. *Denham.*

Set places and *set* hours are but parts of that worship we owe. *South.*

That law cannot keep men from taking more use than you *set*, the want of money being that alone which regulates its price, will appear, if we consider how hard it is to *set* a price upon unnecessary commodities; but how impossible it is to *set* a rate upon victuals in a time of famine. *Locke.*

Set him such a task, to be done in such a time. *Locke.*

Take *set* times of meditating on what is future. *Atterbury.*

Should a man go about, with never so *set* study and design, to describe such a natural form of the year as that which is at present established, he could scarcely ever do it in so few words that were so fit. *Woodward.*

13. To appoint to an office; to assign to a post.

Am I a sea, or a whale, that thou *settest* a watch over me? *Job.*

As in the subordinations of government the king is offended by any insults to an inferior magistrate, so the sovereign ruler of the universe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to those whom he has *set* over us. *Addison.*

14. To exhibit; to display: with *before*.

Through the variety of my reading, I *set before* me many examples both of ancient and later times. *Bacon.*

Reject not then what offer'd means: who knows
But God hath *set before* us, to return thee
Home to thy country and his sacred house?
Milton.

Long has my soul desir'd this time and place,
To *set before* your sight your glorious race. *Dry.*

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,
That *set* th' unhappy Phaeton to view:
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,
And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd.
Addison.

When his fortune *sets before* him all
The pomps and pleasures that his soul can wish,
His rigid virtue will accept of none. *Addison.*

He supplies his not appearing in the present

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scene of action, by *setting* his character *before* us, and continually forcing his patience, prudence, and valour, upon our observation. *Broome.*

15. To propose to choice.

All that can be done is to *set* the thing *before* men, and to offer it to their choice. *Tillotson.*

16. To value; to estimate; to rate.

Be you contented
To have a son *set* your decrees at nought?
To pluck down justice from your awful bench?
Shakspeare.

The backwardness parents shew in divulging their faults, will make them *set* a greater value on their credit themselves, and teach them to be the more careful to preserve the good opinion of others. *Locke.*

If we act by several broken views, and will not only be virtuous, but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value *set* upon it by the world, we shall live and die in misery. *Addison.*

Have I not *set* at nought my noble birth,
A spotless fame, and an unblemish'd race,
The peace of innocence, and pride of virtue?
My prodigality has giv'n thee all. *Rowe.*

Though the same sun, with all-diffusive rays,
Blush in the rose and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the stronger effort of his pow'r,
And always *set* the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

17. To stake at play.

What sad disorders play begets!
Desp'rate and mad, at length he *sets*
Those darts, whose points make gods adore.
Prior.

18. To offer a wager at dice to another.

Who *sets* me else? I 'll throw at all.
Shakspeare.

19. To fix in metal.

Think so vast a treasure as your son
Too great for any private man's possession;
And him too rich a jewel to be *set*
In vulgar metal for a vulgar use. *Dryden.*

He may learn to cut, polish, and *set* precious stones. *Locke.*

20. To embarrass; to distress; to perplex. [This is used, I think, by mistake, for *beset*] as,

Adam, hard *beset*, replied. *Milton.*]

Those who raise popular murmurs and discontents against his majesty's government, that they find so very few and so very improper occasions for them, shew how hard they are *set* in this particular, represent the bill as a grievance. *Addison.*

21. To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect.

The proud have laid a snare for me, they have *set* gins. *Psalms.*

22. To apply to something, as a thing to be done.

Unto thy brother thou shalt not lend upon usury, that the Lord may bless thee in all that thou *settest* thine hand to. *Deuteronomy.*

With whate'er gall thou *sett'st* thyself to write,
Thy inoffensive satires never bite. *Dryden.*

23. To fix the eyes.

I will *set* mine eyes upon them for good, and bring them again to this land. *Jeremiah.*

Joy salutes me when I *set*
My blest eyes on Amoret. *Waller.*

24. To offer for a price.

There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for such an one *setteth* his own soul to sale. *Ecclesiasticus.*

25. To place in order; to frame.

After it was framed, and ready to be *set* together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with camels through that hot and sandy country. *Knolles.*

26. To station; to place.

Cœnus has betray'd
The bitter truths that our loose court upbraid:
Your friend was *set* upon you for a spy,
And on his witness you are doom'd to die.
Dryden.

27. To oppose.

Will you *set* your wit to a fool's? *Shakspeare.*

28. To bring to a fine edge: as, to *set* a razor.

29. To point out, without noise or disturbance: as, a dog *sets* birds.

30. *To* SET *about.* To apply to.

They should make them play-games, or endeavour it, and *set* themselves *about* it. *Locke.*

31. *To* SET *against.* To place in a state of enmity or opposition.

The king of Babylon *set* himself *against* Jerusalem. *Ezekiel.*

The devil hath reason to *set* himself *against* it; for nothing is more destructive to him than a soul armed with prayer. *Duppa.*

There should be such a being as assists us against our worst enemies, and comforts us under our sharpest sufferings, when all other things *set* themselves *against* us. *Tillotson.*

32. *To* SET *against.* To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition.

This perishing of the world in a deluge is *set against*, or compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagration. *Burnet.*

33. *To* SET *apart.* To neglect for a season.

They highly commended his forwardness, and all other matters for that time *set apart.* *Knolles.*

34. *To* SET *aside.* To omit for the present.

Set your knighthood and your soldiership *aside*, and give me leave to tell you that you lie in your throat. *Shakspeare.*

In 1585 followed the prosperous expedition of Drake and Carlile; in the which I *set aside* the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo, as surprizes rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

My highest interest is not to be deceived about these matters; therefore, *setting aside* all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotson.*

35. *To* SET *aside.* To reject.

I 'll look into the pretensions of each, and shew upon what ground it is that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest. *Woodward.*

No longer now does my neglected mind
Its wonted stores and old ideas find:
Fix'd judgment there no longer does abide,
To taste the true, or *set* the false *aside.* *Prior.*

36. *To* SET *aside.* To abrogate; to annul.

Several innovations, made to the detriment of the English merchant, are now entirely *set aside.* *Addison.*

There may be
Reasons of so much pow'r and cogent force,
As may ev'n *set aside* this right of birth:
If sons have rights, yet fathers have 'em too.
Rowe.

He shows what absurdities follow upon such a supposition; and the greater those absurdities are, the more strongly do they evince the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow, and consequently the truth of the doctrine *set aside* by that supposition. *Atterbury.*

37. *To* SET *by.* To regard; to esteem.

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David behaved himself more wisely than all, so that his name was much *set by*. 1 *Samuel*.

38. *To* SET *by*. To reject or omit for the present.

You shall hardly edify me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue; though the propagation of the faith, whereof we shall speak in the proper place, were *set by*, and not made part of the case. *Bacon*.

39. *To* SET *down*. To explain, or relate in writing.

They have *set down*, that a rose set by garlick is sweeter, because the more fetid juice goeth into the garlick. *Bacon*.

Some rules were to be *set down* for the government of the army. *Clarendon*.

The reasons that led me into the meaning which prevailed on my mind, are *set down*. *Locke*.

An eminent instance of this, to shew what use can do, I shall *set down*. *Locke*.

I shall *set down* an account of a discourse I chanced to have with one of these rural statesmen. *Addison*.

40. *To* SET *down*. To register or note in any book or paper; to put in writing.

Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is *set down* for them. *Shakspeare*.

Every man, careful of virtuous conversation, studious of scripture, and given unto any abstinence in diet, was *set down* in his calendar of suspected Priscilianists. *Hooker*.

Take
One half of my commission, and *set down*
As best thou art experienc'd, since thou know'st
Thy country's strength and weakness. *Shaksp*.

I cannot forbear *setting down* the beautiful description Claudian has made of a wild beast, newly brought from the woods, and making its first appearance in a full amphitheatre. *Addison*.

41. *To* SET *down*. To fix on a resolve.

Finding him so resolutely *set down*, that he was neither by fair nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of his town, he inclosed the same round. *Knolles*.

42. *To* SET *down*. To fix; to establish.

This law we may name eternal, being that order which God before all others hath *set down* with himself, for himself to do all things by. *Hooker*.

43. *To* SET *forth*. To publish; to promulgate; to make appear.

My willing love,
The rather by these arguments of fear,
Set forth in your pursuit. *Shakspeare*.

The poems, which have been so ill *set forth* under his name, are as he first writ them. *Waller*.

44. *To* SET *forth*. To raise; to send out on expeditions.

Our merchants, to their great charges, *set forth* fleets to descry the seas. *Abbot*.

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty gallies, *set forth* by the Venetians. *Knolles*.

45. *To* SET *forth*. To display; to explain; to represent.

As for words to *set forth* such lewdness, it is not hard for them to give a goodly and painted shew thereunto, borrowed even from the praises proper to virtue. *Spenser*.

Whereas it is commonly *set forth* green or yellow, it is inclining to white. *Brown*.

So little have these false colours dishonoured painting, that they have only served to *set forth* her praise, and to make her merit further known. *Dryden*.

46. *To* SET *forth*. To arrange; to place in order.

Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set forth*
In best appointment all our regiments. *Shaks*.

47. *To* SET *forth*. To show; to exhibit.

To render our errours more monstrous, and what unto a miracle *sets forth* the patience of God, he hath endeavoured to make the world believe he was God himself. *Brown*.

To *set forth* great things by small. *Milton*.

The two humours, of a chearful trust in providence, and a suspicious diffidence of it, are very well *set forth* here for our instruction. *L'Estran*.

When poor Rutilus spends all his worth,
In hopes of *setting* one good dinner *forth*,
'Tis downright madness. *Dryden*.

48. *To* SET *forward*. To advance; to promote.

They yield that reading may *set forward*, but not begin, the work of salvation. *Hooker*

Amongst them there are not those helps which others have, to *set* them *forward* in the way of life. *Hooke*

In the external form of religion, such things are apparently, or can be sufficiently prove effectual, and generally fit to *set forward* godliness, either as betokening the greatness of God or as beseeming the dignity of religion, or as concurring with celestial impressions in the mi of men, may be reverently thought of. *Hoo*

They mar my path, they *set forward* may c mity.

Dung or chalk, applied seasonably to the r of trees, doth *set* them *forwards*. *B*

49. *To* SET *in*. To put in a way begin.

If you please to assist and *set* me *in*, I wi collect myself. *C*

50. *To* SET *off*. To decorate; to re mend; to adorn; to embellish. answers to the French *relever*.

Like bright metal on a sullen ground,
My reformation, glittering o'er my fault,
Shall shew more goodly, and attract mor
Than that which hath no foil to *set* it *off*.

The prince put thee into my service other reason than to *set* me *off*. *Sha*

Neglect not the examples of tho have carried themselves ill in the same not to *set off* thyself by taxing their n but to direct thyself what to avoid.

May you be happy, and your sorrows *Set off* those joys I wish may ever last.

The figures of the groupes must cont other by their several positions: thus, i some characters must be raised to oppo and to *set* them *off*.

The men, whose hearts are aimed a occasion that one part of the face lie kind of disguise, while the other is sc *off* and adorned by the owner.

Their women are perfect mistresse ing themselves to the best advantage always gay and sprightly, and *set off* faces with the best airs.

The general good sense and worthi character, makes his friends observe singularities as foils, that rather *set off* t his good qualities.

The work will never take, if it i with proper scenes.

Claudian *sets off* his description of t with all the poetical stories.

51. *To* SET *on* or *upon*. To ani instigate; to incite.

You had either never attempted *set on* with hope; or never discove with despair.

He upbraids Iago, that he made hi Brave me upon the watch; whereon

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That I was cast; and even now he spake
Iago *set* him *on*. *Shakspeare.*

Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this.
Shakspeare.

Baruch *setteth* thee *on* against us, to deliver us unto the Chaldeans. *Jeremiah.*

He should be thought to be mad, or *set on* and employed by his own or the malice of other men to abuse the duke. *Clarendon.*

In opposition sits
Grim death, my son and foe, who *sets* them *on*.
Milton.

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces against an insulting baseness, when backed with greatness and *set on* by misinformation. *South.*

The skill used in dressing up power, will serve only to give a greater edge to man's natural ambition: what can this do but *set* men *on* the more eagerly to scramble? *Locke.*

A prince's court introduces a kind of luxury, that *sets* every particular person *upon* making a higher figure than is consistent with his revenue. *Addison.*

52. *To* SET *on* or *upon*. This sense may, perhaps, be rather neutral. To attack; to assault.

There you missing me, I was taken up by pirates, who, putting me under board prisoner, presently *set upon* another ship, and, maintaining a long fight, in the end put them all to the sword. *Sidney.*

Cassio hath here been *set on* in the dark:
He 's almost slain, and Roderigo dead. *Shaksp.*
So other foes may *set upon* our back. *Shaksp.*

Alphonsus, captain of another of the gallies, suffering his men to straggle too far into the land, was *set upon* by a Turkish pirate, and taken. *Knolles.*

Of one hundred ships there came scarce thirty to work: howbeit with them, and such as came daily in, we *set upon* them, and gave them the chace. *Bacon.*

If I had been *set upon* by villains, I would have redeemed that evil by this which I now suffer. *Taylor.*

When once I am *set upon*, 't will be too late to be whetting when I should be fighting. *L'Estr.*

When some rival power invades a right,
Flies *set on* flies, and turtles turtles fight. *Garth.*

53. *To* SET *on*. To employ as in a task.

Set on thy wife t' observe. *Shakspeare.*

54. *To* SET *on* or *upon*. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution.

It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *set upon* her good than your own, and to bear a tenderer respect to her honour than your satisfaction. *Sidney.*

55. *To* SET *out*. To assign; to allot.

The rest, unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to thrift, should be placed in part of the lands by them won, at better rate than others to whom the same shall be *set out*. *Spens.*

The squaring of a man's thoughts to the lot that providence has *set out* for him is a blessing. *L'Estrange.*

56. *To* SET *out*. To publish.

I will use no other authority than that excellent proclamation *set out* by the king in the first year of his reign, and annexed before the book of Common Prayer. *Bacon.*

If all should be *set out* to the world by an angry whig, the consequence must be a confinement of our friend for some months more to his garret. *Swift.*

57. *To* SET *out*. To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space.

Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out*, or supposed to be distinguished, from the rest by known boundaries, have each a two-fold acceptation. *Locke.*

58. *To* SET *out*. To adorn; to embellish.

An ugly woman, in a rich habit *set out* with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*

59. *To* SET *out*. To raise; to equip.

The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeasses. *Addison.*

60. *To* SET *out*. To show; to display; to recommend.

Barbarossa, in his discourses concerning the conquest of Africk, *set* him *out* as a most fit instrument for subduing the kindom of Tunis. *Knolles.*

I could *set out* that best side of Luther, which our author, in the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into shade, that he might place a supposed deformity more in view. *Atterbury.*

61. *To* SET *out*. To show; to prove.

Those very reasons *set out* how heinous his sin was. *Atterbury.*

62. *To* SET *up*. To erect; to establish newly.

There are many excellent institutions of charity lately *set up*, and which deserve all manner of encouragement, particularly those which relate to the careful and pious education of poor children. *Atterbury.*

63. *To* SET *up*. To enable to commence a new business.

Who could not win the mistress, woo'd the maid,
Set up themselves, and drove a sep'rate trade. *Pope.*

64. *To* SET *up*. To build; to erect.

Their ancient habitations they neglect,
And *set up* new; then, if the echo like not
In such a room, they pluck down those. *B. Jonson.*

Jacob took the stone that he had for his pillow, and *set* it *up* for a pillar. *Genesis.*

Such delight hath God in men
Obedient to his will, that he vouchsafes
Among them to *set up* his tabernacle. *Milton.*

Images were not *set up* or worshipped among the heathens, because they supposed the gods to be like them. *Stilling fleet.*

Statues were *set up* to all those who had made themselves eminent for any noble action. *Dryden.*

I shall shew you how to *set up* a forge, and what tools you must use. *Moxon.*

Patrons, who sneak from living worth to dead,
Withhold the pension, and *set up* the head. *Pope.*

65. *To* SET *up*. To raise; to exalt; to put in power.

He was skilful enough to have lived still, if knowledge could be *set up* against mortality. *Shakspeare.*

I will translate the kingdom from the house of Saul, and *set up* the throne of David over Israel. *2 Samuel.*

Of those that lead these parties, if you could take off the major number, the lesser would govern; nay, if you could take off all, they would *set up* one, and follow him. *Suckling.*

Homer took all occasions of *setting up* his own countrymen, the Grecians, and of undervaluing the Trojan chiefs. *Dryden.*

66. *To* SET *up*. To establish; to appoint; to fix.

Whatever practical rule is generally broken, it cannot be supposed innate; it being im-

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possible that men should, without shame or fear, serenely break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had *set up*. *Locke.*

67. *To* SET *up*. To place in view.

He hath taken me by my neck, shaken me to pieces, and *set* me *up* for his mark. *Job.*

Scarecrows are *set up* to keep birds from corn and fruit. *Bacon.*

Thy father's merit *sets* thee *up* to view,
And shows thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous. *Addison.*

68. *To* SET *up*. To place in repose; to fix; to rest.

Whilst we *set up* our hopes here, we do not, so seriously as we ought, consider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*

69. *To* SET *up*. To raise by the voice.

My right eye itches, some good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear;
I 'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear. *Dryden.*

70. *To* SET *up*. To advance; to propose to reception.

The authors that *set up* this opinion were not themselves satisfied with it. *Burnet.*

71. *To* SET *up*. To raise to a sufficient fortune; *to set up* a trade; *to set up* a trader.

In a soldier's life there 's honour to be got; and one lucky hit *sets up* a man for ever. *L'Estrange.*

72. This is one of the words that can hardly be explained otherwise than by various and multiplied exemplification. It is scarcely to be referred to any radical or primitive notion; it very frequently includes the idea of a change made in the state of the subject, with some degree of continuance in the state superinduced.

To SET. *v. n.*

1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening.

The sun was *set*. *Genesis.*

Whereas the *setting* of the pleiades and seven stars is designed the term of autumn and the beginning of winter, unto some latitudes these stars do never *set*. *Brown.*

That sun once *set*, a thousand meaner stars
Give a dim light to violence and wars. *Waller.*

Now the latter watch of wasting night,
And *setting* stars, to kindly rest invite. *Dryden.*

Not thicker billows beat the Lybian main,
When pale Orion *sets* in wintry rain,
Than stand these troops. *Dryden.*

My eyes no object met
But distant skies that in the ocean *set*. *Dryden.*

The Julian eagles here their wings display,
And there like *setting* stars the Decii lay. *Garth.*

2. To be fixed hard.

A gathering and serring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another. *Bacon.*

3. To be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night.

Ahijah could not see; for his eyes were *set*, by reason of his age. 1 *Kings.*

4. To fit musick to words.

That I might sing it, madam, to a tune,
Give me a note: your ladyship can *set*.
—As little by such toys as may be possible. *Shak.*

5. To become not fluid; to concrete.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to *set*, as the tradesmen speak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firmness. *Boyle.*

6. To begin a journey.

So let him land,
And solemnly see him *set* on to London. *Shaks.*

On Wednesday next, Harry, thou shalt *set* forward;
On Thursday we ourselves will march. *Shaksp.*

The king is *set* from London, and the scene
Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakspeare.*

7. To put one's self into any state or posture of removal.

The faithless pirate soon will *set* to sea,
And bear the royal virgin far away. *Dryden.*

When *sets* he forward?
—He is near at hand. *Dryden.*

He, with forty of his gallies, in most warlike manner appointed, *set* forward with Solyman's ambassador towards Constantinople. *Knolles.*

8. To catch birds with a dog that *sets* them, that is, lies down and points them out; and with a large net.

When I go a-hawking or *setting*, I think myself beholden to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of partridges. *Boyle.*

9. To plant, not sow.

In gard'ning ne'er this rule forget,
To sow dry, and *set* wet. *Old Proverb.*

10. It is commonly used in conversation for *sit*, which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors.

If they *set* down before 's, 'fore they remove
Bring up your army. *Shakspeare.*

11. To apply one's self.

If he *sets* industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it shall prove successful to him. *Hammond.*

12. *To* SET *about*. To fall to; to begin.

We find it most hard to convince them, that it is necessary now, at this very present, to *set about* it: we are thought a little too hot and hasty, when we press wicked men to leave their sins to-day, as long as they have so much time before them to do it in. *Calamy.*

How preposterous is it, never to *set about* works of charity, whilst we ourselves can see them performed? *Atterbury.*

13. *To* SET *in*. To become settled in a particular state.

When the weather was *set in* to be very bad, I have taken a whole day's journey to see a gallery furnished by great masters. *Addison.*

As November *set in* with keen frosts, so they continued through the whole of that month, without any other alteration than freezing with more or less severity, as the winds changed. *Ellis.*

A storm accordingly happened the following day; for a southern monsoon began to *set in*. *Gulliver.*

14. *To* SET *on* or *upon*. To begin a march, journey, or enterprise.

Be 't your charge
To see perform'd the tenor of our word:
Set on. *Shakspeare.*

He that would seriously *set upon* the search of truth, ought to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke.*

The understanding would presently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then *set upon* some new inquiry. *Locke.*

15. *To* SET *on*. To make an attack.

Hence every leader to his charge;
For on their answer we will *set on* them. *Shaksp.*

16. *To* SET *out*. To have beginning.

If any invisible casualty there be, it is questionable whether its activity only *set out* at our nativity, and began not rather in the womb. *Brown.*

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17. *To* SET *out*. To begin a journey, or course.

At their *setting out* they must have their commission from the king. *Bacon.*

I shall put you in mind where you promised to *set out*, or begin your first stage. *Hammond.*

Me thou think'st not slow,
Who since the morning-hour *set out* from heav'n,
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arriv'd
In Eden. *Milton.*

My soul then mov'd the quicker pace;
Yours first *set out*, mine reach'd her in the race. *Dryden.*

These doctrines, laid down for foundations of any science, were called principles, as the beginnings from which we must *set out*, and look no farther backwards. *Locke.*

He that *sets out* upon weak legs will not only go farther, but grow stronger too, than one who with firm limbs only sits still. *Locke.*

For these reasons I shall *set out* for London to-morrow. *Addison.*

Look no more on man in the first stage of his existence, in his *setting out* for eternity. *Addison.*

The dazzling lustre to abate,
He *set* not *out* in all his pomp and state,
Clad in the mildest lightning. *Addison.*

If we slacken our arms, and drop our oars, we shall be hurried back to the place from whence we first *set out*. *Addison.*

18. *To* SET *out*. To begin the world.

He, at his first *setting out*, threw himself into court. *Addison.*

Eugenio *set out* from the same university, and about the same time, with Corusodes. *Swift.*

19. *To* SET *to*. To apply himself to.

I may appeal to some, who have made this their business, whether it go not against the hair with them to *set to* any thing else. *Government of the Tongue.*

20. *To* SET *up*. To begin a trade openly.

We have stock enough to *set up* with, capable of infinite advancement, and yet no less capable of total decay. *Decay of Piety.*

A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be split, yet he saves his cargo; has something left towards *setting up* again, and so is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his own industry, but the friendship of others. *Government of the Tongue.*

This habit of writing and discoursing was acquired during my apprenticeship in London, and a long residence there after I had *set up* for myself. *Swift.*

21. *To* SET *up*. To begin a scheme of life.

Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, *setting up* for himself after the death of his master, persuaded his principal officers to lend him great sums; after which they were forced to follow him for their own security. *Arbuthnot.*

A severe treatment might tempt them to *set up* for a republick. *Addison.*

22. *To* SET *up*. To profess publickly.

Scow'ring the watch grows out-of-fashion wit;
Now we *set up* for tilting in the pit. *Dryden.*

Can Polyphemus, or Antiphates,
Who gorge themselves with man,
Set up to teach humanity, and give,
By their example, rules for us to live? *Dryden.*

Those who have once made their court to those mistresses without portions, the muses, are never like to *set up* for fortunes. *Pope.*

It is found by experience, that those men who *set up* for morality, without regard to religion, are generally but virtuous in part. *Swift.*

SET. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule.

Rude am I in my speech,
And little blest'd with the *set* phrase of peace. *Shakspeare.*

Th' indictment of the good lord Hastings
In a *set* hand fairly is ingross'd. *Shakspeare.*

He would not perform that service by the hazard of one *set* battle, but by dallying off the time. *Knolles*

Set speeches, and a formal tale,
With none but statesmen and grave fools prevail. *Dryden.*

In ten *set* battles have we driv'n back
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth. *Dryden.*

What we hear in conversation has this general advantage over *set* discourses, that in the latter we are apt to attend more to the beauty and elegance of the composure than to the matter delivered. *Rogers.*

SET. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A number of things suited to each other; things considered as related to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest.

Sensations and passions seem to depend upon a particular *set* of motions. *Collier.*

All corpuscles of the same *set* or kind agree in every thing. *Woodward.*

'T is not a *set* of features or complexion,
The tincture of a skin, that I admire. *Addison.*

I shall here lay together a new *set* of remarks, and observe the artifices of our enemies to raise such prejudices. *Addison.*

Homer introduced that monstrous character, to show the marvellous, and paint it in a new *set* of colours. *Broome.*

He must change his comrades;
In half the time he talks them round,
There must another *set* be found. *Swift.*

They refer to those criticks who are partial to some particular *set* of writers to the prejudice of others. *Pope.*

Perhaps there is no man, nor *set* of men, upon earth, whose sentiments I entirely follow. *Watts.*

2. Any thing not sown, but put in a state of some growth into the ground.

'T is rais'd by *sets* or berries, like white thorn, and lies the same time in the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. The apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon.

The weary sun hath made a golden *set*;
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shaksp.*

When the battle's lost and won.
—That will be ere *set* of sun. *Shakspeare.*

Before *set* of sun that day, I hope to reach my winter quarters. *Atterbury to Pope.*

4. A wager at dice.

That was but civil war, an equal *set*,
Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight. *Dryden.*

5. A game.

Have I not here the best cards for the game,
To win this easy match play'd for a crown?
And shall I now give o'er the yielded *set*? *Shak.*

When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will, in France, play a *set*
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakspeare.*

SETA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*seta*, Latin.] Bristly; set with strong hairs; consisting of strong hairs.

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The parent insect, with its stiff *setaceous* tail, terebrates the rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into the very pith. *Derham.*

SE'TFOIL. *n. s.* [*tormentilla*, Latin.] An herb.

SE'TON. *n. s.* [*seton*, French, from *seta*, Latin.]

A *seton* is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in cattle rowelling. *Quincy.*

I made a *seton* to give a vent to the humour. *Wiseman.*

SETTE'E. *n. s.* A large long seat with a back to it.

SE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *set*.]

1. One who sets.

When he was gone I cast this book away: I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *setter* on to do it. *Ascham.*

Shameless Warwick, peace!
Proud *setter* up and puller down of kings! *Shak.*

He seemeth to be a *setter* forth of strange gods. *Acts.*

2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sportsmen.

3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out persons to be plundered.

Another set of men are the devil's *setters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net, learning his humour, prying into his circumstances, and observing his weak side. *South.*

SE'TTERWORT. *n. s.* An herb; a species of hellebore.

SETTING *Dog. n. s.* [*cane sentacchione*, Italian; *setting* and *dog*.] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.

Will obliges young heirs with a *setting dog* he has made himself. *Addison.*

SE'TTLE. *n. s.* [*petol*, Saxon.] A seat; a bench; something to sit on.

From the bottom to the lower *settle* shall be two cubits. *Ezekiel.*

The man, their hearty welcome first express'd,
A common *settle* drew for either guest,
Inviting each his weary limbs to rest. *Dryden.*

To SE'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or disturbance.

I will *settle* you after your old estates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings. *Ezek.*

In hope to find
Better abode, and my afflicted powers
To *settle* here. *Milton.*

2. To fix in any way of life.

The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son. *Dryden.*

3. To fix in any place.

Settled in his face I see
Sad resolution. *Milton.*

4. To establish; to confirm.

Justice submitted to what Abra pleas'd:
Her will alone could *settle* or revoke,
And law was fix'd by what she latest spoke. *Prior.*

5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.

This exactness will be troublesome, and therefore men will think they may be excused from *settling* the complex ideas of mixed modes so precisely in their minds. *Locke.*

Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming such passages as are true in old authors, and *settling* such as are told after different manners. *Addison.*

6. To make certain or unchangeable.

His banish'd gods restor'd to rites divine,
And *settled* sure succession in his line. *Dryden.*

This, by a *settled* habit in things whereof we have frequent experience, is performed so quick, that we take that for the perception of our sensation which is an idea formed by our judgment. *Locke.*

If you will not take some care to *settle* our language, and put it into a state of continuance your memory shall not be preserved above a hundred years, further than by imperfect tradition. *Swift.*

7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or desultory and wavering in conduct.

A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, the pretender; they desire no more: it will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful *Su*

8. To make close or compact.

Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *settle* turf before the spring. *Mortimer.*

9. To fix unalienably by legal sanction.

I have given him the parsonage of the parish, and, because I know his value, have *settled* him a good annuity for life. *Spec*

10. To fix inseparably.

Exalt your passion by directing and *settling* upon an object, the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly all hurts received from mortal beauty.

11. To affect, so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the bottom.

So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air;
So working seas *settle* and purge the wine

12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness.

When thou art *settling* thyself to the actions, imagine thou hearest thy Saviour say to thee, as he did to Martha, Why art thou careful?

To SE'TTLE. *v. n.*

1. To subside; to sink to the bottom; to repose there.

That country became a gained ground; the mud brought down by the Nilus, which by degrees into a firm land.

2. To lose motion or fermental deposit feces at the bottom.

Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam,
But, since this message came, you sink
As if cold water had been pour'd upon

A government, upon such occasions as thick before it *settles*.

3. To fix one's self; to establish a

The Spinetæ, descended from the *settled* at the mouth of the river Po.

4. To choose a method of life; to a domestick state.

As people marry now, and *settle*,
Fierce love abates his usual mettle
Worldly desires, and household car
Disturb the godhead's soft affairs.

5. To become fixed so as not to

The wind came about, and *settled* so as we could make no way.

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6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.

7. To take any lasting state.

According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it *settled* at length into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitish: by the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate colours, till it *settles* in an intense red. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To rest; to repose.

When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them discretion, their fondness *settles* on its proper object. *Spectator.*

Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies, And shades eternal *settle* o'er his eyes. *Pope.*

9. To grow calm.

Till the fury of his highness *settle*, Come not before him. *Shakspeare.*

10. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Garth.*

11. To contract.

One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions its *settling* more in one place than another, which causes cracks and *settlings* in the wall. *Mortimer.*

SE'TTLEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *settle.*] The state of being settled; confirmed state.

What one party thought to rivet to a *settledness* by the strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and contemns. *K. Charles.*

SE'TTLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *settle.*]

1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.

2. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures, take, With *settlement* as good as law can make. *Dryd.*

3. A jointure granted to a wife.

Strephon sigh'd so loud and strong, He blew a *settlement* along; And bravely drove his rivals down With coach and six, and house in town. *Swift.*

4. Subsidence; dregs.

Fullers earth left a thick *settlement. Mortimer.*

5. Act of quitting a roving for a domestick and methodical life.

Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or *settlement* in the world. *L'Estr.*

6. A colony; a place where a colony is established.

SE'TWAL. *n. s.* [*valeriana*, Lat.] An herb. *Dict.*

SE'VEN. *adj.* [ꝛeoꝛon, Saxon.]

1. Four and three; one more than six. It is commonly used in poetry as one syllable.

Let ev'ry man be master of his time Till *seven* at night. *Shakspeare.*

Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by *sevens*. *Genesis.*

Pharmis, king of the Medes, it is said, he overthrew and cruelly murdered, with his *seven* children. *Raleigh.*

Sev'n bullocks, yet unyok'd, for Phœbus chuse; And for Diana *sev'n* unspotted ewes. *Dryden.*

SE'VENFOLD. *adj.* [*seven* and *fold.*] Repeated seven times; having seven doubles; increased seven times.

Upon this dreadful beast with *sevenfold* head He set the false Duessa, for more awe and dread. *Fairy Queen.*

The *sevenfold* shield of Ajax cannot keep The battery from my heart. *Shakspeare.*

Not for that silly old morality, That as these links were knit, our loves should be, Mourn I, that I thy *sevenfold* chain have lost, Nor for the luck's sake, but the bitter cost. *Donne.*

What if the breath that kindled those grim fires, Awak'd, should blow them into *sevenfold* rage. *Milton.*

Fair queen, Who sway'st the sceptre of the Pharian isle, And *sev'nfold* falls of disemboguing Nile. *Dryd.*

SE'VENFOLD. *adv.* In the proportion of seven to one.

Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold. Genesis.*

Wrath meet thy flight *sev'nfold. Milton.*

SE'VENNIGHT. *n. s.* [*seven* and *night.*]

1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following; a week, numbered according to the practice of the old northern nations, as in *fortnight.*

Rome was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than justs with the sword and lance, maintained for a *sevennight* together. *Sidney.*

Iago's footing here Anticipates our thoughts a *se'nnight's* speed. *Shakspeare.*

Shining woods, laid in a dry room, within a *sevennight* lost their shining. *Bacon.*

2. We use still the word *sevennight* or *se'nnight* in computing time: as, it happened on Monday was *sevennight*, that is, *on the Monday before last Monday*; it will be done on Monday *sevennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday.*

This comes from one of those untuckered ladies, whom you were so sharp upon on Monday was *se'nnight.* *Addison.*

SE'VENSCORE. *adj.* [*seven* and *score.*] Seven times twenty; an hundred and forty.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was *sevenscore* years old, did dentize twice or thrice; casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTEEN. *adj.* [ꝛeoꝛontyne, Saxon.] Seven and ten; seven added to ten.

SE'VENTEENTH. *adj.* [ꝛeoꝛonteoða, Sax.] The seventh after the tenth; the ordinal of seventeen.

In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, the second month, the *seventeenth* day, were all the fountains of the great deep broken up. *Genesis.*

The conquest of Ireland was perfected by the king in the *seventeenth* year of his reign. *Judge Hale.*

SE'VENTH. *adj.* [ꝛeoꝛoða, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth.

The child born in the *seventh* month doth commonly well. *Bacon.*

Thy air is like the first: A third is like the former. Filthy hags! Why do you shew me this? A fourth? Start, eye! What! will the line stretch to the crack of doom? Another yet? A *seventh!* I'll see no more. *Shak.*

So Pharaoh, or some greater king than he, Provided for the *seventh* necessity:

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Taught from above his magazines to frame;
That famine was prevented ere it came. *Dryden.*

2. Containing one part in *seven*.

SE'VENTHLY. *adv.* [from *seventh*.] In the seventh place: an ordinal adverb.

Seventhly, living bodies have sense, which plants have not. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTIETH. *adj.* [from *seventy*.] The tenth, seven times repeated; the ordinal of seventy.

SE'VENTY. *adj.* [hanbjeopontiz, Sax.] Seven times ten.

Worthy Marcius,
Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all,
From twelve to *seventy*. *Shakspeare.*

We call not that death immature, if a man lives till *seventy*. *Taylor.*

The weight of *seventy* winters prest him down,
He bent beneath the burthen of a crown. *Dryd.*

In the Hebrew, there is a particle consisting but of one single letter, of which there are reckoned up *seventy* several significations. *Locke.*

To SE'VER. *v. a.* [*sevrer*, French; *separo*, Latin.]

1. To part by violence from the rest.

Forgetful queen, who *sever'd* that bright head,
Which charm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed. *Granville.*

2. To divide; to part; to force asunder.

They are not so far disjoined and *severed*, but that they come at length to meet. *Hooker.*

Our force by land
Hath nobly held; our *sever'd* navy too
Have knit again, and float. *Shakspeare.*

What thou art is mine:
Our state cannot be *sever'd*, we are one,
One flesh; to lose thee were to lose myself. *Milt.*

3. To separate; to segregate; to put in different orders or places.

The angels shall *sever* the wicked from among the just. *Matthew.*

He, with his guide, the farther fields attain'd;
Where *sever'd* from the rest the warrior souls remain'd. *Dryden.*

4. To separate by chymical operation.

5. To divide by distinctions.

This axiom is of large extent, and would be *severed* and refined by trial. *Bacon.*

6. To disjoin; to disunite.

Look, love, what envious streaks
Do lace the *severing* clouds in yonder east. *Shak.*

How stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract,
So should my thoughts be *sever'd* from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakspeare.*

The medical virtues lodge in some one or other of its principles, and may therefore usefully be sought for in that principle *severed* from the others. *Boyle.*

7. To keep distinct; to keep apart.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
Not separated with the racking clouds,
But *sever'd* in a pale clear shining sky. *Shaksp.*

I will *sever* Goshen, that no swarms of flies shall be there. *Exodus.*

To SE'VER. *v. n.*

1. To make a separation; to make a partition.

The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and of Egypt. *Exodus.*

There remains so much religion, as to know how to *sever* between the use and abuse of things. *King Charles.*

Better from me thou *sever* not. *Milton.*

2. To suffer disjunction.

Fortune, divorce
Pomp from the bearer, 'tis a suff'rance panging
As soul and body's *sev'ring*. *Shakspeare.*

SE'VERAL. *adj.* [from *sever*.]

1. Different; distinct from one another.

Divers sorts of beasts come from *several* parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with *several* kinds. *Bacon.*

The conquest of Ireland was made piece and piece, by *several* attempts, in *several* ages. *Davies.*

Four *several* armies to the field are led,
Which high in equal hopes four princes head. *Dryden.*

2. Divers; many. It is used in any number not large, and more than two.

This country is large, having in it many people, and *several* kingdoms. *Abbot.*

This else to *several* spheres thou must ascribe *Milton.*

We might have repaired the losses of on campaign by the advantages of another, an after *several* victories gained over us, might ha still kept the enemy from our gates. *Addiso*

3. Particular; single.

Each *several* ship a victory did gain,
As Rupert or as Albemarle were there. *Dr*

4. Distinct; appropriate.

The parts and passages of state are so ma as, to express them fully, would require a sev treatise. *Da*

Like things to like, the rest to *several* pl Disparted. *Mi*

Each might his *sev'ral* province well comm Would all but stoop to what they understa

SE'VERAL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.

1. A state of separation, or partition. substantive has a plural.

More profit is quieter found
Where pastures in *several* be,
Of one silly aker of ground
Than champion maketh of three.

2. Each particular singly taken.

This by some *severals*
Of headpiece extraordinary, lower mess
Perchance are to this business purblind.
There was not time enough to hear
The *severals*. *Sh.*

That will appear to be a methodical s observation of these *severals*, as degrees preparative the one to the other. *F*

Several of them neither rose from spicuous family, nor left any behind th

3. Any enclosed or separate place

They had their *several* for heathe their *several* for the people of their o their *several* for men, their *several* f their *several* for their priests, and fo priest alone their *several*.

4. Enclosed ground.

There was a nobleman that was lea but immediately after his marriag pretty plump and fat. One said t lordship doth contrary to other ma for they at first wax lean, and you v Walter Raleigh stood by and said, beast, that if you take him from t and put him into the *several*, but w

SE'VERALLY. *adv.* [from *seve* tinctly; particularly; separat from others.

Consider angels each of them himself, and their law is, All ye his him.

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Nature and scripture, both jointly and not *severally*, either of them, be so complete, that unto everlasting felicity we need not the knowledge of any thing more than these two may easily furnish our minds with. *Hooker.*

Th' apostles could not be confin'd
To these or those, but *severally* design'd
Their large commission round the world to blow. *Dryden.*

We ought not so much to love likeness as beauty, and to chuse from the fairest bodies *severally* the fairest parts. *Dryden.*

Others were so very small and close together, that I could not keep my eye steady on them *severally*, so as to number them. *Newton.*

SE'VERALTY. *n. s.* [from *several.*] State of separation from the rest.

The jointure or advancement of the lady was the third part of the principality of Wales, the dukedom of Cornwal, and earldom of Chester, to be set forth in *severalty*. *Bacon.*

Having considered the apertions in *severalty*, according to their particular requisites, I am now come to the casting and contexture of the whole work. *Wotton.*

SE'VERANCE. *n. s.* [from *sever.*] Separation; partition.

Those rivers enclose a neck of land, in regard of his fruitfulness not unworthy of a *severance*. *Carew.*

SEVE'RE. *adj.* [*severe*, Fr. *severus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp; apt to punish; censorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous.

Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in anger, be always more *severe* against thyself than against others. *Taylor.*

Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve:
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam *severe*? *Milton.*

What made the church of Alexandria be so *severe* with Origen for, but holding the incense in his hands, which those about him cast from thence upon the altar? yet for this he was cast out of the church. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Rigid; austere; morose; harsh; not indulgent.

Am I upbraided? not enough *severe*,
It seems, in thy restraint. *Milton.*

In his looks serene,
When angry most he seem'd, and most *severe*,
What else but favour shone? *Milton.*

Nor blame *severe* his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes. *Pope.*

3. Cruel; inexorable.

His *severe* wrath shall he sharpen for a sword. *Wisdom.*

4. Regulated by rigid rules; strict.

Truth, wisdom, sanctitude, *severe* and pure,
Severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd. *Milton.*

5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; sober; sedate.

His grave rebuke,
Severe in youthful beauty, added grace. *Milton.*

Your looks must alter, as your subject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *severe*. *Waller.*

Taught by thy practice steadily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to *severe*. *Pope.*

6. Not lax; not airy; close; strictly methodical; rigidly exact.

Their beauty I leave it rather to the delicate wit of poets, than venture upon so nice a subject with my *severer* style. *More.*

7. Painful; afflictive.

These piercing fires are soft, as now *severe*. *Milton.*

8. Close; concise; not luxuriant.

The Latin, a most *severe* and compendious language, often expresses that in one word, which modern tongues cannot in more. *Dryden.*

SEVE'RELY. *adv.* [from *severe.*]

1. Painfully; afflictively.

We have wasted our strength to attain ends different from those for which we undertook the war; and often to effect others, which after a peace we may *severely* repent. *Swift.*

2. Ferociously; horridly.

More formidable Hydra stands within;
Whose jaws with iron teeth *severely* grin. *Dryd.*

3. Strictly; rigorously.

To be or fondly or *severely* kind. *Savage.*

SEVE'RITY. *n. s.* [*severitas*, Latin.]

1. Cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment.

I laugh to see your ladyship so fond,
To think that you have aught but Talbot's shadow
Whereon to practise your *severity*. *Shakspeare.*

He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With rigorous hands; he hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further trial
Than the *severity* of publick power,
Which he so sets at nought. *Shakspeare.*

Never were so great rebellions expiated with so little blood; as for the *severity* used upon those taken in Kent, it was but upon a scum of people. *Bacon.*

There is a difference between an ecclesiastical censure and *severity*: for under a censure we only include excommunication, suspension, and an interdict; but under an ecclesiastical *severity* every other punishment of the church is intended: but, according to some, a censure and a *severity* is the same. *Ayliffe.*

2. Hardness; power of distressing.

Though nature hath given insects sagacity to avoid the winter cold, yet its *severity* finds them out. *Hale.*

3. Strictness; rigid accuracy.

Confining myself to the *severity* of truth, becoming, I must pass over many instances of your military skill. *Dryden.*

4. Rigour; austerity; harshness; want of mildness; want of indulgence.

SEVOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*sevoco*, Lat.] The act of calling aside.

To SEW. for *sue*. To follow. *Spenser.*

To SEW. *v. n.* [*suo*, Lat.] To alter any thing by the use of the needle.

A time to rent and a time to *sew*. *Eccles.*

To SEW. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle.

No man *seweth* a piece of new cloth on an old garment. *Mark.*

To SEW *up*. To enclose in any thing sewed.

If ever I said loose-bodied gown, *sew* me *up* in the skirts of it. *Shakspeare.*

My transgression is sealed up in a bag, and thou *sewest up* mine inquity. *Job.*

To SEW. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fish. *Ainsworth.*

SE'WER. *n. s.* [*escuyer trenchant*, French; or *asseour*, old French, from *asseoir*, to set down; for these officers set the dishes on the table. *Newton's Milton.*]

1. An officer who serves up a feast.

Marshall'd feast,
Serv'd up in hall with *sewers* and seneschals:
The skill of artifice or office mean. *Milton.*

The cook and *sewer* each his talent tries,
In various figures scenes of dishes rise. *Dryden.*

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2. [from *issue*, *issuer*.] A passage for water to run through, now corrupted to *shore*. *Cowell.*

The fenmen hold that the *sewers* must be kept so, as the water may not stay too long in the spring, till the weeds and sedge be grown up. *Bacon.*

Men suffer their private judgment to be drawn into the common *sewer* or stream of the present vogue. *King Charles.*

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and *sewers* annoy the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

3. He that uses a needle.

SEX. *n. s.* [*sexe*, French; *sexus*, Latin.]

1. The property by which any animal is male or female.

These two great *sexes* animate the world. *Milton.*

Under his forming hand a creature grew,
Manlike, but different *sex*. *Milton.*

2. Womankind, by way of emphasis.

Unhappy *sex!* whose beauty is your snare;
Expos'd to trials; made too frail to bear. *Dryd.*

Shame is hard to be overcome; but if the *sex* once get the better of it, it gives them afterwards no more trouble. *Garth.*

SE'XAGENARY. *adj.* [*sexagenaire*, French; *sexagenarius*, Lat.] Aged sixty years.

SEXAGE'SIMA. *n. s.* [Latin.] The second Sunday before Lent.

SEXAGE'SIMAL. *adj.* [from *sexagesimus*, Lat.] Sixtieth; numbered by sixties.

SEXA'NGLED. } *adj.* [from *sex* and *an-*
SEXA'NGULAR. } *gulus*, Lat.] Having six corners or angles; hexagonal.

The grubs from their *sexangular* abode
Crawl out unfinish'd like the maggot's brood. *Dryden.*

SEXA'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *sexangular*.] With six angles; hexagonally.

SEXE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*sex* and *annus*, Lat.] Lasting six years; happening once in six years.

SE'XTAIN. *n. s.* [from *sextans*, *sex*, Lat.] A stanza of six lines.

SE'XTANT. *n. s.* [*sextant*, French.] The sixth part of a circle.

SE'XTARY. *n. s.* [*sextarius*, Lat.] A pint and a half.

SE'XTARY. } *n. s.* The same as *sacristy*.
SE'XTRY. } *Dict.*

SE'XTILE. *adj.* [*sextilis*, Lat.] Is such a position or aspect of two planets, when at 60 degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another, and is marked thus ⚹. *Harris.*

Planetary motions and aspects,
In *sextile*, square, and trine. *Milton.*

The moon receives the dusky light we discern in its *sextile* aspect from the earth's benignity. *Glanville.*

SE'XTON. *n. s.* [corrupted from *sacristan*.] An under officer of the church, whose business is to dig graves.

A stool and cushion for the *sexton*. *Shakſp.*

When any dies, then by tolling a bell, or bespeaking a grave of the *sexton*, the same is known to the searchers corresponding with the said *sexton*. *Graunt.*

SE'XTONSHIP. *n. s.* [from *sexton*.] The office of a sexton.

They may get a dispensation to hold the clerkship and *sextonship* of their own parish in commendam. *Swift.*

SEXTU'PLE. *adj.* [*sextuplus*, Lat.] Sixfold; six times told.

Man's length, being a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *sextuple* unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one side to another. *Brown.*

To SHAB. *v. n.* To play mean tricks. A low barbarous cant word.

SHA'BBILY. *adv.* [from *shabby*.] Meanly; reproachfully; despicably; paltrily. A cant word.

SHA'BBINESS. *n. s.* [from *shabby*.] Meanness; paltriness.

He exchanged his gay *shabbiness* of clothes, fit for a much younger man, to warm ones, that would be decent for a much older one. *Spectator.*

SHA'BBY. *adj.* [a word that has crept into conversation and low writing, but ought not to be admitted into the language.] Mean; paltry.

The dean was so *shabby*, and look'd like a ninny,
That the captain suppos'd he was curate to Jenny. *Swift.*

To SHA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun, *shackles*; *schaeckelen*, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind.

It is great,
To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
Which *shackles* accidents, and bolts up change. *Shakſpeare.*

You must not *shackle* and tie him up with rule about indifferent matters. *Locke.*

No trivial price
Should set him free, or small should be my praise
To lead him *shackled*. *Philips.*

So the stretch'd cord the *shackled* dancer tries,
As prone to fall as impotent to rise. *Smith.*

SHA'CKLES. *n. s.* wanting the singular. [ꝑeacul, Sax. *schaeckels*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves; chains for prisoners.

Himself he frees by secret means unseen,
His *shackles* empty left, himself escaped clean. *Fairy Queen.*

A servant commonly is less free in mind than in condition; his very will seems to be in bonds and *shackles*, and desire itself under durance and captivity. *South.*

The forge in fetters only is employ'd;
Our iron mines exhausted and destroy'd
In *shackles*. *Dryden.*

SHAD. *n. s.* [*clupea*.] A kind of fish.

SHADE. *n. s.* [ꝑcaꝺu, Saxon; *schade*, Dut.]

1. The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light.

Spring no obstacle found here nor *shade*,
But all sunshine. *Milton.*

2. Darkness; obscurity.

The weaker light unwillingly declin'd,
And to prevailing *shades* the murmuring world resign'd. *Roscommon.*

3. Coolness made by interception of the sun.

Antigonus, when told that the enemy had such vollies of arrows that hid the sun, said, That falls out well; for this is hot weather, and so we shall fight in the *shade*. *Bacon.*

That high mount of God, whence light and *shade*
Shine both. *Milton.*

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4. An obscure place, properly in a grove or close wood, by which the light is excluded.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty. *Shakspeare.*
Regions of sorrow, doleful *shades*. *Milton.*
Then to the desart takes his flight;
Where still from *shade* to *shade* the Son of God,
After forty days fasting, had remain'd. *Milton.*
The pious prince then seeks the *shade*
Which hides from sight his venerable maid.
Dryden.

5. Screen causing an exclusion of light or heat; umbrage.

Let the arched knife,
Well sharpen'd, now assail the spreading *shades*
Of vegetables, and their thirsty limbs dissever.
Philips.
In Brazil are trees which kill those who sit under their *shade* in a few hours. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Protection; shelter.

7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured.

'Tis every painter's art to hide from sight,
And cast in *shades*, what seen would not delight.
Dryden.

8. A colour; gradation of light.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees, or *shades* and mixtures, as green, come in only by the eyes. *Locke.*

9. The figure formed upon any surface corresponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the shadow.

Envy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue. *Pope.*

10. The soul separated from the body; so called, as supposed by the ancients to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch. A spirit; a ghost; manes.

To Trachin, swift as thought, the flitting *shade*
Thro' air his momentary journey made. *Dryd.*
Ne'er to these chambers, where the mighty rest,
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest;
Nor e'er was to the bow'rs of bliss convey'd
A fairer spirit or more welcome *shade*. *Tickel.*

To SHADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overspread with opacity.

Thou *shad'st*
The full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud
Thy skirts appear. *Milton.*

2. To cover from the light or heat; to overspread.

Aseraph six wings wore, to *shade*
His lineaments divine. *Milton.*
And after these came, arm'd with spear and shield,
An host so great, as cover'd all the field;
And all their foreheads, like the knights before,
With laurels ever green were *shaded* o'er. *Dryd.*
I went to crop the sylvan scenes,
And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens.
Dryden.
Sing, while beside the *shaded* tomb I mourn,
And with fresh bays her rural shrine adorn. *Pope.*

3. To shelter; to hide.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head,
The good patricians must be visited. *Shaksp.*

4. To protect; to cover; to screen.

Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still *shades* thee and protects. *Milton.*

5. To mark with different gradations of colours.

The portal shone, inimitable on earth
By model, or by *shading* pencil drawn. *Milton.*

6. To paint in obscure colours.

SHA'DINESS. *n. s.* [from *shady*.] The state of being shady; umbrageousness.

SHA'DOW. *s. n.* [ꝑceadu, Saxon; *schaduwe*, Dutch.]

1. The representation of a body by which the light is intercepted.

Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride over four-inch'd bridges, to course his own *shadow* for a traitor. *Shakspeare.*
Life 's but a walking *shadow*, a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more. *Shakspeare.*
Such a nature,
Tickled with good success, disdains the *shadow*
Which he treads on at noon. *Shakspeare.*
The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with some other bodies, the thing seems to stand still, as in the hands of clocks, and *shadows* of sun-dials. *Locke.*

2. Opacity; darkness; shade.

By the revolution of the skies
Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise.
Denham.
His countrymen probably lived within the shake of the earthquake and *shadow* of the eclipse. *Addison.*

3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air.

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Fairy Queen.*
Here, father, take the *shadow* of this tree
For your good host. *Shakspeare.*

4. Obscure place.

To the secret *shadows* I retire,
To pay my penance till my years expire. *Dryd.*

5. Dark part of a picture.

A *shadow* is a diminution of the first and second light. The first light is that which proceeds immediately from a lightened body, as the beams of the sun. The second is an accidental light, spreading itself into the air, or medium, proceeding from the other. *Shadows* are threefold: the first is a single *shadow*, and the least of all; and is proper to the plain surface where it is not wholly possessed of the light. The second is the double *shadow*, and it is used when the surface begins once to forsake your eye, as in columns. The third *shadow* is made by crossing over your double *shadow* again, which darkeneth by a third part. It is used for the inmost *shadow*, and farthest from the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves. *Peacham.*
After great lights there must be great *shadows*. *Dryden.*

6. Any thing perceptible only to the sight; a ghost; a spirit, or shade.

Hence, horrible *shadow*!
Unreal mock'ry, hence! *Shakspeare.*

7. An imperfect and faint representation: opposed to *substance*.

If substance might be call'd that *shadow* seem'd.
Milton.
In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *shadow* of his divine countenance. *Raleigh.*
Without the least impulse or *shadow* of fate.
Milton.
Amongst the creatures are particular excellencies scattered, which are some *shadows* of the divine perfections. *Tillotson.*

8. Inseparable companion.

Sin, and her *shadow*, death. *Milton.*
Thou my *shadow*
Inseparable must with me along. *Milton.*

9. Type; mystical representation.

Types and *shadows* of that destin'd seed. *Milt.*

10. Protection; shelter; favour.

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Keep me under the *shadow* of thy wings. *Psalms.*

To SHA'DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with opacity.
The warlike elf much wonder'd at this tree,
So fair and great, that *shadow'd* all the ground. *Spenser.*
The Assyrian was a cedar with fair branches, and with a *shadowing* shroud. *Ezekiel.*

2. To cloud; to darken.
Mislike me not for my complexion;
The *shadow'd* livery of the burning sun,
To whom I am a neighbour. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make cool, or gently gloomy, by interception of the light or heat.
A gentle south-west wind comes creeping over flowery fields and *shadowed* waters in the extreme heat of summer. *Sidney.*

4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to screen.
Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear 't before him; thereby shall we *shadow*
The number of our host, and make discov'ry
Err in report of us. *Shakspeare.*

5. To protect; to screen from danger; to shroud.
God shall forgive you Cœur de Lion's death,
The rather, that you give his offspring life,
Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shakspeare.*

6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light.
Turnsoil is made of old linen rags dried, and laid in a saucer of vinegar, and set over a chafing-dish of coals till it boil; then wring it into a shell, and put it into a little gum arabick: it is good to *shadow* carnations, and all yellows. *Peacham.*
From a round globe of any uniform colour, the idea imprinted on our minds is of a flat circle, variously *shadowed* with different degrees of light coming to our eyes. *Locke.*
More broken scene, made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and *shadowings*, that naturally arise from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and vallies. *Addison.*

7. To paint in obscure colours.
If the parts be too much distant, so that there be void spaces which are deeply *shadowed*, then place in those voids some fold, to make a joining of the parts. *Dryden.*

8. To represent imperfectly.
Whereat I wak'd, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively *shadow'd*. *Milton.*
Augustus is *shadowed* in the person of Æneas. *Dryden.*
I have *shadowed* some part of your virtues under another name. *Dryden.*

9. To represent typically.
Many times there are three things said to make up the substance of a sacrament; namely, the grace which is thereby offered, the element which *shadoweth* or signifieth grace, and the word which expresseth what is done by the element. *Hooker.*
The shield being to defend the body from weapons, aptly *shadows* out to us the continence of the emperor, which made him proof to all the attacks of pleasure. *Addison.*

SHA'DOWGRASS. *n. s.* [from *shadow* and *grass*; *gramen sylvaticum*, Lat.] A kind of grass.

SHA'DOWY. *adj.* [from *shadow*.]

1. Full of shade; gloomy.
This *shadowy* desart, unfrequented woods,
I better brook than flourishing peopled towns. *Shakspeare.*
With *shadowy* verdure flourish'd high,
A sudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. Not brightly luminous.
More pleasant light
Shadowy sets off the face of things. *Milton.*

3. Faintly representative; typical.
When they see
Law can discover sin, but not remove
Save by those *shadowy* expiations weak,
The blood of bulls and goats; they may conclude
Some blood more precious must be paid for man. *Milton.*

4. Unsubstantial; unreal.
Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *shadowy* and fictitious nature, in the persons of Sin and Death; by which he hath interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addison.*

5. Dark; opake.
By command, ere yet dim night
Her *shadowy* cloud withdraws, I am to haste
Homeward. *Milton.*

SHA'DY. *adj.* [from *shade*.]

1. Full of shade; mildly gloomy.
The wakeful bird
Sings darkling, and in *shadiest* covert hid
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*
Stretch'd at ease you sing your happy loves,
And Amaryllis fills the *shady* groves. *Dryden.*

2. Secure from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.
Cast it also that you may have rooms *shady* for summer, and warm for winter. *Bacon.*

SHAFT. *n. s.* [rceaft, Sax.]

1. An arrow; a missive weapon.
To pierce pursuing shield,
By parents train'd, the Tartars wild are taught,
With *shafts* shot out from their back-turned bow. *Sidney.*
Who, in the spring, from the new sun
Already has a fever got,
Too late begins those *shafts* to shun
Which Phœbus thro' his veins has shot. *Waller.*
They are both the archer and *shaft* taking aim afar off, and then shooting themselves directly upon the desired mark. *More.*
So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow
With vigour drawn must send the *shaft* below. *Dryden.*

2. [*shaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit.
They sink a *shaft* or pit of six foot in length. *Carew.*
The fulminating damp, upon its accension, gives a crack like the report of a gun, and makes an explosion so forcible as to kill the miners, and force bodies of great weight from the bottom of the pit up through the *shaft*. *Woodward.*
Suppose a tube, or, as the miners call it, a *shaft*, were sunk from the surface of the earth to the center. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing straight; the spire of a church.
Practise to draw small and easy things, as a cherry with the leaf, the *shaft* of a steeple. *Peacham.*

SHAG. *n. s.* [rceacga, Sax.]

1. Rough woolly hair.
Full often, like a *shag*-hair'd crafty kern,
Hath he conversed with the enemy;
And given me notice of their villanies. *Shaksp.*
Where is your husband?
He 's a traitor.
—Thou lyest, thou *shag*-ear'd villain! *Shaksp.*
From the *shag* of his body, the shape of his

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legs, his having little or no tail, the slowness of his gait, and his climbing up of trees, he seems to come near the bear kind. *Grew.*

True Witney broad cloth, with its *shag* unshorn,
Be this the horseman's fence. *Gay.*

2. A kind of cloth.

SHAG. *n. s.* [*phalacrocorax*, Lat.] A sea bird.

Among the first sort we reckon *shags*, duck, and mallard. *Carew.*

SHA'GGED. } *adj.* [from *shag*.]
SHA'GGY. }

1. Rugged; rough; hairy.

They change their hue, with haggard eyes they stare,
Lean are their looks, and *shagged* is their hair. *Dryden.*

A lion's hide he wears;
About his shoulders hangs the *shaggy* skin,
The teeth and gaping jaws severely grin. *Dryd.*

From the frosty north
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings,
In battailous array, while Volga's stream
Sends opposite, in *shaggy* armour clad,
Her borderers; on mutual slaughter bent. *Philips.*

2. Rough; rugged.

They pluck'd the seated hills with all their load,
Rocks, waters, woods; and by the *shaggy* tops
Uplifting, bore them in their hands. *Milton.*

There, where very desolation dwells,
By grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid shades,
She may pass on with unblench'd majesty,
Be it not done in pride. *Milton.*

Through Eden went a river large,
Nor chang'd his course, but through the *shaggy* hill
Pass'd underneath ingulph'd. *Milton.*

How would the old king smile
To see you weigh the paws when tipt with gold,
And throw the *shaggy* spoils about your shoulders! *Addison.*

Ye rugged rocks! which holy knees have worn;
Ye grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid thorn! *Pope.*

SHA'GREEN. *n. s.* [*chagrin*, Fr.] The skin of a kind of fish, or skin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHA'GREEN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To irritate; to provoke. Both should be written *chagrin*.

To SHAIL. *v. n.* To walk sidewise. A low word.

Child, you must walk straight, without skiewing and *shailing* to every step you set. *L'Estrange.*

To SHAKE. *v. a.* preterit *shook*; part. pass. *shaken*, or *shook*. [rceacan, Sax. *shecken*, Dutch.]

1. To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backward and forward; to agitate.

Who honours not his father,
Henry the Fifth, that made all France to quake,
Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. *Shakspeare.*

I will *shake* mine hand upon them, and they shall be a spoil to their servants. *Zechariah.*

I *shook* my lap, and said, so God *shake* out every man from his house; even thus be he *shaken* out and emptied. *Nehemiah.*

The stars fell unto the earth, even as a figtree casteth her untimely figs when she is *shaken* of a mighty wind. *Revelations.*

He *shook* the sacred honours of his head:
With terror trembled heav'n's subsiding hill,
And from his *shaken* curls ambrosial dews distil. *Dryden.*

She first her husband on the poop espies,
Shaking his hand at distance on the main;
She took the sign, and *shook* her hand again. *Dryden.*

2. To make to totter or tremble.

The rapid wheels *shake* heav'n's basis. *Milton.*

Let France acknowledge that her *shaken* throne
Was once supported, sir, by you alone. *Roscom.*

3. To throw down by a violent motion.

Macbeth is ripe for *shaking*, and the powers above
Put on their instruments. *Shakspeare.*

The tyrannous breathing of the north
Shakes all her buds from blowing. *Shakspeare.*

When ye depart, *shake* off the dust of your feet. *Matthew.*

He looked at his book, and, holding out his right leg, put it into such a quivering motion, that I thought he would have *shaked* it off. *Tatler.*

4. To throw away; to drive off.

'T is our first intent
To *shake* all cares and business from our age,
Conferring them on younger strengths, whilst we
Unburthen'd crawl towards death. *Shakspeare.*

5. To weaken; to put in danger.

When his doctrines grew too strong to be *shook* by his enemies, they persecuted his reputation. *Atterbury.*

6. To drive from resolution; to depress; to make afraid.

A sly and constant knave, not to be *shak'd*. *Shakspeare.*

This respite *shook*
The bosom of my conscience. *Shakspeare.*

Be not soon *shaken* in mind, or troubled, as that the day of Christ is at hand. 2 *Thessalonians.*

Not my firm faith
Can by his fraud be *shaken* or seduc'd. *Milton.*

7. *To* SHAKE *hands*. This phrase, from the action used among friends at meeting and parting, sometimes signifies to *join with*, but commonly to *take leave of*.

With the slave
He ne'er *shook hands*, nor bid farewel to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the nave to th' chops. *Shakspeare.*

Nor can it be safe to a king to carry among them who are *shaking hands* with their allegiance, under pretence of laying faster hold of their religion. *King Charles.*

8. *To* SHAKE *off*. To rid himself of; to free from; to divest of.

Be pleas'd that I *shake off* these names you give me:
Antonio never yet was thief or pirate. *Shaksp.*

If I could *shake off* but one seven years
From these old arms and legs,
I 'd with thee every foot. *Shakspeare.*

Say, sacred bard! what could bestow
Courage on thee, to soar so high?
Tell me, brave friend! what help'd thee so
To *shake off* all mortality? *Waller.*

Him I reserved to be answered by himself, after I had *shaken off* the lesser and more barking creatures. *Stillingfleet.*

Can I want courage for so brave a deed?
I 've *shook* it *off*: my soul is free from fear. *Dryden.*

Here we are free from the formalities of custom and respect: we may *shake off* the haughty impertinent. *Collier.*

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How does thy beauty smooth
The face of war, and make even horrour smile!
At sight of thee my heart *shakes off* its sorrows.
Addison.

To SHAKE. *v. n.*

1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion.
Darts are counted as stubble: he laugheth at the *shaking* of a spear. *Job.*

2. To totter.
Under his burning wheels
The stedfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
All but the throne itself of God. *Milton.*

3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body still.
Thy sight, which should
Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with comforts,
Constrains them weep, and *shake* with fear and sorrow. *Shakspeare.*
What said the wench, when he rose up again?
—Trembled and *shook*; for why, he stamp'd,
As if the vicar meant to cozen him. *Shaksp.*
A *shaking* through their limbs they find,
Like leaves saluted by the wind. *Waller.*

4. To be in terrour; to be deprived of firmness.
He, short of succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryd.*

SHAKE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Concussion suffered.
If that thy fame with ev'ry toy be pos'd,
'T is a thin web, which poisonous fancies make;
But the great soldier's honour was compos'd
Of thicker stuff, which could endure a *shake:*
Wisdom picks friends; civility plays the rest,
A toy, shunn'd cleanly, passeth with thee best.
Herbert.

2. Impulse; moving power.
The freeholder is the basis of all other titles; this is the substantial stock, without which they are no more than blossoms, that would fall away with every *shake* of wind. *Addison.*

3. Vibratory motion.
Several of his countrymen probably lived within the *shake* of the earthquake, and the shadow of the eclipse, which are recorded by this author. *Addison.*

4. Motion given and received.
Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind *shakes* of the hand. *Addison.*

SHA'KER. *n. s.* [from *shake.*] The person or thing that shakes.
Go, then, the guilty at thy will chastise,
He said; the *shaker* of the earth replies. *Pope.*

SHALE. *n. s.* [corrupted, I think, for *shell.*] A husk; the case of seeds in siliquous plants.
Behold yon poor and starved band,
And your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men.
Shakspeare.

SHALL. *v. defective.* [rcal, Sax. is originally I *owe*, or I *ought*. In *Chaucer*, *the faithe I* shall *to God*, means *the faith I* owe *to God*: thence it became a sign of the future tense. The French use *devoir*, *dois*, *doit*, in the same manner, with a kind of future signification: and the Swedes have *skall*, and the Islanders *skal*, in the same sense. It has no tenses but *shall* future, and *should* imperfect.

The explanation of *shall*, which foreigners and provincials confound with *will*, is not easy; and the difficulty is increased by the poets, who sometimes give to *shall* an emphatical sense of *will*: but I shall endeavour, *crassâ Minervâ*, to show the meaning of *shall* in the future tense.]

1. *I* SHALL *love.* It will so be that I must love; I am resolved to love.

2. SHALL *I love?* Will it be permitted me to love? Will you permit me to love? Will it be that I must love?

3. *Thou* SHALT *love.* I command thee to love; it is permitted thee to love; [in poetry or solemn diction] it will be that thou must love.

4. SHALT *thou love?* Will it be that thou must love? Will it be permitted to thee to love?

5. *He* SHALL *love.* It will be that he must love; it is commanded him that he love.
It is a mind, that *shall* remain.
——*Shall* remain!
Hear you this triton of the minnows? Mark you
His absolute *shall?* *Shakspeare.*
See Romulus the great:
This prince a priestess of your blood *shall* bear;
And, like his sire, in arms he *shall* appear.
Dryden.
That he *shall* receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirmation whereon all his despair is founded; and the one way of removing this dismal apprehension, is to convince him that Christ's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or, if he perform the condition required of him, *shall* certainly belong to him. *Hammond.*

6. SHALL *he love?* Is it permitted him to love? [in solemn language] Will it be that he must love?

7. The plural persons follow the signification of the singulars.

SHALLOO'N. *n. s.* A slight woollen stuff.
In blue *shalloon* shall Hannibal be clad,
And Scipio trail an Irish purple plaid. *Swift.*

SHA'LLOP. *n. s.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A small boat.
You were resolved, after your arrival into Oroonoque, to pass to the mine; and, to that end, you desired to have sir John Fearne's *shallop*: I do not allow of that course, because ye cannot land so secretly but that some Indians on the river side may discover you, who giving knowledge of your passage to the Spaniards, you may be cut off before you can recover your boat. *Raleigh.*
Our hero set
In a small *shallop*, fortune in his debt. *Waller.*

SHA'LLOW. *adj.* [This word is probably compounded of *shoal* and *low.*]

1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface or edge.
I had been drowned, but that the shore was shelvy and *shallow*; a death that I abhor. *Shak.*
That inundation, though it were *shallow*, had a long continuance, whereby they of the vale, that were not drowned, perished for want of food. *Bacon.*
The like opinion he held of Meotis Palus, that by the floods of Tanais, and earth brought down thereby, it grew observably *shallower* in his days, and would in process of time become a firm land. *Brown.*
I am made a *shallow* forded stream,
Seen to the bottom: all my clearness scorn'd,
And all my faults expos'd. *Dryden.*

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Shallow brooks, that flow'd so clear,
The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*
In *shallow* furrows vines securely grow. *Dryden.*

2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or wise; empty; trifling; futile; silly.

I 'll shew my mind,
According to my *shallow* simple skill. *Shaksp.*
This is a very *shallow* monster:
Afraid of him? A very *shallow* monster,
The man i' th' moon! A most poor credulous monster: *Shakspeare.*
The king was neither so *shallow* nor so ill advertised as not to perceive the intention of the French king, for the investing himself of Britaigne. *Bacon.*
Uncertain and unsettled he remains,
Deep vers'd in books, and *shallow* in himself. *Milton.*
One would no more wonder to see the most *shallow* nation of Europe the most vain, than to find the most empty fellows in every nation more conceited than the rest. *Addison.*

3. Not deep of sound.

If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the strings, as the harp hath, it must make the sound perfecter, and not so *shallow* and jarring. *Bacon.*

SHA'LLOW. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A shelf; a sand; a flat; a shoal; a place where the water is not deep.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of *shallows* and of flats;
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Veiling her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiss her burial. *Shakspeare.*
A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon *shallows* of gravel. *Bacon.*
Having but newly left those grammatick flats and *shallows*, where they stuck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamentable construction, and now on the sudden transported, to be tost with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy, they do grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*
You that so oft have sounded
And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the deeps
And *shallows* of his heart, should need no instruments
To advance your ends. *Denham.*
He sounds and fathoms him, to find
The *shallows* of his soul. *Dryden.*
The wary Dutch
Behind their treach'rous *shallows* now withdraw,
And there lay snares to catch the British host. *Dryden.*
Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Dash'd on the *shallows* of the moving sand,
And in mid ocean left them moor'd a-land. *Dryden.*
In arms of the sea, and among islands, there is no great depth, and some places are plain *shallows.* *Burnet.*
Their spawn being lighter than the water, there it would not sink to the bottom, but be buoyed up by it, and carried away to the *shallows.* *Ray.*
With the use of diligence, and prudent conduct, he may decline both rocks and *shallows.* *Norris.*
The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of mere flats and *shallows*, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

SHA'LLOWBRAINED. *adj.* [*shallow* and *brain.*] Foolish; futile; trifling; empty.

It cannot but be matter of just indignation to all good men to see a company of lewd *shallowbrained* huffs making atheism, and contempt of religion, the sole badge of wit. *South.*

SHA'LLOWLY. *adv.* [from *shallow.*]

1. With no great depth.

The load lieth open on the grass, or but *shallowly* covered. *Carew.*

2. Simply; foolishly.

Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shakspeare.*

SHA'LLOWNESS. *n. s.* [from *shallow.*]

1. Want of depth.

2. Want of thought; want of understanding; futility; silliness; emptiness.

By it do all things live their measur'd hour:
We cannot ask the thing which is not there,
Blaming the *shallowness* of our request. *Herbert.*
I cannot wonder enough at the *shallowness* and impertinent zeal of the vulgar sort in Druina, who were carried away with such an ignorant devotion for his successes, when it little concerned their religion or security. *Howel.*

SHALM. *n. s.* [German.] A kind of musical pipe.

Every captain was commanded to have his soldiers in readiness to set forward upon the sign given, which was by the sound of a *shalm* or hoboy. *Knolles.*

SHALT. Second person of *shall.*

To SHAM. *v. n.* [*shommi*, Welsh, to cheat.]

1. To trick; to cheat; to fool with a fraud; to delude with false pretences. A low word.

Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard to truth, are sooner wrought upon by shame than by conscience, when they find themselves fooled and *shammed* into a conviction. *L'Estrange.*
Then all your wits that flear and *sham*,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,
From whom I jests and puns purloin,
And slily put them off for mine,
Fond to be thought a country wit. *Prior.*

2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

We must have a care that we do not, for want of laying things and things together, *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason. *L'Estrange.*

SHAM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; delusion; false pretence; imposture. A low word.

No *sham* so gross but it will pass upon a weak man, that is pragmatical and inquisitive. *L'Estrange.*
It goes a great way when natural curiosity and vulgar prejudice shall be assisted with the *shams* of astrological judgments. *L'Estrange.*
He that first brought the *sham*, wheedle, or banter, in use, put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*
That in the sacred temple needs would try,
Without a fire, th' unheated gums to fry;
Believe who will the solemn *sham*, not I. *Addis.*

SHAM. *adj.* False; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.

Never join the fray,
Where the *sham* quarrel interrupts the way. *Gay.*

SHA'MBLES. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology; *scannaglia*, Italian.]

1. The place where butchers kill or sell their meat; a butchery.

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Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,
To make a *shambles* of the parliament-house.
Shakspeare.

I hope my noble lord esteems me honest.
—Oh, ay, as summer-flies are in the *shambles*,
That quicken ev'n with blowing. *Shakspeare.*

He warned a flock of sheep, that were driving to the *shambles*, of their danger; and, upon uttering some sounds, they all fled. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is here improperly used.

When the person is made the jest of the mob, or his back the *shambles* of the executioner, there is no more conviction in the one than in the other. *Watts.*

SHA'MBLING. *adj.* [See SCAMBLING.] Moving awkwardly and irregularly. A low bad word.

By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my rich banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona. *Dryden.*

So when nurse Nokes to act young Ammon tries,
With *shambling* legs, long chin, and foolish eyes,
With dangling hands he strokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe.
Smith.

SHAME. *n. s.* [ȝceam. Sax. *schaemte*, Dutch.]

1. The passion felt when reputation is supposed to be lost; the passion expressed sometimes by blushes.

Lamenting sorrow did in darkness lie,
And *shame* his ugly face did hide from living eye.
Spenser.

Peace, peace, for *shame*, if not for charity.
—Urge neither charity nor *shame* to me:
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd:
My charity is outrage, life my *shame*;
And in my *shame* still lives my sorrow's rage.
Shakspeare.

Hide, for *shame*,
Romans, your grandsires images,
That blush at their degenerate progeny. *Dryd.*

In the schools men are allowed, without *shame*, to deny the agreement of ideas; or out of the schools, from thence have learned, without *shame*, to deny the connection of ideas. *Locke.*

2. The cause or reason of shame; disgrace; ignominy.

The more *shame* for him that he sends it me;
For I have heard him say a thousand times,
His Julia gave it him at his departure. *Shaksp.*

God deliver the world from such guides, who are the *shame* of religion. *South.*

This jest was first of th' other house's making;
And, five times try'd, has never fail'd of taking:
For 't were a *shame* a poet should be kill'd,
Under the shelter of so broad a shield. *Dryden.*

O *shame* to manhood! shall one daring boy
The scheme of all our happiness destroy? *Pope.*

3. Reproach; infliction of shame.

A foul *shame* is upon the thief. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Applause
Turn'd to exploding hiss, triumph to *shame*,
Cast on themselves from their own mouths.
Milton.

To SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make ashamed; to fill with shame.

To tell thee of whom deriv'd,
Were shame enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not shameless. *Shakspeare.*

If thou hast power to raise him, bring him hither,
And I 've power to *shame* him hence:
Oh, while you live, tell truth and *shame* the devil. *Shakspeare.*

Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce
The ostracism, and *sham'd* it out of use.
Cleaveland.

Despoil'd
Of all our good, *sham'd*, naked, miserable.
Milton.

What hurt can there be in all the slanders and disgraces of this world, if they are but the arts and methods of providence to *shame* us into the glories of the next? *South.*

Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would hold up his head with confidence and honour; he would *shame* the world, and not the world him. *South.*

He, in a loathsome dungeon doom'd to lie,
In bonds retain'd his birthright liberty,
And *sham'd* oppression, till it set him free.
Dryden.

The coward bore the man immortal spite,
Who *sham'd* him out of madness into fight.
Dryden.

Who *shames* a scribbler, breaks a cobweb through;
He spins the slight self-pleasing thread anew.
Pope.

2. To disgrace.

Certes, sir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcass *shame*.
Fairy Queen.

To SHAME. *v. n.* To be ashamed.

Great shame it is, thing so divine in view,
Made for to be the world's most ornament,
To make the bait her gazers to embrew;
Good *shames* to be to ill an instrument. *Spenser.*

Sham'st thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught,
To let thy tongue detect thy base-born heart?
Shakspeare.

To the trunk of it authors give such a magnitude, as I *shame* to repeat. *Raleigh.*

Cruel Auster thither hy'd him;
And, with the rush of one rude blast,
Sham'd not spitefully to waste
All his leaves, so fresh, so sweet,
And lay them trembling at his feet. *Crashaw.*

SHA'MEFACED. *adj.* [*shame* and *face*.] Modest; bashful; easily put out of countenance.

Philoclea, who blushing, and withal smiling, making shamefacedness pleasing, and pleasure *shamefaced*, tenderly moved her feet, unwonted to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*

Conscience is a blushing *shamefac'd* spirit, that mutinies in a man's bosom: it fills one full of obstacles. *Shakspeare.*

A man may be *shamefaced*, and a woman modest, to the degree of scandalous. *L'Estrange.*

Your *shamefac'd* virtue shunn'd the people's praise,
And senate's honours. *Dryden.*

From this time we may date that remarkable turn in the behaviour of our fashionable Englishmen, that makes them *shamefaced* in the exercise of those duties which they were sent into the world to perform. *Addison.*

SHAMEFA'CEDLY. *adv.* [from *shamefaced*.] Modestly; bashfully.

SHAMEFA'CEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *shamefaced*.] Modesty; bashfulness; timidity.

Dorus, having had all the while a free beholding of the fair Pamela, could well have defended the assault he gave unto her face with bringing a fair stain of *shamefacedness* into it. *Sidney.*

She is the fountain of your modesty;
You shamefac'd are, but *shamefac'dness* itself is she. *Fairy Queen.*

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None but fools, out of *shamefacedness*, hide their ulcers, which, if shown, might be healed. *Dryden.*

SHA'MEFUL. *adj.* [*shame* and *full.*]

1. Disgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful.

This all through that great princess pride did fall,
And came to *shameful* end. *Fairy Queen.*

For this he shall live hated, be blasphem'd,
Seiz'd on by force, judg'd, and to death condemn'd,
A *shameful* and accurst! *Milton.*

His naval preparations were not more surprising than his quick and *shameful* retreat; for he returned to Carthage with only one ship, having fled without striking one stroke. *Arbuthnot.*

The knave of diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins, O *shameful* chance! the queen of hearts. *Pope.*

2. Full of indignity or indecency; raising shame in another.

Phœbus flying so most *shameful* sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud implies,
And hides for shame. *Fairy Queen.*

SHA'MEFULLY. *adv.* [from *shameful.*]

1. Disgracefully; ignominiously; infamously; reproachfully.

But I his holy secret
Presumptuously have publish'd, impiously,
Weakly at least, and *shamefully.* *Milton.*

Would she *shamefully* fail in the last act in this contrivance of the nature of man? *More.*

Those who are ready enough to confess him, both in judgment and profession, are, for the most part, very prone to deny him *shamefully* in their doings. *South.*

2. With indignity; with indecency; so as ought to cause shame.

None but that saw, quoth he, would ween for truth,
How *shamefully* that maid he did torment. *Fairy Queen.*

SHA'MELESS. *adj.* [from *shame.*] Wanting shame; wanting modesty; impudent; frontless; immodest; audacious.

To tell thee whence thou cam'st, of whom deriv'd,
Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not *shameless.* *Shakspeare.*

Beyond imagination is the wrong
That she this day hath, *shameless*, thrown on me. *Shakspeare.*

The *shameless* denial hereof by some of their friends, and the more *shameless* justification by some of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify, which I had rather forbear. *Raleigh.*

God deliver the world from such hucksters of souls, the very shame of religion, and the *shameless* subverters of morality. *South.*

Such *shameless* bards we have; and yet 't is true,
There are as mad abandon'd criticks too. *Pope.*

SHA'MELESSLY. *adv.* [from *shameless.*] Impudently; audaciously; without shame.

The king, to-day, as one of the vain fellows, *shamelessly* uncovereth himself. 2 *Samuel.*

He must needs be *shamelessly* wicked that abhors not this licentiousness. *Hale.*

SHA'MELESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *shameless.*] Impudence; want of shame; immodesty.

Being most impudent in her heart, she could, when she would, teach her cheeks blushing, and make shamefacedness the cloak of *shamelessness.* *Sidney.*

He that blushes not at his crime, but adds *shamelessness* to his shame, hath nothing left to restore him to virtue. *Taylor.*

SHA'MMER. *n. s.* [from *sham.*] A cheat; an impostor. A low word.

SHA'MOIS. *n. s.* [*chamois*, Fr.] See CHAMOIS. A kind of wild goat.

I 'll bring thee
To clust'ring filberds, and sometimes I'll get thee
Young *shamois* from the rocks. *Shakspeare.*

SHA'MROCK. *n. s.* The Irish name for three leaved grass.

If they found a plot of watercresses, or *shamrocks*, there they flocked as to a feast for the time. *Spenser.*

SHANK. *n. s.* [ȝceanca, Sax. *schenckel*, Dutch.]

1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.

Eftsoons her white straight legs were altered
To crooked crawling *shanks*, of marrow emptied;
And her fair face to foul and loathsome hue,
And her fine corps to a bag of venom grew. *Spenser.*

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side;
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his shrunk *shanks.* *Shakspeare.*

A stag says, if these pitiful *shanks* of mine were but answerable to this branching head, I can't but think how I should defy all my enemies. *L'Estrange.*

2. The bone of the leg.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky *shanks*, and yellow chapless skulls. *Shakspeare.*

3. The long part of any instrument.

The *shank* of a key, or some such long hole, the punch cannot strike, because the *shank* is not forged with substance sufficient. *Moxon.*

4. [*bryonia*, Lat.] An herb.

SHA'NKED. *adj.* [from *shank.*] Having a shank.

SHA'NKER. *n. s.* [*chancre*, Fr.] A venereal excrescence.

To SHAPE. *v. a.* pret. *shaped*; part. pass. *shaped* and *shapen.* [ȝcyppan, Sax. *scheppen*, Dutch.]

1. To form; to mould with respect to external dimensions.

I, that am not *shap'd* for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an am'rous looking-glass;
I, that am rudely stampt, and want love's majesty,
To strut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakspeare.*

Those nature hath *shaped* with a great head, narrow breast, and shoulders sticking out, seem much inclined to a consumption. *Harvey.*

Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race;
Grace *shap'd* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*

2. To mould; to cast; to regulate; to adjust.

Drag the villain hither by the hair,
Nor age nor honour shall *shape* privilege. *Shakspeare.*

Mr. Candish, when without hope, and ready to *shape* his course by the east homewards, met a ship which came from the Philippines. *Raleigh.*

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To the stream, when neither friends, nor force,
Nor speed, nor art, avail, he *shapes* his course.
Denham.

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And *shape* my foolishness to their desire. *Prior.*

3. To image; to conceive.

Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,
Such *shaping* fantasies that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends.
Shakspeare.

It is my nature's plague
To spy into abuse, and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakspeare.*

When fancy hath formed and *shaped* the perfectest ideas of blessedness, our own more happy experiences of greater must disabuse us.
Boyle.

4. To make; to create. Obsolete.

I was *shapen* in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me. *Psalms.*

SHAPE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Form; external appearance.

He beat me grievously in the *shape* of a woman; for in the *shape* of a man, master Brook, I fear not Goliah with a weaver's beam. *Shakp.*

The *shapes* of the locusts were like unto horses prepared for battle. *Revelations.*

The other *shape*,
If *shape* it may be call'd that *shape* had none
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb.
Milton.

In vegetables and animals the *shape* we most fix on, and are most led by. *Locke.*

2. Make of the trunk of the body.

First a charming *shape* enslav'd me,
An eye then gave the fatal stroke;
Till by her wit Corinna sav'd me,
And all my former fetters broke. *Addison.*

Fathers and mothers, friends and relations, seem to have no other wish towards the little girl, but that she may have a fair skin, a fine *shape*, dress well, and dance to admiration. *Law.*

3. Being, as moulded into form.

Before the gates there sat
On either side a formidable *shape*. *Milton.*

4. Idea; pattern.

Thy heart
Contains of good, wise, just, the perfect *shape*.
Milton.

5. It is now used in low conversation for manner.

SHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *shape*.] Wanting regularity of form; wanting symmetry of dimensions.

You are born
To set a form upon that indigest,
Which he hath left so *shapeless* and so rude.
Shakspeare.

He is deformed, crooked, old and sere;
Ill fac'd, worse bodied, *shapeless* every where.
Shakspeare.

Thrice had I lov'd thee,
Before I knew thy face or name;
So in a voice, so in a *shapeless* flame,
Angels affect us oft, and worshipp'd be. *Donne.*

Now the victor stretch'd his eager hand,
Where the tall nothing stood, or seem'd to stand;
A *shapeless* shade, it melted from his sight,
Like forms in clouds, or visions of the night!
Pope.

Some objects please our eyes,
Which out of nature's common order rise,
The *shapeless* rock, or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

SHA'PELINESS. *n. s.* [from *shapely*.] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY. *adv.* [from *shape*.] Symmetrical; well formed.

SHA'PESMITH. *n. s.* [*shape* and *smith*.] One who undertakes to improve the form of the body. A burlesque word.

No *shapesmith* yet set up and drove a trade,
To mend the work that providence had made.
Garth.

SHARD. *n. s.* [*schaerde*, Trisick.]

1. A fragment of an earthen vessel.

For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles, should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden strewments. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*chard*.] A plant.

Shards or mallows for the pot
Keep the loosen'd body sound. *Dryden.*

3. It seems in *Spenser* to signify a frith or strait. It is used, says *Upton*, in the west, for a *gap*.

Upon that shore he spied Atin stand,
There by his master left, when late he far'd
In Phedria's fleet bark, over that per'lous *shard*.
Fairy Queen.

4. A sort of fish.

SHA'RDBORN. *adj.* [*shard* and *born*.] Born or produced among broken stones or pots. Perhaps *shard*, in *Shakspeare*, may signify the sheaths of the wings of insects.

Ere to black Hecat's summons
The *shardborn* beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakspeare.*

SHA'RDED. *adj.* [from *shard*.] Inhabiting shards.

Often shall we find
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold,
Than is the full-wing'd eagle. *Shakspeare.*

To SHARE. *v. n.* [rceapan, rcyjan, Sax.]

1. To divide; to part among many.

Good fellows all,
The latest of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you.
Shakspeare.

Any man may make trial of his fortune, provided he acknowledge the lord's right, by *sharing* out unto him a toll. *Carew.*

Well may he then to you his cares impart,
And *share* his burden where he *shares* his heart.
Dryden.

In the primitive times the advantage of priesthood was equally *shared* among all the order, and none of that character had any superiority.
Collier.

Though the weight of a falsehood would be too heavy for one to bear, it grows light in their imaginations when it is *shared* among many.
Addison.

Suppose I *share* my fortune equally between my children and a stranger, will that unite them? *Swift.*

2. To partake with others; to seize or possess jointly with another.

The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, and the other quarter never mustered or seen, comes shortly to demand payment of his whole account; where, by good means of some great ones, and privy *sharings* with the officers of other some, he receiveth his debt. *Spenser.*

In vain does valour bleed,
While avarice and rapine *share* the land. *Milt.*

Go, silently enjoy your part of grief,
And *share* the sad inheritance with me. *Dryden.*

Wav'd by the wanton winds his banner flies,
All maiden white, and *shares* the people's eyes.
Dryden.

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This was the prince decreed,
To *share* his sceptre. *Dryden.*
Not a love of liberty, nor thirst of honour,
Drew you thus far; but hopes to *share* the spoil
Of conquer'd towns and plunder'd provinces.
Addison.
All night it rains, the shews return with day;
Great Jove with Cæsar *shares* his sov'reign sway.
Logick.

3. To cut; to separate; to sheer. [from ȝceap, Sax.]
With swift wheel reverse deep ent'ring *shar'd*
All his right side. *Milton.*
Scalp, face, and shoulders, the keen steel divides,
And the *shar'd* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryd.*

To SHARE. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.
I am the prince of Wales; and think not, Percy,
To *share* with me in glory any more. *Shakſp.*
Had greater haste these sacred rites prepar'd,
Some guilty months had in your triumphs *shar'd*;
But this untainted year is all your own. *Dryd.*
A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *share* in the goods of his father. *Locke.*
This is Dutch partnership, to *share* in all our beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

SHARE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Part; allotment; dividend obtained.
If every just man, that now pines with want,
Had but a moderate and beseeming *share*
Of that which lewdly-pamper'd luxury
Now heaps upon some with vast excess. *Milt.*
The subdued territory was divided into greater and smaller *shares*, besides that reserved to the prince. *Temple.*
I 'll give you arms; burn, ravish, and destroy:
For my own *share* one beauty I design;
Engage your honours that she shall be mine.
Dryden.
While fortune favour'd,
I made some figure; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my *share* of fame. *Dryd.*
The youths have equal *share*
In Marcia's wishes, and divide their sister.
Addison.
In poets as true genius is but rare,
True taste as seldom is the critick's *share*. *Pope.*
He who doth not perform that part assigned him, is a very mischievous member of the publick; because he takes his *share* of the profit, and yet leaves his *share* of the burden to be born by others. *Swift.*

2. To go shares; to partake.
They went a hunting, and every one to go *share* and *share* alike in what they took. *L'Estr.*
By being desirous that every one should have their full *share* of the favours of God, they would not only be content, but glad, to see one another happy in the little enjoyments of this transitory life. *Law.*

3. A part contributed.
These, although they bear a *share* in the discharge, yet have different offices in the composition. *Brown.*

4. [ȝceap, Saxon.] The blade of the plough that cuts the ground.
Nor laws they knew, nor manners, nor the care
Of lab'ring oxen, nor the shining *share*. *Dryden.*
Great cities shall with walls be compass'd round,
And sharpen'd *shares* shall vex the fruitful ground. *Dryden.*
Incumbent o'er the shining *share*
The master leans, removes th' obstructive clay.
Thomson.
For clay the coulter is long and bending, and the *share* narrow. *Mortimer.*

SHA'REBONE. *n. s.* [*share* and *bone*.] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.
The cartilage bracing together the two ossa pubis, or *sharebones*, Bartholine saith, is twice thicker and laxer in women than men. *Derham.*

SHA'RER. *n. s.* [from *share*.]
1. One who divides or apportions to others; a divider.
2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others.
Most it seem'd the French king to import,
As *sharer* in his daughter's injury. *Daniel.*
People not allowed to be *sharers* with their companions in good fortune, will hardly agree to be *sharers* in bad. *L'Estrange.*
An overgrown estate falling into the hands of one that has many children, it is broken into so many portions as render the *sharers* rich enough. *Addison.*
You must have known it.
—Indeed I did, then favour'd by the king,
And by that means a *sharer* in the secret. *Rowe.*
If, by taking on himself human nature at large, he hath a compassionate and tender sense of the infirmities of mankind in general, he must needs, in a peculiar manner, feel and commiserate the infirmities of the poor, in which he himself was so eminent a *sharer*. *Atterbury.*
I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof in your days of probation you have been a *sharer*. *Pope to Swift.*

SHARK. *n. s.* [*cænis charcharias*, Latin.]
1. A voracious sea fish.
His jaws horrifick arm'd with threefold fate,
The direful *shark*. *Thomson.*
2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks. A low word.
David's messengers are sent back to him, like so many *sharks* and runnagates, only for endeavouring to compliment an ill nature out of itself, and seeking that by petition which they might have commanded by their sword. *South.*
3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. A low word.
Wretches who live upon the *shark*, and other men's sins, the common poisoners of youth, equally desperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of souls. *South.*

To SHARK. *v. a.* To pick up hastily or slily.
Young Fontinbras,
Of unimproved mettle, hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of landless resolutes. *Shakſp.*

To SHARK. *v. n.*
1. To play the petty thief. A low word.
The fly leads a lazy, voluptuous, scandalous, *sharking*, life, hateful wherever she comes. *L'Estrange.*
2. To cheat; to trick. A low word. *Ainsworth.*
There are cheats by natural inclination as well as by corruption: nature taught this boy to *shark*, not discipline. *L'Estrange.*
The old generous English spirit, which heretofore made this nation so great in the eyes of all the world, seems utterly extinct; and we are degenerated into a mean, *sharking*, fallacious, undermining, converse; there being a snare and a trapan almost in every word we hear, and every action we see. *South.*

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3. *To* SHARK. To fawn upon for a dinner.

SHARP. *adj.* [reeanp, Sax. *scherpe*, Dut.]

1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt.

She hath tied
Sharp tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here.
Shakspeare.

In Ireland have I seen this stubborn Cade
Oppose himself against a troop of kerns;
And fought so long, till that his thighs with darts
Were almost like a *sharp* quill'd porcupine.
Shakspeare.

Thy tongue deviseth mischiefs, like a *sharp* razor working deceitfully. *Psalms.*

With edged grooving tools they cut down and smoothen away the extuberances left by the *sharp* pointed grooving tools, and bring the work into a perfect shape. *Moxon.*

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse.

The form of their heads is narrow and *sharp*, that they may the better cut the air in their swift flight. *More.*

There was seen some miles in the sea a great pillar of light, not *sharp*, but in form of a column or cylinder, rising a great way up towards heaven. *Bacon.*

To come near the point, and draw unto a *sharper* angle, they do not only speak and practise truth, but really desire its enlargement. *Brown.*

Their embryon atoms
Light arm'd or heavy, *sharp*, smooth, light, or slow. *Milton.*

It is so much the firmer by how much broader the bottom and *sharper* the top. *Temple.*

In shipping such as this the Irish kern,
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide,
Ere *sharp* keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side.
Dryden.

3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive.

Now as fine in his apparel as if he would make me in love with a cloak, and verse for verse with the *sharpest* witted lover in Arcadia. *Sidney.*

If we had nought but sense, each living wight,
Which we call brute, would be more *sharp* than we. *Davies.*

Sharp to the world, but thoughtless of renown,
They plot not on the stage, but on the town.
Dryden.

There is nothing makes men *sharper*, and sets their hands and wits more at work, than want. *Addison.*

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *sharpest* philosophers have never yet arrived at clear and distinct ideas. *Watts.*

4. Quick, as of sight or hearing.

As the *sharpest* eye discerneth nought,
Except the sun-beams in the air do shine;
So the best soul, with her reflecting thought,
Sees not herself without some light divine. *Dav.*

To *sharp*-ey'd reason this would seem untrue;
But reason I through love's false opticks view.
Dryden.

5. Sour without astringency; sour, but not austere; acid.

So we, if children young diseas'd we find,
Anoint with sweets the vessel's foremost parts,
To make them taste the potions *sharp* we give;
They drink deceiv'd, and so deceiv'd they live.
Spenser.

Sharp tasted citrons Median climes produce;
Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice. *Dryd.*

Different simple ideas are sometimes expressed by the same word, as sweet and *sharp* are applied to the objects of hearing and tasting. *Watts.*

6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noise; not flat.

In whistling you contract the mouth, and, to make it more *sharp*, men use their finger. *Bacon.*

Let one whistle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound strikes so *sharp*, as you can scarce endure it. *Bacon.*

For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or *sharp*. *Ray.*

7. Severe; harsh; biting; sarcastick.

If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than *sharp* words, let it lie on my head. *Shakspeare.*

How often may we meet with those who are one while courteous, but within a small time after are so supercilious, *sharp*, troublesome, fierce, and exceptious, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very sores and burdens of society! *South.*

Cease contention: be thy words severe,
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear.
Dryden.

8. Severe; quick to punish; cruel; severely rigid.

There, gentle Hermia, may I marry thee;
And to that place the *sharp* Athenian law
Cannot pursue us. *Shakspeare.*

9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a quest.

My faulcon now is *sharp* and passing empty,
And, till she stoop, she must not be full gorg'd;
For then she never looks upon her lure. *Shaks.*

The *sharp* desire I had
Of tasting. *Milton.*

10. Painful; afflictive.

That she may feel
How *sharper* than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankless child. *Shakspeare.*

He caused his father's friends to be cruelly tortured; grieving to see them live to whom he was so much beholden, and therefore rewarded them with such *sharp* payment. *Knolles.*

Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Try'd in *sharp* tribulation, and refin'd
By faith and faithful works. *Milton.*

It is a very small comfort that a plain man, lying under a *sharp* fit of the stone, receives from this sentence. *Tillotson.*

11. Fierce; ardent; fiery.

Their piety feign'd
In *sharp* contest of battle found no aid. *Milton.*

A *sharp* assault already is begun;
Their murdering guns play fiercely on the walls.
Dryden.

12. Attentive; vigilant.

Sharp at her utmost ken she cast her eyes,
And somewhat floating from afar descries.
Dryden.

Is a man bound to look out *sharp* to plague himself, and to take care that he slips no opportunity of being unhappy? *Collier.*

A clergyman, established in a competent living, is not under the necessity of being so *sharp* and exacting. *Swift.*

13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold.

The windpipe is continually moistened with a glutinous humour, issuing out of small glandules in its inner coat, to fence it against the *sharp* air. *Ray.*

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Nor here the sun's meridian rays had pow'r,
Nor wind *sharp* piercing, nor the rushing show'r,
The verdant arch so close its texture kept. *Pope.*

14. Subtile; nice; witty; acute: of things.

Sharp and subtile discourses procure very great applause; but being laid in the balance with that which sound experience plainly delivereth, they are overweighed. *Hooker.*

The instances you mention are the strongest and *sharpest* that can be urged. *Digby.*

15. [Among workmen.] Hard.

They make use of the *sharpest* sand, that being best for mortar to lay bricks and tiles in. *Moxon.*

16. Emaciated; lean.

His visage drawn he felt to *sharp* and spare. *Milton.*

SHARP. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A sharp or acute sound.

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing *sharps*. *Shakspeare.*

2. A pointed weapon; small sword; rapier. A low word.

If butchers had but the manners to go to *sharps*, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs. *Collier.*

To SHARP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make keen.

When the whetstone *sharps* to eat,
They cry, millstones are good meat. *B. Jonson.*

To SHARP. *v. n.* To play thievish tricks.

I live upon what 's my own; whereas your scandalous life is only cheating or *sharping* one half of the year, and starving the other. *L'Estr.*

To SHA'RPEN *v. a.* [from *sharp*.]

1. To make keen; to edge; to point.

The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to *sharpen* the edge of their own industry. *Hooker.*

The Israelites went down to the Philistines, to *sharpen* every man his share and his coulter. *1 Samuel.*

His severe wrath shall he *sharpen* for a sword. *Wisdom.*

The grating of a saw, when *sharpen'd*, offends so much, as it setteth the teeth on edge. *Bacon.*

The squadron bright, *sharp'ning* in mooned horns
Their phalanx. *Milton.*

It may contribute to his misery, heighten the anguish, and *sharpen* the sting of conscience, and so add fury to the everlasting flames, when he shall reflect upon the abuse of wealth and greatness. *South.*

No: 't is resistance that inflames desire;
Sharpens the darts of love, and blows the fire. *Dryden.*

Ere ten moons had *sharpen'd* either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*

Her nails are *sharpen'd* into pointed claws;
Her hands bear half her weight, and turn to paws. *Addison.*

2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute.

Overmuch quickness of wit, either given by nature, or *sharpened* by study, doth not commonly bring greatest learning, best manners, or happiest life in the end. *Ascham.*

3. To make quicker of sense.

The air *sharpen'd* his visual ray
To objects distant far. *Milton.*

4. To make eager or hungry.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shaks.*

Such an assurance will *sharpen* men's desires, and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a lesser good, ought to inspire men with more vigour in pursuit of what is greater. *Tillotson.*

5. To make fierce or angry.

Mine enemy *sharpeneth* his eyes upon me. *Job.*

6. To make biting, sarcastick, or severe.

My haughty soul would swell;
Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes. *Smith.*

7. To make less flat; to make more piercing to the ears.

Enclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and *sharpen* it. *Bacon.*

8. To make sour.

SHA'RPER. *n. s.* [from *sharp*.] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal.

Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. *L'Estrange.*

He should retrench what he lost to *sharpers*, and spent upon puppet-plays, to apply it to that use. *Arbuthnot.*

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, supercargoes, *sharpers*, and directors. *Pope.*

SHA'RPLY. *adv.* [from *sharp*.]

1. With keenness; with good edge or point.

2. Severely; rigorously; roughly.

They are more *sharply* to be chastised and reformed than the rude Irish, which, being very wild at the first, are now become more civil. *Spenser.*

3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously.

The mind and memory are more *sharply* exercised in comprehending another man's things than our own. *Ben Jonson.*

4. Afflictively; painfully.

At the arrival of the English ambassadors the soldiers were *sharply* assailed with wants. *Hayw.*

5. With quickness.

You contract your eye when you would see *sharply*; and erect your ear when you would hear attentively. *Bacon.*

6. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.

SHA'RPNESS. *n. s.* [from *sharp*.]

1. Keenness of edge or point.

Palladius neither suffering us nor himself to take in hand the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops, not differing otherwise from earnest, but that the *sharpness* of the weapons was taken away. *Sidney.*

A second glance came gliding like the first;
And he who saw the *sharpness* of the dart,
Without defence receiv'd it in his heart. *Dryd.*

2. Not obtuseness.

Force consisteth in the roundings and raisings of the work, according as the limbs do more or less require it; so as the beholder shall spy no *sharpness* in the bordering lines. *Wotton.*

3. Sourness without austereness.

There is a *sharpness* in vinegar, and there is a *sharpness* in pain, in sorrow, and in reproach; there is a sharp eye, a sharp wit, and a sharp sword: but there is not one of these several *sharpnesses* the same as another of them; and a sharp east wind is different from them all. *Watts.*

Provoking sweat extremely, and taking away all *sharpness* from whatever you put in, must be of good effect in the cure of the gout. *Temple.*

4. Severity of language; satirical sarcasm.

There 's gold for thee;
Thou must not take my former *sharpness* ill,
I will employ thee back again. *Shakspeare.*

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Some did all folly with just *sharpness* blame,
While others laugh'd and scorn'd them into shame;
But, of these two, the last succeeded best,
As men aim rightest when they shoot in jest.
Dryden.

The *sharpness* of his satire, next to himself, falls most heavily on his friends. *Dryden.*

This is a subject of which it is hard to speak without satirical *sharpness*, and particular reflections, on many churches of christians. *Spratt.*

5. Painfulness; afflictiveness.

At this time
We sweat and bleed; the friend hath lost his friend;
And the best quarrels in the heat are curst
By those that feel their *sharpness*. *Shakspeare.*

Not a single death only that then attended this profession; but the terror and *sharpness* of it was redoubled in the manner and circumstances. *South.*

6. Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit.

Till Arianism had made it a matter of great *sharpness* and subtilty of wit to be a sound believing christian, men were not curious what syllables or particles of speech they used. *Hooker.*

The daring of the soul proceeds from thence, *Sharpness* of wit and active diligence. *Dryden.*

The son returned with strength of constitution, *sharpness* of understanding, and skill in languages. *Addison.*

7. Quickness of senses.

If the understanding or faculty of the soul be like unto bodily sight, not of equal *sharpness* in all; what can be more convenient than that, even as the dark-sighted man is directed by the clear about things visible, so likewise, in matters of deeper discourse, the wise in heart doth shew the simple where his way lieth. *Hooker.*

SHARP-SET. *adj.* [*sharp* and *set.*]

1. Hungry; ravenous.

The seely dove
Two *sharp-set* hawks do her on each side hem,
And she knows not which way to fly from them.
Brown.

An eagle *sharp-set*, looking about her for her prey, spied a leveret. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; vehemently desirous.

Basilius forced her to stay, though with much ado; she being *sharp-set* upon the fulfilling of a shrewd office, in overlooking Philoclea. *Sidney.*

Our senses are *sharp-set* on pleasures. *L'Estr.*

A comedy of Johnson's, not Ben, held seven nights; for the town is *sharp-set* on new plays. *Pope.*

SHARP-SIGHTED. *adj.* [*sharp* and *sight.*] Having quick sight.

If she were the body's quality,
Then would she be with it sick, maim'd, and blind;
But we perceive, where these privations be,
An healthy, perfect, and *sharp-sighted*, mind.
Davies.

I am not so *sharp-sighted* as those who have discerned this rebellion contriving from the death of queen Elizabeth. *Clarendon.*

Your majesty's clear and *sharp-sighted* judgment has as good a title to give law in matters of this nature, as in any other. *Denham.*

Nothing so fierce but love will soften, nothing so *sharp-sighted* in other matters but it throws a mist before the eyes on 't. *L'Estrange.*

SHARP-VISAGED. *adj.* [*sharp* and *visaged.*] Having a sharp countenance.

The Welsh that inhabit the mountains are commonly *sharp-visaged*. *Hale.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. a.* [*schetteren*, Dutch.]

1. To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the parts.

He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to *shatter* all his bulk,
And rend his being. *Shakspeare.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never sear,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forc'd fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Milton.

They escape dissolution, because they can scarce ever meet with an agent minute and swiftly enough moved to *shatter* or dissociate the combined parts. *Boyle.*

A monarchy was *shattered* to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects, into a multitude of little governments. *Locke.*

Black from the stroke above, the smouldring pine
Stands as a *shatter'd* trunk. *Thomson.*

2. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention.

A man of a loose, volatile, and *shattered*, humour, thinks only by fits and starts. *Norris.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments.

Of bodies, some are fragil, and some are tough and not fragil; and, in the breaking, some fragil bodies break but where the force is; some *shatter* and fly in many places. *Bacon.*

SHA'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and break it into *shatters*. *Swift.*

SHA'TTERBRAINED. } *adj.* [from *shat-*
SHA'TTERPATED. } *ter*, *brain*, and *pate.*] Inattentive; not consistent. A low word.

SHA'TTERY. *adj.* [from *shatter.*] Disunited; not compact; easily falling into many parts; loose of texture.

A brittle *shattery* sort of spar, found in form of a white sand chiefly in the perpendicular fissures amongst the ores of metal. *Woodward.*

To SHAVE. *v. a.* pret. *shaved*; part. *shaved* or *shaven.* [ɣceapan, Saxon; *schaeven*, Dutch.]

1. To pare off with a razor.

He that is to be cleansed shall *shave* off all his hair. *Leviticus.*

Zelim was the first of the Ottomans that did *shave* his beard: a bashaw asked, Why he altered the custom of his predecessors? He answered, Because you bashaws may not lead me by the beard, as you did them. *Bacon.*

Dost thou not know this *shaven* pate? Truly it is a great man's head. *Knolles.*

I caused the hair of his head to be *shaved* off. *Wiseman.*

2. To pare close to the surface.

Sweet bird!
Thee, chauntress, oft the woods among
I wooe, to hear thy evening song:
And missing thee, I walk unseen
On the dry smooth *shaven* green. *Milton.*

The bending scythe
Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching.

He *shaves* with level wing the deep; then soars
Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high. *Milton.*

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4. To cut in thin slices.

Make some medley of earth, with some other plants bruised or *shaven* in leaf or root. *Bacon.*

5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHAVE-GRASS. *n. s.* [*equisetum*, Latin.] An herb.

SHA'VELING. *n. s.* [from *shave.*] A man shaved; a friar, or religious. Used in contempt.

Of elfes, there be no such things; only by bald friars and knavish *shavelings* so feigned. *Spenser.*

SHA'VER. *n. s.* [from *shave.*]

1. A man that practises the art of shaving.

2. A man closely attentive to his own interest.

My lord
Was now dispos'd to crack a jest,
And bid friend Lewis go in quest;
This Lewis is a cunning *shaver.* *Swift.*

3. A robber; a plunderer.

They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain-people, living for the most part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as hawks for their prey: by these *shavers* the Turks were stript of all they had. *Knolles.*

SHA'VING. *n. s.* [from *shave.*] A thin slice pared off from any body.

Take lignum aloes in gross *shavings*, steep them in sack, changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn forth; then take the *shavings* forth and dry them in the shade, and beat them to powder. *Bacon.*

By electrick bodies I do not conceive only such as take up *shavings*, straws, and light bodies, but such as attract all bodies palpable whatsoever. *Brown.*

The *shavings* are good for the fining of wine. *Mortimer.*

SHAW. *n. s.* [ꝼcua, Sax. *schawe*, Dutch; *skugga*, Islandick.] A thicket; a small wood. A tuft of trees near Lichfield is called Gentle *shaw.*

SHA'WFOWL. *n. s.* [*shaw* and *fowl.*] An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

SHA'WM *n. s.* [from *schawme*, Teutonick.] A hautboy; a cornet: written likewise *shalm.*

With trumpets also and *shawms.* *Psalms, Common Prayer.*

SHE. *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her.* [*si*, Gothick; ꝼeo, Saxon; *sche*, old English.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman; the woman before mentioned.

She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,
When they call'd virtues by the name of *she*;
She, in whom virtue was so much refin'd,
That for allay unto so pure a mind
She took the weaker sex. *Donne.*

This once disclos'd,
The ladies did change favours, and then we,
Following the signs, woo'd but the sign of *she.* *Shakspeare.*

What, at any time, have you heard *her* say? *Shakspeare.*

The most upright of mortal men was he;
The most sincere and holy woman *she.* *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some degree of contempt.

The *shes* of Italy shall not betray
Mine interest, and his honour. *Shakspeare.*

Lady, you are the cruell'st *she* alive,
If you will lead these graces to the grave,
And leave the world no copy. *Shakspeare.*

I was wont
To load my *she* with knacks; I would have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakspeare.*

3. The female; not the male.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the *she* bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakspeare.*

The nightingale, if *she* would sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. *Shaksp.*

He-lions are hirsute, and have great manes; the *shes* are smooth, like cats. *Bacon.*

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confest,
That David's son, by impious passion mov'd,
Smote a *she*-slave, and murder'd what he lov'd. *Prior.*

SHEAF. *n. s. sheaves*, plural. [ꝼceaꝼ, Sax. *schoof*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry.

These be the *sheaves* that honour's harvest bears;
The seed, thy valiant acts; the world the field. *Fairfax.*

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth; whereon were *sheaves*
New-reap'd: the other part sheep-walks and folds. *Milton.*

The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

She vanish'd;
The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case. *Dryden.*

In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what we can; since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences, grasp at a time whole *sheaves*, and in bundles comprehend the nature of whole species. *Locke.*

To SHEAL. *v. a.* To shell. See SHALE.

Thou art a *shealed* peasecod. *Shakspeare.*

To SHEAR. preterit *shore* or *sheared*; part. pass. *shorn.* [ꝼceaꝼan, ꝼcyꝼen, Saxon. This word is more frequently written *sheer*, but *sheer* cannot analogically form *shore* or *shorn*: *shear*, *shore*, *shorn*, as *tear*, *tore*, *torn.*]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet.

So many days, my ewes have been with young;
So many weeks, ere the poor fools will yean;
So many months, ere I shall *sheer* the fleece. *Shakspeare.*

Laban went to *sheer* his sheep. *Genesis.*

When wool is new *shorn*, they set pails of water by in the same room to increase its weight. *Bacon.*

To lay my head, and hollow pledge
Of all my strength, in the lascivious lap
Of a deceitful concubine, who *shore* me,
Like a tame wether, all my precious fleece. *Milton.*

The same ill taste of sense would serve to join
Dog foxes in the yoke, and *sheer* the swine. *Dryden.*

May'st thou henceforth sweetly sleep!
Shear, swains, oh *shear* your softest sheep,
To swell his couch! *Gay.*

O'er the congenial dust enjoin'd to *shear*
The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

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2. To cut by interception.
The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap strikes into a canal cut into the bone of the upper; and the toothed protuberance of the upper into a canal in the nether: by which means he easily *sheers* the grass whereon he feeds. *Grew.*

To SHEAR. *v. n.* [In navigation.] To make an indirect course.

SHEAR. } *n. s.* [from the verb. It is
SHEARS. } seldom used in the singular, but is found once in *Dryden*.]

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are a larger, and *scissors* a smaller, instrument of the same kind. *Pope* uses *shears* for *scissors*.
Alas! thought Philoclea to herself, your *sheers* come too late to clip the bird's wings that already is flown away. *Sidney.*
Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?
Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny?
Have I commandment on the pulse of life? *Shakspeare.*
The fates prepar'd their sharpen'd *sheers*. *Dryden.*
When the fleece is shorn,
Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear;
Short of their wool, and naked from the *sheer*. *Dryden.*
That people live and die, I knew,
An hour ago, as well as you;
And if fate spins us longer years,
Or is in haste to take the *shears*,
I know, we must both fortunes try,
And bear our evils, wet or dry. *Prior.*
How happy should we be if we had the privilege of employing the *sheers*, for want of a mint, upon foreign gold, by clipping it into half-crowns! *Swift.*
Fate urg'd the *shears*, and cut the sylph in twain;
But airy substance soon unites again. *Pope.*
Beneath the *shears* they felt no lasting smart;
They lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart. *Gay.*

2. The denomination of the age of sheep.
When sheep is one *shear*, they will have two broad teeth before; when two *shear*, four; when three, six; when four, eight; and, after that, their mouths break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *shears*.

4. Wings, in *Spenser*.
Two sharp-wing'd *sheers*
Decked with divers plumes, like painted jays,
Were fixed at his back to cut his airy ways. *Spenser.*

SHEARD. *v. a.* [rceanb, Saxon.] A fragment. It is now commonly written *shard*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.
In the bursting of it, not a *sherd* to take fire from the hearth, or to take water out of the pit. *Isaiah.*

SHEA'RER. *n. s.* [from *shear*.] One that clips with shears; particularly one that fleeces sheep.
Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to scramble at the *shearers* feast,
And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milt.*
Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter, patient and resigned as a sheep before her *shearers*? *Rogers.*

SHEA'RMAN. *n. s.* [*shear* and *man*.] He that shears.
Thy father was a plaisterer,
And thou thyself a *shearman*. *Shakspeare.*

SHEA'RWATER. *n. s.* [*laurus niger*.] A fowl. *Ainsworth.*

SHEATH. *n. s.* [rcæðe, Saxon.] The case of any thing; the scabbard of a weapon.
The dead knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew,
With which he cut a lock off all their hair. *Fairy Queen.*
Doth not each look a flash of lightning feel,
Which spares the body's *sheath*, yet melts the steel? *Cleaveland.*
Swords by the lightning's subtile force distill'd,
And the cold *sheath* with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

To SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To SHEATHE. }

1. To enclose in a sheath or scabbard; to enclose in any case.
This, drawn but now against my sovereign's breast,
Before 't is *sheath'd*, shall give him peace and rest. *Waller.*
In his hair one hand he wreaths,
His sword the other in his bosom *sheaths*. *Denh.*
Is this her hate to him, her love to me?
'T is in my breast she *sheaths* her dagger now. *Dryden.*
The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they *sheath* the right. *Dryden.*
The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the claws of his forefeet turned up from the ground, and *sheathed* in the skin of his toes, whereby he preserves them sharp for rapine, extending them only when he leaps at the prey. *Grew.*

2. [In philosophy.] To obtund any acrid particles.
Those active parts of a body are of differing natures when *sheathed* up or wedged in amongst others, in the texture of a concrete, and when extricated from these impediments. *Boyle.*
Other substances, opposite to acrimony, are called demulcent or mild, because they blunt or *sheath* those sharp salts; as pease and beans. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To fit with a sheath.
There was no link to colour Peter's hat,
Walter's dagger was not come from *sheathing*. *Shakspeare.*

4. To defend the main body by an outward covering.
It were to be wished that the whole navy throughout were *sheathed* as some are. *Raleigh.*

SHEATHWI'NGED. *adj.* [*sheath* and *wing*.] Having hard cases which are folded over the wings.
Some insects fly with four wings, as all vaginipennous or *sheathwinged* insects, as beetles and dorrs. *Brown.*

SHEA'THY. *adj.* [from *sheath*.] Forming a sheath.
With a needle put aside the short and *sheathy* cases on earwigs backs, and you may draw forth two wings. *Brown.*

SHE'CKLATON. *n. s.*
He went to fight against the giant in his robe of *sheclatan*, which is that kind of gilded leather with which they use to embroider the Irish jackets. *Spenser.*

To SHED. *v. a.* [rceban, Saxon.]

1. To effuse; to pour out; to spill.

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The painful service, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are requited
But with that surname of Coriolanus. *Shaksp.*
Cromwell, I did not think to *shed* a tear
In all my miseries. *Shakspeare.*
For this is my blood which is *shed* for many,
for the remission of sins. *Matthew.*
Some think one gen'ral soul fills ev'ry brain,
As the bright sun *sheds* light in ev'ry star. *Dav.*
Around its entry nodding poppies grow,
And all cool simples that sweet rest bestow;
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,
And passing *sheds* it on the silent plains. *Dryd.*
You seem'd to mourn another lover dead;
My sighs you gave him, and my tears you *shed.*
Dryden.
Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:
'T is love of honour, and his country's good;
The consul, not the father, *sheds* the blood.
Dryden.
In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,
These moss-grown domes with spiry turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows *shed* a solemn light,
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. To scatter; to let fall.
Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast them late, are more lasting than those that sprout their leaves early, or *shed* them betimes. *Bacon.*
So the returning year be blest,
As his infant months bestow
Springing wreaths for William's brow;
As his summer's youth shall *shed*
Eternal sweets around Maria's head. *Prior.*

To SHED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts.
White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand. *Mortimer.*

SHED. *n. s.* [supposed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *shade.*]
1. A slight temporary covering.
The first Aletes born in lowly *shed,*
Of parents base, a rose sprung from a bride. *Fairfax.*
Though he his house of polish'd marble build,
With jasper floor'd, and carved cedar ceil'd;
Yet shall it ruin like the moth's frail cell,
Or *sheds* of reeds which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*
In such a season born, when scarce a *shed*
Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me
From the bleak air. *Milton.*
So all our minds with his conspire to grace
The Gentiles great apostle, and deface
Those state-obscuring *sheds,* that like a chain
Seem'd to confine and fetter him again. *Waller.*
Those houses then were caves, or homely *sheds*
With twining osiers fenc'd, and moss their beds. *Dryden.*
An hospitable house they found,
A homely *shed;* the roof, not far from ground,
Was thatch'd with reeds and straw together bound. *Dryden.*
Then out he steals, and finds where by the head
Their horse hung fasten'd underneath a *shed.* *Betterton.*
Her various kinds, by various fortunes led,
Commence acquaintance underneath a *shed.* *Swift.*
Weak as the Roman chief, who strove to hide
His father's cot, and once his father's pride,
By casing a low *shed* of rural mould
With marble walls, and roof adorn'd with gold. *Harte.*
2. In composition, effusion; as, blood-*shed.*

SHE'DDER. *n. s.* [from *shed.*] A spiller; one who sheds.
A *shedder* of blood shall surely die. *Ezekiel.*

SHEEN. } *adj.* [This was probably only
SHEE'NY. } the old pronunciation of *shine.*] Bright; glittering; showy. Not in use.
That lewd ribbald with vile lust advanc'd,
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To spoil her dainty corse so fair and *sheen.* *Fairy Queen.*
When he was all dight, he took his way
Into the forest, that he might be seen
Of the wild beasts, in his new glory *sheen.* *Hubberd's Tale.*
Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or spangled star-light *sheen.* *Shakspeare.*
Up rose each warrior bold and brave,
Glistering in filed steel and armour *sheen.* *Fairf.*
Out of the hierarchies of angels *sheen,*
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest. *Fairf.*
By the rushy fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the osier dank,
My sliding chariot stays,
Which set with agat, or the azure *sheen,*
Of turcois blue, and emerald green. *Milton.*
Or did of late earth's sons besiege the wall
Of *sheeny* heav'n. *Milton.*

SHEEN. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Brightness; splendour. Not used.
Mercy will sit between,
Thron'd in celestial *sheen.* *Milton.*
Far above, in spangled *sheen,*
Celestial Cupid, her fam'd son, advanc'd,
Holds his dear Psyche sweet entranc'd. *Milton.*

SHEEP. *n. s.* plural likewise *sheep.* [ceap, Saxon, of which the plural was ceep; *schaep,* Dutch.]
1. The animal that bears wool: remarkable for its usefulness and innocence.
Fire the brambles, snare the birds, and steep
In wholesome water-falls the fleecy *sheep* *Dryd.*
Of substances there are two sorts of ideas; one of single substances, as they exist separately, as a man, or *sheep.* *Locke.*
2. [In contempt.] A foolish silly fellow. *Ainsworth.*
3. [In theology.] The people, considered as under the direction of God, or of their pastor.
We are his people, and the *sheep* of his pasture. *Psalms.*

To SHEE'PBITE. *v. n.* [*sheep* and *bite.*] To use petty thefts.
Shew your knave's visage, with a pox to you; shew your *sheepbiting* face, and be hanged. *Shakspeare.*

SHEE'PBITER. *n. s.* [from *sheepbite.*] A petty thief.
His gait like a *sheepbiter* fleering aside. *Tusser.*
Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally *sheepbiter* come to some notable shame? *Shakspeare.*
There are political *sheepbiters* as well as pastoral; betrayers of public trusts as well as of private. *L'Estrange.*

SHEE'PCOT. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *cot.*] A little enclosure for sheep.
Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
From low farms, *sheepcots,* and mills,
Inforce their charity. *Shakspeare.*
Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round,
If cottage were in view, *sheepcot,* or herd;
But cottage, herd, or *sheepcot,* none he saw. *Milt.*

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SHEE'PFOLD. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *fold.*] The place where sheep are inclosed.

The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain;
The *sheepfold* scatter'd, and the shepherd slain.
Prior.

SHEE'PHOOK. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *hook.*] A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep.

The one carried a crosier of balm-wood, the other a pastoral staff of cedar like a *sheep-hook.*
Bacon.

If you dare think of deserving our charms,
Away with your *sheephook*, and take to your arms.
Dryden.

SHEE'PISH. *adj.* [from *sheep.*] Bashful; over-modest; timorously and meanly diffident.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature. *Locke.*

SHEE'PISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *sheepish.*] Bashfulness; mean and timorous diffidence.

Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native cloth
Transfus'd a *sheepishness* into thy story. *Herbert.*

Sheepishness, and ignorance of the world, are not consequences of being bred at home. *Locke.*

Without success, let a man be never so hardy, he will have some degree of *sheepishness*. *Grew.*

SHEE'PMASTER. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *master.*] A feeder of sheep.

A nobleman was a great grasier and *sheepmaster*. *Bacon.*

SHEEP'S EYE. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *eye.*] A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses.

Cast a *sheep's eye* behind you: in before me.
Dryden.

SHEEPSHEA'RING. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *shear.*] The time of shearing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn.

There happening a solemn festivity, such as the *sheepshearings* used to be, David begs some small repast. *South.*

SHEE'PWALK. *n. s.* [*sheep* and *walk.*] Pasture for sheep.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth, whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other part *sheepwalks* and folds.
Milton.

SHEER. *adj.* [ſcẏn, Saxon.] Pure; clear; unmingled.

If she say, I am not fourteen pence on the score for *sheer* ale, score me up for the lying'st rogue in Christendom. *Shakspeare.*

Sheer argument is not the talent of the man; little wrested sentences are the bladders which bear him up, and he sinks downright when he once pretends to swim without them. *Atterbury.*

SHEER. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once. Not now in use, except in low language.

Thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements; from morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A summer's day; and with the setting sun
Dropp'd from the zenith, like a falling star,
On Lemnos. *Milton.*

The sword of Satan, with steep force to smite
Descending, and in half cut *sheer*. *Milton.*

Due entrance he disdain'd, and in contempt
At one slight bound high overleap'd all bound
Of hill or highest wall, and *sheer* within
Lights on his feet. *Milton.*

To SHEER. *v. a.* [See SHEAR.]

I keep my birth-day; send my Phillis home
At *sheering*-time. *Dryden.*

To SHEER *off. v. n.* To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.

SHEERS. *n. s.* [See SHEARS.]

SHEET. *n. s.* [ſceat, Saxon.]

1. A broad and large piece of linen.

He saw heaven opened, and a vessel descending unto him, as a great *sheet*, knit at the four corners. *Acts.*

2. The linen of a bed.

If I die before thee, shroud me
In one of these same *sheets*. *Shakspeare.*

You think none but your *sheets* are privy to your wishes. *Shakspeare.*

Some unequal bride in nobler *sheets*
Receives her lord. *Dryden.*

3. [*ecoutes*, French; *echoten*, Dutch.] In a ship are ropes bent to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to hale or round off the clew of the sail; but in topsails they draw the sail close to the yard-arms. *Dict.*—*Dryden* seems to understand it otherwise.

The little word behind the back, and undoing whisper, like pulling off a *sheet*-rope at sea, slackens the sail. *Suckling.*

Fierce Boreas drove against his flying sails,
And rent the *sheets*. *Dryden.*

4. As much paper as is made in one body.

As much love in rhime
As could be cramm'd up in a *sheet* of paper,
Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all.
Shakspeare.

When I first put pen to paper, I thought all I should have to say would have been contained in one *sheet* of paper. *Locke.*

I let the refracted light fall perpendicularly upon a *sheet* of white paper upon the opposite wall. *Newton.*

5. A single complication or fold of paper in a book.

6. Any thing expanded.

Such *sheets* of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder
I never remember to have heard. *Shakspeare.*

Rowling thunder roars,
And *sheets* of lightning blast the standing field.
Dryden.

An azure *sheet* it rushes broad,
And from the loud resounding rocks below
Dash'd in a cloud of foam. *Thomson.*

7. *Sheets* in the plural is taken for a book.

To this the following *sheets* are intended for a full and distinct answer. *Waterland.*

SHEET-*anchor. n. s.* [*sheet* and *anchor.*] In a ship, is the largest anchor; which, in stress of weather, is the mariners last refuge when an extraordinary stiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey.*

To SHEET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with sheets.
2. To enfold in a sheet.
3. To cover as with a sheet.

Like the stag, when snow the pasture *sheets*,
The barks of trees thou browsed'st. *Shakspeare.*

SHE'KEL. *n. s.* [שקל] An ancient Jewish coin equal to four Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2s. 6d. sterling. *Dict.*

The Jews, albeit they detested images, yet imprinted upon their *shekle* on one side the golden pot which had the manna, and on the other Aaron's rod. *Camden.*

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The huge iron head six hundred *shekels* weigh'd,
And of whole bodies but one wound it made;
Able death's worst command to overdoe,
Destroying life at once and carcase too. *Cowley.*
This coat of mail weighed five thousand *shekels* of brass. *Broome.*

SHE'LDAPLE. *n. s.* A chaffinch.

SHE'LDRAKE. *n. s.* A bird that preys upon fishes.

SHELF. *n. s.* [ꝛcẏlꝼ, Saxon; *scelf*, Dutch.]

1. A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it.
About his *shelves*
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakspeare.*
Bind fast, or from their *shelves*
Your books will come and right themselves. *Swift.*

2. A sand bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water.
Our transported souls shall congratulate each other their having now fully escaped the numerous rocks, *shelves*, and quicksands. *Boyle.*
Near the *shelves* of Circe's shores they run,
A dang'rous coast. *Dryden.*
He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf
Soon split him on the former *shelf*;
He put it out again. *Dryden.*

3. The plural is analogically *shelves*; *Dryden* has *shelfs*, probably by negligence.
He seiz'd the helm; his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd short upon the *shelfs*, and madly steer'd. *Dryden.*

SHE'LFY. *adj.* [from *shelf.*]

1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows.
Glides by the syren cliffs, a *shelfy* coast,
Long infamous for ships and sailors lost,
And white with bones. *Dryden.*

2. I know not well the meaning in this passage; perhaps rocky.
The tillable fields are in some places so tough, that the plough will scarcely cut them; and in some so *shelfy*, that the corn hath much ado to fasten its root. *Carew.*

SHELL. *n. s.* [ꝛcẏll, ꝛceall, Sax. *schale*, *schelle*, Dutch.]

1. The hard covering of any thing; the external crust.
The sun is as the fire, and the exterior earth is as the *shell* of the eolipile, and the abyss as the water within it; now when the heat of the sun had pierced through the *shell* and reached the waters, it rarefied them. *Burnet.*
Whatever we fetch from under ground is only what is lodged in the *shell* of the earth. *Locke.*

2. The covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal.
Her women wear
The spoils of nations in an ear;
Chang'd for the treasure of a *shell*,
And in their loose attires do swell. *Ben Jonson.*
Albion
Was to Neptune recommended;
Peace and plenty spread the sails:
Venus, in her *shell* before him,
From the sands in safety bore him. *Dryden.*
The *shells* served as moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated, and afterwards freed from its investient *shell*, is of the same shape as the cavity of the *shell*. *Woodward.*
He whom ungrateful Athens could expel,
At all times just but when he sign'd the *shell*. *Pope.*

3. The covering of the seeds of siliquous plants.
Some fruits are contained within a hard *shell*, being the seeds of the plants. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The covering of kernels.
Chang'd loves are but chang'd sorts of meat;
And, when he hath the kernel eat,
Who doth not throw away the *shell*? *Donne.*

5. The covering of an egg.
Think him as a serpent's egg,
Which hatch'd would, as his kind, grow mischievous,
And kill him in the *shell*. *Shakspeare.*

6. The outer part of a house.
The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *shell* of a house, that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection. *Addison.*

7. It is used for a musical instrument in poetry, from *testudo*, Latin; the first lyre being said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise.
Less than a god they thought there could not dwell
Within the hollow of that *shell*,
That spoke so sweetly. *Dryden.*

8. The superficial part.
So devout are the Romanists about this outward *shell* of religion, that if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it ought to be reconsecrated. *Ayliffe.*

To SHELL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out of the shell; to strip of the shell.

To SHELL. *v. n.*

1. To fall off as broken shells.
The ulcers were cured and the scabs *shelled* off. *Wiseman.*

2. To cast the shell.

SHE'LLDUCK. *n. s.* A kind of wild duck.
To preserve wild ducks and *shellducks*, have a place walled in with a pond. *Mortimer.*

SHE'LLFISH. *n. s.* [*shell* and *fish.*] Fish invested with a hard covering; either testaceous, as oysters; or crustaceous, as lobsters.
The shells, being sound, were so like those they saw upon their shores, that they never questioned but that they were the exuviæ of *shellfish*, and once belonged to the sea. *Woodw.*

SHE'LLY. *adj.* [from *shell.*]

1. Abounding with shells.
The ocean rolling, and the *shelly* shore,
Beautiful objects, shall delight no more. *Prior.*

2. Consisting of shells.
The conceit of Anaximander was, that the first men, and all animals, were bred in some warm moisture, inclosed in crustaceous skins, as lobsters; and so continued, till their *shelly* prisons growing dry, and breaking, made way for them. *Bentley.*

SHE'LTER. *n. s.* [Of this word the etymology is unknown: *Skinner* deduces it from *shell*; *Davies* from ꝛcẏlð, a shield, Saxon.]

1. A cover from any external injury or violence.
We hear this fearful tempest sing,
Yet seek no *shelter* to avoid the storm. *Shaksp.*
They wish the mountains now might be again
Thrown on them, as a *shelter* from his ire. *Milt.*
Heroes of old, when wounded, *shelter* sought;
But he, who meets all dangers with disdain,
Ev'n in their face his ship to anchor brought,
And steeple high stood propt upon the main. *Dryden.*

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They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as the worst *shelter* from rain, when they have a lover in company. *Dryden.*

The healing plant shall aid;
From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade. *Pope.*

2. A protector; a defender; one that gives security.

Thou hast been a *shelter* for me, and a strong tower from the enemy. *Psalms.*

3. The state of being covered; protection; security.

Low at his foot a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd;
Which shade and *shelter* from the hill derives,
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives. *Denham.*

Who into *shelter* takes their tender bloom,
And forms their minds to fly from ills to come? *Young.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover from external violence.

We besought the deep to *shelter* us. *Milton.*

Those ruins *shelter'd* once his sacred head,
When he from Worc'ster's fatal battle fled,
Watch'd by the genius of this royal place. *Dryd.*

2. To defend; to protect; to succour with refuge; to harbour.

What endless honour shall you gain,
To save and *shelter* Troy's unhappy train. *Dryd.*

3. To betake to cover.

They *sheltered* themselves under a rock. *Abbot.*

Comfort thyself with such thoughts, chiefly when all earthly comforts fail thee: then do thou particularly retreat to those considerations, and *shelter* thyself under them. *Atterbury.*

4. To cover from notice. This seems less proper.

In vain I strove to check my growing flame,
Or *shelter* passion under friendship's name;
You saw my heart. *Prior.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. n.*

1. To take shelter.

There the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool. *Milton.*

2. To give shelter.

Then seeks the farthest ooze, the *shelt'ring* weed,
The cavern'd bank, his old secure abode. *Thoms.*

SHE'LTERLESS. *adj.* [from *shelter*.] Harbourless; without home or refuge.

Now sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, she lies,
Where piercing winds blow sharp. *Rowe.*

SHE'LVING. *adj.* [from *shelf*.] Sloping; inclining; having declivity.

Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;
And built so *shelving*, that one cannot climb it
Without apparent hazard of his life. *Shaksp.*

Amidst the brake a hollow den was found,
And rocks and *shelving* arches vaulted round. *Addison.*

SHE'LVY. *adj.* [from *shelf*.] Shallow; rocky; full of banks.

I had been drowned, but that the shore was *shelvy* and shallow. *Shakspeare.*

To SHEND. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *shent*. [rcendan, Sax. *schenden*, Dutch.]

1. To ruin; to spoil; to mischief.

Provide for thy wife, or else look to be *shent*,
Good milchcow for winter, another for Lent. *Tusser.*

Shepherds, should it not *shent*
Your roundels fresh, to hear a doleful verse
Of Rosalind, that Colin made? *Spenser.*

Such a dream I had of dire portent,
That much I fear my body will be *shent*;
It bodes I shall have wars. *Dryden.*

2. To disgrace; to degrade; to blame; to reproach.

Debateful strife, and cruel enmity,
The famous name of knighthood foully *shend*. *Fairy Queen.*

Sore bruised with the fall, he slow uprose,
And all enraged, thus him loudly *shent*:
Disleal knight! whose coward courage chose
To wreak itself on beast. *Fairy Queen.*

My tongue and soul in this be hypocrites;
Now in my words soever she be *shent*,
To give them seals never my soul consent. *Shaks.*

3. To overpower; to crush; to surpass.

She pass'd the rest as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser stars. *Spenser.*

4. It is, though used by *Dryden*, wholly obsolete.

SHE'PHERD. *n. s.* [rceap, sheep, and hyrd, a keeper, Saxon, rceapahyrd.]

1. One who tends sheep in the pasture.

I am *shepherd* to another man,
And do not sheer the fleeces that I graze. *Shaks.*

A *shepherd* next,
More meek, came with the firstlings of his flock. *Milton.*

2. A swain; a rural lover.

If that the world and love were young,
And truth in ev'ry *shepherd's* tongue,
These pretty pleasures might me move
To live with thee and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. One who tends the congregation; a pastor.

Lead up all those who heard thee, and believ'd;
'Midst thy own flock, great *shepherd*, be receiv'd,
And glad all heav'n with millions thou hast sav'd. *Prior.*

SHE'PHERDESS. *n. s.* [from *shepherd*.] A woman that tends sheep; a rural lass.

She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess*, and in that disguise lived many years; but discovering herself a little before her death, did profess herself the happiest person alive, not for her condition, but in enjoying him she first loved; and that she would rather, ten thousand times, live a *shepherdess* in contentment and satisfaction. *Sidney.*

These your unusual weeds to each part of you
Do give a life: no *shepherdess*, but Flora
Peering in April's front. *Shakspeare.*

She like some *shepherdess* did shew,
Who sat to bathe her by a river's side. *Dryden.*

His dorick dialect has incomparable sweetness in its clownishness, like a fair *shepherdess* in country russet. *Dryden.*

SHEPHERDS *Needle*. *n. s.* [*scandix*, Lat.] Venus' comb. An herb.

SHEPHERDS *Purse*, or *Pouch*. *n. s.* [*bursa pastoris*, Latin.] A common weed.

SHEPHERDS *Rod*. *n. s.* Teasel, of which plant it is a species.

SHE'PHERDISH. *adj.* [from *shepherd*.] Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustick. Not in use.

He would have drawn her eldest sister, esteemed her match for beauty, in her *shepherdish* attire. *Sidney.*

She saw walking from her ward a man in *shepherdish* apparel. *Sidney.*

SHE'RBET. *n. s.* [*sharbat*, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar. *Dict.*

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They prefer our beer above all other drinks; and considering that water is with the rarest, especially in this clime, the dearest of *sherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to such as should bring in the use thereof. *Sandys.*

SHERD. *n. s.* [ꝛceapb, Sax.] A fragment of broken earthen ware. See SHARD.

The trivet-table of a foot was lame;
She thrusts beneath the limping leg a *sherd*. *Dryd.*

SHE'RIFF. *n. s.* [ꝛcyꝑegepeꝛa, Sax. from ꝛcyꝑe, a shire, and ꝛeve, a steward. It is sometimes pronounced *shrieve*, which some poets have injudiciously adopted.] An officer to whom is entrusted, in each county, the execution of the laws.

A great pow'r of English and of Scots
Are by the *sheriff* of Yorkshire overthrown.
Shakspeare.

Concerning ministers of justice, the high *sheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*

Now may'rs and *shrieves* all hush'd and satiate lay. *Pope.*

SHE'RIFFALTY. SHE'RIFFDOM. SHE'RIFFSHIP. SHE'RIFFWICK. *n. s.* [from *sheriff*.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

There was a resumption of patents of gaols, and reannexing of them to the *sheriffwicks*; privileged officers being no less an interruption of justice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

SHE'RRIS. SHERRIS *Sack*. SHE'RRY. *n. s.* [from *Xeres*, a town of *Andalusia* in *Spain*.] A kind of Spanish wine.

Your *sherris* warms the blood, which before, cold and settled, left the liver white, which is the badge of pusillanimity; but the *sherris* makes it course from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakspeare.*

Good *sherris sack* ascends me into the brain, dries me there all the foolish dull vapours, and makes it apprehensive. *Shakspeare.*

SHEW. See SHOW.

SHIDE. *n. s.* [from ꝛceaban, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

SHIELD. *n. s.* [ꝛcylb, Saxon.]

1. A buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows.

Now put your *shields* before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more proof than *shields*. *Shaksp.*

His pond'rous *shield*,
Ethereal temper, massy, large, and round,
Behind him cast; the broad circumference
Hung on his shoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

2. Defence; protection.

3. One that gives protection or security.

The terror of the Trojan field,
The Grecian honour, ornament, and *shield*,
High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is plac'd.
Dryden.

To SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a shield.

2. To defend; to protect; to secure.

Were 't my fitness
To let these hands obey my boiling blood,
They 're apt enough to dislocate and tear
Thy flesh and bones: howe'er a woman's shape
Doth *shield* thee. *Shakspeare.*

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,
To see the son the vanquish'd father *shield*. *Dryd.*

Hear one that comes to *shield* his injur'd honour,
And guard his life with hazard of her own.
Smith.

3. To keep off; to defend against.

Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the sweet soil of Europe, they brought with them their usual weeds, fit to *shield* the cold to which they had been inured. *Spenser.*

My lord, I must entreat the time alone.
—God *shield* I should disturb devotion. *Shaksp.*

To SHIFT. *v. n.* [Of this word the original is obscure; *skipta*, Runick, is to change.]

1. To change place.

Vegetables being fixed to the same place, and so not able to *shift* and seek out after proper matter for their increment, it was necessary that it should be brought to them. *Woodward.*

2. To change; to give place to other things.

If the ideas of our minds constantly change and *shift*, in a continual succession, it would be impossible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke.*

3. To change clothes, particularly the linen.

She begs you just would turn you while *shifts*.
Young.

4. To find some expedient; to act or live though with difficulty.

We cannot *shift* being in, we must go on.
Daniel.

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their companions to *shift* as well as they can. *L'Estrange.*

Since we desire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be dismissed, and have leave to *shift* for ourselves. *Swift.*

5. To practise indirect methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. To take some method for safety.

Nature instructs every creature how to *shift* for itself in cases of danger. *L'Estrange.*

To SHIFT. *v. a.*

1. To change; to alter.

It was not levity, but absolute necessity, that made the fish *shift* their condition. *L'Estrange.*

Come, assist me, muse obedient;
Let us try some new expedient;
Shift the scene for half an hour,
Time and place are in thy pow'r. *Swift.*

2. To transfer from place to place.

Pare saffron between the two St. Mary's days,
Or set or go *shift* it that knowest the ways.
Tusser.

3. To put by some expedient out of the way.

I *shifted* him away,
And laid good 'scuses on your ecstacy. *Shaksp.*

The wisdom of all these latter times, in princes affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and *shiftings* of dangers and mischiefs, when they are near, than solid and grounded courses to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

4. To change in position.

Neither use they sails, nor place their oars in order upon the sides; but carrying the oar loose, *shift* it hither and thither at pleasure. *Raleigh.*

Where the wind
Veers oft, as oft she steers and *shifts* her sail.
Milton.

We strive in vain against the seas and wind;
Now *shift* your sails. *Dryden*

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5. To change, as clothes.

I would advise you to *shift* a shirt: the violence of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice. *Shakspeare.*

6. To dress in fresh clothes.

As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *shift* me. *Shakspeare.*

7. *To* SHIFT *off.* To defer; to put away by some expedient.

The most beautiful parts must be the most finished, the colours and words most chosen: many things in both, which are not deserving of this care, must be *shifted off*, content with vulgar expressions. *Dryden.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you please, the traders will *shift* it *off* from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illusions of the devil they are prevailed on to *shift off* the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which salvation is promised. *Rogers.*

SHIFT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Expedient found or used with difficulty; difficult means.

She, redoubling her blows, drave the stranger to no other *shift* than to ward and go back; at that time seeming the image of innocency against violence. *Sidney.*

If I get down, and do not break my limbs,
I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away. *Shaksp.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made *shift* to move up and down in the water. *More.*

Not any boast of skill, but extreme *shift*
How to regain my sever'd company,
Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,
To give me answer from her mossy couch. *Milt.*

A fashionable hypocrisy shall be called good manners, so we make a *shift* somewhat to legitimate the abuse. *L'Estrange.*

Those little animals provide themselves with wheat; but they can make *shift* without it. *Addison.*

Our herbals are sufficiently stored with plants, and we have made a tolerable *shift* to reduce them to classes. *Baker.*

2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; last resource.

The very custom of seeking so particular aid and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a secret contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help themselves, even by those wicked *shifts*, which they know can never have his allowance whose assistance their prayers seek. *Hooker.*

To say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *shift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was aukward at a trick;
For little souls on little *shifts* rely. *Dryden.*

3. Fraud; artifice; stratagem.

Know ye not Ulysses' *shifts?*
Their swords less danger carry than their gifts. *Denham.*

4. Evasion; elusory practice.

As long as wit, by whetting itself, is able to find out any *shift*, be it never so slight, whereby to escape out of the hands of present contradiction, they are never at a stand. *Hooker.*

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so cautious and wily-headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilities and sly *shifts*. *Spenser.*

Here you see your commission; this is your duty, these are your discouragements; never seek for *shifts* and evasions from worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it; this is your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

5. A woman's under linen.

SHI'FTER. *n. s.* [from *shift.*] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

'T was such a *shifter*, that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

SHI'FTLESS. *adj.* [from *shift.*] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act to live.

For the poor *shiftless* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furnished with such clothing. *Derham.*

SHI'LLING. *n. s.* [ꝛcyllinꝫ, Sax. and Erse; *schelling*, Dutch.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of these pence made their *shilling*, which they called *scilling*, probably from *scilingus*, which the Romans used for the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of these *scillings* made their pound, and four hundred of these pounds were a legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the last will of king Alfred. *Camden.*

The very same *shilling* may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days, and at another rest in the same hands one hundred days. *Locke.*

Who, with much pains exerting all his sense,
Can range aright his *shillings*, pounds, and pence. *Young.*

SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corrupt reduplication of *shall I?* The question of a man hesitating. To stand *shill-I-shall-I*, is to continue hesitating and procrastinating.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it, I keep it; I don't stand *shill-I-shall-I* then: if I say 't, I 'll do 't. *Congreve.*

SHI'LY. *adv.* [from *shy.*] Not familiarly; not frankly.

SHIN. *n. s.* [ꝛcina, Sax. *schien*, German.] The forepart of the leg.

I bruised my *shin* the other day with playing at sword and dagger. *Shakspeare.*

The *shin* bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a single shadow. *Peacham.*

His leg, then broke,
Had got a deputy of oak;
For when a *shin* in fight is cropt,
The knee with one of timber 's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an house we come,
To know if any one 's at home,
We knock; so one must kick your *shin*,
Ere he can find your soul 's within. *Anonymous.*

To SHINE. *v. n.* preterit *I shone, I have shone;* sometimes *I shined, I have shined.* [ꝛcinan, Sax. *schijnen*, Dutch.]

1. To have bright resplendence; to glitter; to glisten; to gleam.

To-day the French,
All clinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English; and to-morrow
Made Britain India: ev'ry man that stood
Shew'd like a mine. *Shakspeare.*

True paradise inclos'd with *shining* rock. *Milton.*

We can dismiss thee ere the morning *shine.* *Milton.*

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Fair daughter, blow away these mists and clouds,
And let thy eyes *shine* forth in their full lustre. *Denham.*
The sun *shines* when he sees it. *Locke.*

2. To be without clouds.

The moon *shines* bright: in such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise. *Shakspeare.*
How bright and goodly *shines* the moon!
The moon! the sun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakspeare.*
Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the sun is overcast, or when the moon *shineth.* *Bacon.*

3. To be glossy.

They are waxen fat, they *shine.* *Jeremiah.*
Fish with their fins and *shining* scales. *Milton.*
The colour and *shining* of bodies is nothing but the different arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

4. To be gay; to be splendid.

So proud she *shined* in her princely state,
Looking to heaven; for earth she did disdain,
And sitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

5. To be beautiful.

Of all th' enamell'd race, whose silv'ry wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring,
Or swims along the fluid atmosphere,
Once brightest *shin'd* this child of heat and air. *Pope.*

6. To be eminent or conspicuous.

If there come truth from them,
As upon thee, Macbeth, their speeches *shine,*
Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shaksp.*
Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied sight
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shin'd*
So clear, as in no face with more delight. *Milt.*
Cato's soul
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks;
While winning mildness and attractive smiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison.*
The reformation, in its first establishment, produced its proper fruits, and distinguished the whole age with *shining* instances of virtue and morality. *Addison.*
The courtier smooth, who forty years had *shin'd*
An humble servant to all human kind. *Pope.*
Few are qualified to *shine* in company; but it is in most men's power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

7. To be propitious.

The Lord make his face *shine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Numbers.*

8. To give light real or figurative.

The light of righteousness hath not *shined* unto us, and the sun of righteousness rose not upon us. *Wisdom.*
Celestial light
Shine inward, and the mind thro' all her powers
Irradiate. *Milton.*

SHINE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine.* *Dryden.*
He will accustom himself to heat and cold, and *shine* and rain; all which if a man's body will not endure, it will serve him to very little purpose. *Locke.*

2. Brightness; splendour; lustre. It is a word, though not unanalogical, yet ungraceful, and little used.

He that has inured his eyes to that divine splendour, which results from the beauty of holiness, is not dazzled with the glittering *shine* of gold, and considers it as a vein of the same earth he treads on. *Decay of Piety.*
Say, in what mortal soil thou deign'st to grow?
Fair op'ning to some court's propitious *shine,*
Or deep with diamonds in the flaming mine? *Pope.*

SHI'NESS. *n. s.* [from *shy.*] Unwillingness to be tractable or familiar.

An incurable *shiness* is the vice of Irish horses, and is hardly ever seen in Flanders, because the winter forces the breeders there to house and handle their colts. *Temple.*
They were famous for their justice in commerce, but extreme *shiness* to strangers: they exposed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NGLE. *n. s.* [*schindel,* Germ.] A thin board to cover houses.

The best to cleave, is the most useful for pales, laths, *shingles,* and wainscot. *Mortimer.*

SHI'NGLES. *n. s.* Wants the singular. [*cingulum,* Lat. *zona morbus,* Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that spreads itself round the loins.

Such are used successfully in erysipelas and *shingles,* by a slender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NY. *adj.* [from *shine.*] Bright; splendid; luminous.

When Aldeboran was mounted high,
Above the *shiny* Cassiopeia's chair,
One knocked at the door, and in would fare. *Fairy Queen.*
The night
Is *shiny,* and they say we shall embattle
By th' second hour o' th' morn. *Shakspeare.*
While from afar we heard the cannons play,
Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day,
For absent friends we were asham'd to fear. *Dryden.*

SHIP. [ꝛcip, ꝛcyp, Saxon; *schap,* Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordship;* or office, as *stewardship.*

SHIP. *n. s.* [ꝛcip, Sax. *schippen,* Dutch.] A ship may be defined a large hollow building made to pass over the sea with sails. *Watts.*
All my followers to the eager foe
Turn back, and fly like *ships* before the wind. *Shakspeare.*
There made forth to us a small boat, with about eight persons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipstaff, who made aboard our *ship.* *Bacon.*
Two other *ships* loaded with victuals were burnt, and some of the men saved by their ship-boats. *Knolles.*
Nor is indeed that man less mad than these,
Who freights a *ship* to venture on the seas,
With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*
Instead of a *ship,* he should levy upon his country such a sum of money, and return the same to the treasurer of the navy; hence that tax had the denomination of *ship*-money, by which accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds. *Clarendon.*
A *ship*-carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more judiciously. *Addison.*

To SHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a ship.

My father at the road
Expects my coming, there to see me *ship'd.* *Shakspeare.*

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The emperor, *shipping* his great ordnance, departed down the river. *Knolles.*

All the timber was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and *shipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was by sea transported to Pelusium. *Knolles.*

A breeze from shore began to blow,
The sailors *ship* their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their yards a-trip, and all their sails
Let fall. *Dryden.*

2. To transport in a ship.

Andronicus, would thou wert *shipt* to hell,
Rather than rob me of the people's hearts. *Shakspeare.*

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,
But we will *ship* him hence. *Shakspeare.*

In Portugal, men spent with age, so as they cannot hope for above a year, *ship* themselves away in a Brazil fleet. *Temple.*

3. It is sometimes enforced by *off*.

A single leaf can waft an army o'er,
Or *ship off* senates to some distant shore. *Pope.*

The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno gives a convenient carriage to all goods that are to be *shipped off*. *Addison.*

SHI'PBOARD. *n. s.* [*ship* and *board*.] See BOARD.

1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases; *a shipboard, on shipboard*, in a ship.

Let him go *on shipboard*, and the mariners will not leave their starboard and larboard. *Bramhall.*

Friend,
What dost thou make *a shipboard?* To what end? *Dryden.*

Ovid, writing from *on shipboard* to his friends, excused the faults of his poetry by his misfortunes. *Dryden.*

2. The plank of a ship.

They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees, and brought cedars from Lebanon to make masts. *Ezekiel.*

SHI'PBOY. *n. s.* [*ship* and *boy*.] Boy that serves in a ship.

Few or none know me: if they did,
This *shipboy*'s semblance hath disguis'd me quite. *Shakspeare.*

SHI'PMAN. *n. s.* [*ship* and *man*.] Sailor; seaman.

I myself have the very points they blow,
All the quarters that they know
I' th' *shipman*'s card. *Shakspeare.*

Hiram sent in the navy *shipmen* that had knowledge of the sea. 1 *Kings.*

SHI'PMASTER. *n. s.* Master of the ship.

The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper! arise, call upon thy God. *Jonah.*

SHI'PPING. *n. s.* [from *ship*.]

1. Vessels of navigation; fleet.

Before Cæsar's invasion of this land, the Britons had not any *shipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered with hides. *Raleigh.*

The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength of our *shipping*, have, for many ages past, made us a match for the greatest of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for the strongest at sea. *Temple.*

Fishes first to *shipping* did impart;
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

2. Passage in a ship.

They took *shipping* and came to Capernaum, seeking for Jesus. *John.*

SHI'PWRECK. *n. s.* [*ship* and *wreck*.]

1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.

Bold were the men, which on the ocean first
Spread their new sails, when *shipwreck* was the worst. *Waller.*

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and *shipwrecks*. *L'Estrange.*

This sea war cost the Carthaginians five hundred quinquiremes, and the Romans seven hundred, including their *shipwrecks*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The parts of a shattered ship.

They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction; miscarriage.

Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having put away, concerning faith, have made *shipwreck*. 1 *Timothy.*

To SHI'PWRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.

Whence the sun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break. *Shakspeare.*

2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

Thou that canst still the raging of the seas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempests cease,
Redeem my *shipwreck'd* soul from raging gusts
Of cruel passion and deceitful lusts. *Prior.*

A square piece of marble shews itself to have been a little pagan monument of two persons who were *shipwrecked*. *Addison.*

3. To throw by loss of the vessel.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me. *Shakspeare.*

SHI'PWRIGHT. *n. s.* [*ship* and *wright*.] A builder of ships.

Why such impress of *shipwrights*, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shakspeare.*

A miserable shame it were for our *shipwrights*, if they did not exceed all others in the setting up of our royal ships. *Raleigh.*

Vast numbers of ships in our harbours, and *shipwrights* in our sea-port towns. *Swift.*

The Roman fleet, although built by *shipwrights*, and conducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. *Arbuthnot.*

As when a *shipwright* stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore,
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep piercing, till it scops it out. *Pope.*

SHIRE. *n. s.* [ɾcip, from ɾcipan, to divide, Sax.] A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the kingdom as is under one sheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons, set in open fields,
Send forth their flames far off to every *shire*. *Fairy Queen.*

The noble youths from distant *shires* resort. *Prior.*

SHIRT. *n. s.* [*shiert*, Danish; ɾcyɲc, ɾcyɲc, Sax.] The under linen garment of a man.

Shift a *shirt*: the violence of action hath made you reek as a sacrifice. *Shakspeare.*

I take but two *shirts* out with me, and I mean not to sweat extraordinarily. *Shakspeare.*

When we lay next us what we hold most dear,
Like Hercules, envenom'd *shirts* we wear,
And cleaving mischiefs. *Dryden.*

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Several persons in December had nothing over their shoulders but their *shirts*. *Addison.*

To SHIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a shirt.

Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn
Were cloth'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air. *Dryden.*

SHI'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *shirt.*] Wanting a shirt.

Linsey-woolsey brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and *shirtless* others. *Pope.*

SHI'TTAH. } *n. s.* A sort of precious wood,
SHI'TTIM. } of which *Moses* made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and planks, belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia. *Calmet.*

I will plant in the wilderness the *shittah*-tree. *Isaiah.*

Bring me an offering of badgers skins and *shittim*-wood. *Exodus.*

SHI'TTLECOCK. *n. s.* [commonly, and perhaps as properly, *shuttlecock.* Of *shittle* or *shuttle* the etymology is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *schutteln*, German, to shake; or sceacan, Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its feathers. Perhaps it is properly *shuttlecork*, a cork driven to and fro, like the instrument in weaving, and softened by frequent and rapid utterance from *cork* to *cock.*] A cork stuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

You need not discharge a cannon to break the chain of his thoughts: the pat of a *shittlecock*, or the creaking of a jack, will do his business. *Collier.*

SHIVE. *n. s.* [*schyve*, Dutch.]

1. A slice of bread.

Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*. *Shakspeare.*

2. A thick splinter, or lamina, cut off from the main substance.

Shavings made by the plane are in some things differing from those *shives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are obtained by borers. *Boyle.*

To SHI'VER. *v. n.* [*schawren*, German.] To quake; to tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make all the body *shiver*. *Bacon.*

What religious palsy is this,
Which makes the boughs divest their bliss?
And, that they might her footsteps straw,
Drop their leaves with *shivering* awe. *Cleaveland.*

Why stand we longer *shivering* under fear? *Milton.*

The man that *shiver'd* on the brink of sin,
Thus steel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in. *Dryden.*

He described this march to the temple with so much horror, that he *shivered* every joint. *Addison.*

Give up Laius to the realms of day,
Whose ghost, yet *shiv'ring* on Cocytus' sand,
Expects its passage to the farther strand. *Pope.*

Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucasus to *shiver*,
While vultures eat his growing liver. *Swift.*

To SHI'VER. *v. n.* [from *shive.*] To fall at once into many parts or shives.

Hadst thou been aught but goss'mer, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thoud'st *shiver'd* like an egg. *Shakspeare.*

Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state, you may be sure to have wars. *Bacon.*

The natural world, should gravity once cease, or be withdrawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Woodward.*

To SHI'VER. *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to shatter.

The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown. *Milton.*

Show'rs of granados rain, by sudden burst
Disploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of steel;
A thousand ways at once the *shiver'd* orbs
Fly diverse, working torment. *Philips.*

SHI'VER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit. *Shakspeare.*

As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers*. *Shakspeare.*

If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *shivers* and fritters. *Bacon.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to *shivers* dash'd, th' assault renew,
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milt.*

SHI'VERY. *adj.* [from *shiver.*] Loose of coherence; incompact; easily falling into many fragments.

There were observed incredible numbers of these shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone. *Woodward.*

SHO'ADSTO-E. *n. s.*

Shoadstone is a small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver colour, and of the same colour within, only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke off an iron vein. *Woodw.*

Certain tin stones lie on the face of the ground, which they call *shoad*, as shed from the main load, and made somewhat round by the water. *Carew.*

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or trains of metallick fragments borne off from them, and lying in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course that water falling thence would take. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *n. s.* [scole, Saxon.]

1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng.

When there be great *shoals* of people which go on to populate without foreseeing means of sustentation, once in an age they discharge part of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

A league is made against such routs and *shoals* of people as have utterly degenerated from nature. *Bacon.*

The vices of a prince draw *sholes* of followers, when his virtue leaves him the more eminent, because single. *Decay of Piety.*

A *shoal* of silver fishes glides
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*

God had the command of famine, whereby he could have carried them off by *shoals*. *Woodw.*

Around the goddess roll
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a sable *shoal*;
Thick, and more thick, the black blockade extends. *Pope.*

2. A shallow; a sand-bank.

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The haven's mouth they durst not enter, for the dangerous *shoals*. *Abbot.*

He heaves them off the *sholes*. *Dryden.*

The depth of your pond should be six foot; and on the sides some *sholes* for the fish to lay their spawn. *Mortimer.*

To SHOAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To crowd; to throng.

The wave-sprung entrails, about which fausens and fish did *shole*. *Chapman.*

2. To be shallow; to grow shallow.

What they met
Solid, or slimy, as in raging sea
Tost up and down, together crowded drove,
From each side *shoaling* tow'rds the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

SHOAL. *adj.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOA'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *shoaly*.] Shallowness; frequency of shallow places.

SHOA'LY. *adj.* [from *shoal*.] Full of shoals; full of shallow places.

Those who live
Where with his *shoaly* fords Vulturnus roars. *Dryden.*

The watchful hero felt the knocks, and found
The tossing vessel sail'd on *shoaly* ground. *Dryd.*

SHOCK. *n. s.* [*choc*, Fr. *schocken*, Dutch.]

1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse.

Thro' the *shock*
Of fighting elements, on all sides round
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton.*

2. Concussion; external violence.

It is inconceptible how any such man, that hath stood the *shock* of an eternal duration without corruption or alteration, should after be corrupted or altered. *Judge Hale.*

These strong unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*
Of tides and seas tempestuous, while the rocks,
That secret in a long continu'd vein
Pass through the earth, the pond'rous pile sustain. *Blackmore.*

Such is the haughty man; his tow'ring soul,
'Midst all the *shocks* and injuries of fortune,
Rises superior and looks down on Cæsar. *Addis.*

Long, at the head of his few faithful friends,
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*

The tender apples, from their parents rent
By stormy *shocks*, must not neglected lie,
The prey of worms. *Philips.*

3. The conflict of enemies.

The adverse legions not less hideous join'd
The horrid *shock*. *Milton.*

Those that run away are in more danger than the others that stand the *shock*. *L'Estrange.*

The mighty force
Of Edward twice o'erturn'd their desp'rate king:
Twice he arose, and join'd the horrid *shock*. *Philips.*

4. Offence; impression of disgust.

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. [*schocke*, old Dutch.] A pile of sheaves of corn.

Corn tithed, sir parson, together to get,
And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set. *Tusser.*

In a full age, like as a *shock* of corn cometh in in his season. *Job.*

Thou, full of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn,
In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be borne. *Sandys.*

Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*,
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thomson.*

6. [from *shag*.] A rough dog.

I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not distinct species. *Locke.*

To SHOCK. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.]

1. To shake by violence.

2. To meet force with force; to encounter.

These her princes are come home again:
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *shock* them. *Shakspeare.*

3. To offend; to disgust.

Supposing verses are never so beautiful, yet, if they contain any thing that *shocks* religion or good manners, they are
Versus inopes rerum, nugæque canoræ. *Dryden.*

My son,
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:
If you have any kindness for him, still
Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

Julian, who lov'd each sober mind to *shock*,
Who laugh'd at God, and offer'd to a cock. *Harte.*

Those who in reading Homer are *shocked* that 't is always a lion, may as well be angry that 't is always a man. *Pope.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.*

1. To meet with hostile violence.

And now with shouts the *shocking* armies clos'd,
To lances lances, shields to shields oppos'd;
Commutual death the fate of war confounds,
Each adverse battle gor'd with equal wounds. *Pope.*

2. To be offensive.

The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take in female conversations, is very *shocking* to the Italians, who are naturally jealous. *Addison.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build up piles of sheaves.

Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,
Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tusser.*

SHOD, for *shoed*, the preterit and participle passive of *To shoe*.

Strong axletree'd cart that is clouted and *shod*. *Tusser.*

SHOE. *n. s.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon*. [rceo, rcoc, Saxon; *schoe*, Dutch.] The cover of the foot, of horses as well as men.

Your hose should be ungartered, your *shoe* untied, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakspeare.*

Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*,
For they are thrifty honest men. *Shakspeare.*

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, upon which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe*-leather. *Boyle.*

Unknown and like esteem'd, and the dull swain
Treads on it daily with his clouted *shoon*,
And yet more medic'nal than that moly
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave;
He call'd it harmony. *Milton.*

I was in pain, pulled off my *shoe*, and some ease that gave me. *Temple.*

To SHOE. *v. a.* preterit *I shod*; participle passive *shod*. [from the noun.]

1. To fit the foot with a shoe: used commonly of horses.

The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough irons. *Shakspeare.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *shoe* him himself. *Shakspeare.*

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Tell your master that the horses want *shoeing*. *Swift.*

2. To cover at the bottom.

The wheel compos'd of crickets bones,
And daintily made for the nonce,
For fear of rattling on the stones,
With thistle down they *shod* it. *Drayton.*

SHOE'BOY. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans shoes.

If I employ a *shoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience? *Swift.*

SHOEING-HORN. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *horn*.]

1. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a narrow shoe.

2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing used as a medium: in contempt.

Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like whifflers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*. *Spectator.*

I have been an arrant *shoeing-horn* for above these twenty years. I served my mistress in that capacity above five of the number before she was shod. Though she had many who made their applications to her, I always thought myself the best shoe in her shop. *Spectator.*

SHO'EMAKER. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make shoes.

A cobler or *shoemaker* may find some little fault with the latchet of a shoe that an Apelles had painted, when the whole figure is such as none but an Apelles could paint. *Watts.*

SHO'ETYE. *n. s.* [*shoe* and *tye*.] The riband with which women tie their shoes.

Madam, I do, as is my duty,
Honour the shadow of your *shoetye*. *Hudibras.*

SHOG. *n. s.* [from *shock*.] Violent concussion.

Another's diving bow he did adore,
Which, with a *shog*, casts all the hair before. *Dryden.*

He will rather have the primitive man to be produced in a kind of digesting balneum, where all the heavier lees may subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent *shogs* that would ruffle and break all the little stamina of the embryon. *Bentley.*

To SHOG. *v. a.* To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.

After it is washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, the which they softly *shog* to and fro in the water, until the earthy substance be fitted away. *Carew.*

SHONE. The preterit of *shine*.

All his father in him *shone*. *Milton.*

SHOOK. The preterit, and in poetry participle passive, of *shake*.

Taxallan, *shook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,
Has, to resist his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT. *v. a.* preterit *I shot*; participle *shot* or *shotten*. [ꝑceotan, Saxon.]

1. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence.

Light
Shoots far into the bosom of dim night
A glimmering dawn. *Milton.*

2. To discharge as from a bow or gun.

I owe you much, and, like a witless youth,
That which I owe is lost; but if you please
To *shoot* an arrow that self way
Which you did *shoot* the first, I do not doubt
To find both. *Shakspeare.*

This murtherous shaft that 's *shot*
Hath not yet lighted; and our safest way
Is to avoid the aim. *Shakspeare.*

A pomp of winning graces waited still,
And from about her *shot* darts of desire
Into all eyes to wish her still in sight. *Milton.*

3. To let off: used of the instrument.

The men *shoot* strong shoots with their bows. *Abbot.*

The two ends of a bow *shot* off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*

Men who know not hearts should make examples;
Which, like a warning-piece, must be *shot* off,
To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryden.*

4. To strike with any thing shot.

Not an hand shall touch the mount, but he shall be stoned or *shot* through. *Exodus.*

5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.

None of the trees exalt themselves, neither *shoot* up their top among the thick boughs. *Ezekiel.*

A grain of mustard groweth up and *shooteth* out great branches. *Mark.*

Tell like a tall old oak, how learning *shoots*
To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots. *Denham.*

6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth.

That gently warms
The universe, and to each inward part
With gentle penetration, though unseen,
Shoots invisible virtue ev'n to the deep. *Milton.*

Ye who pluck the flow'rs,
Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting. *Dryd.*

The last had a star upon its breast, which *shot* forth pointed beams of a peculiar lustre. *Addis.*

Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
Th' infuriate hill forth *shoots* the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

7. To push suddenly. So we say, to *shoot* a bolt or lock.

I have laughed sometimes when I have reflected on those men who have *shot* themselves into the world; some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause; and some hissed off, quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*

The liquid air his moving pinions wound,
And in the moment *shoot* him on the ground. *Dryden.*

8. To push forward.

They that see me *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. *Psalms.*

9. To fit to each other by planing: a workman's term.

Straight lines in joiners language are called a joint; that is, two pieces of wood that are *shot*, that is, planed, or else pared with a paring chisel. *Moxon.*

10. To pass through with swiftness.

Thus having said, she sinks beneath the ground
With furious haste, and *shoots* the Stygian sound. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of shooting, or emitting a missile weapon.

The archers have sorely grieved him, and *shot* at him. *Genesis.*

When he has *shot* his best, he is sure that none ever did *shoot* better. *Temple.*

A shining harvest either host displays,
And *shoots* against the sun with equal rays. *Dryd.*

When you *shoot*, and shut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the other friendly aid,
Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

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2. To germinate; to increase in vegetable growth.

Such trees as love the sun do not willingly descend far into the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that *shoot* up much. *Bacon.*

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*

The tree at once both upward *shoots*,
And just as much grows downward to the roots.
Cleaveland.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees.
Dryden.

Nor will the wither'd stock be green again,
But the wild olive *shoots*, and shades the ungrateful plain. *Dryden.*

New creatures rise,
A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
Till *shooting* out with legs, and imp'd with wings.
Dryden.

The corn laid up by ants would *shoot* under ground, if they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will produce nothing. *Addison.*

A wild where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous *shoot*,
Or garden tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*

3. To form itself into any shape, by emissions from a radical particle.

If the menstruum be overcharged, metals will *shoot* into crystals. *Bacon.*

Although exhaled, and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and *shoot* into glacious bodies. *Brown.*

That rude mass will *shoot* itself into several forms, till it make an habitable world: the steady hand of providence being the invisible guide of all its motions. *Burnet.*

Expressed juices of plants, boiled into the consistence of a syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will *shoot* upon the sides of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To be emitted.

There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky,
Which on the winged lightning seem'd to fly.
Dryden.

Tell them that the rays of light *shoot* from the sun to our earth at the rate of one hundred and eighty thousand miles in the second of a minute, they stand aghast at such talk. *Watts.*

The grand etherial bow
Shoots up immense. *Thomson.*

5. To protuberate; to jet out,

The land did *shoot* out with a very great promontory, bending that way. *Abbot.*

This valley of the Tirol lies inclosed on all sides by the Alps, though its dominions *shoot* out into several branches among the breaks of the mountains. *Addison.*

6. To pass as an arrow.

Thy words *shoot* thro' my heart,
Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love.
Addison.

7. To become any thing by sudden growth.

Materials dark and crude,
Of spiritous fiery spume, till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they *shoot* forth
So beauteous, opening to the ambient light.
Milton.

Let me but live to shadow this young plant
From blites and storms: he 'll soon *shoot* up a hero. *Dryden.*

8. To move swiftly along.

A *shooting* star in autumn thwarts the night.
Milton.

Where Tigris at the foot of Paradise
Into a gulph *shot* under ground, till part
Rose up a fountain by the tree of life. *Milton.*

At first she flutters, but at length she springs
To smoother flight, and *shoots* upon her wings.
Dryden.

The broken air loud whistling as she flies,
She stops and listens, and *shoots* forth again,
And guides her pinions by her young ones cries.
Dryden.

Heav'n's imperious queen *shot* down from high;
At her approach the brazen hinges fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

She downward glides,
Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *shoots* beneath the tides. *Gay.*

Where the mob gathers, swiftly *shoot* along,
Nor idly mingle in the noisy throng. *Gay.*

Not half so swiftly *shoots* along in air
The gliding lightning. *Pope.*

9. To feel a quick glancing pain.

SHOOT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance.

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*, insomuch as the arrow hath pierced a steel target two inches thick; but the arrow, if headed with wood, hath been known to pierce through a piece of wood of eight inches thick. *Bacon.*

2. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike, with a missive weapon discharged by any instrument.

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will scare the herd, and so my *shoot* is lost.
Shakspeare.

But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,
And shooting well is then accounted ill.
Thus will I save my credit in the *shoot*;
Not wounding, pity would not let me do 't.
Shakspeare.

As a country-fellow was making a *shoot* at a pigeon, he trod upon a snake that bit him.
L'Estrange.

3. [*scheuten*, Dut.] Branches issuing from the main stock.

They will not come just on the tops where they were cut, but out of those *shoots* which were water-boughs. *Bacon.*

I saw them under a green mantling vine,
Plucking ripe clusters from the tender *shoots*.
Milton.

Prune off superfluous branches, and *shoots* of this second spring; but expose not the fruit without leaves sufficient. *Evelyn.*

The hook she bore
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,
To decent form the lawless *shoots* to bring,
And teach th' obedient branches where to spring.
Pope.

Now, should my praises owe their truth
To beauty, dress, or paint, or youth,
'T were grafting on an annual stock
That must our expectations mock;
And, making one luxuriant *shoot*,
Die the next year for want of root. *Swift.*

Pride push'd forth buds at ev'ry branching *shoot*,
And virtue shrunk almost beneath the root.
Harte.

SHOO'TER. *n. s.* [from *shoot*.] One that shoots; an archer; a gunner.

The *shooter* ewe, the broad-leav'd sycamore.
Fairfax.

We are *shooters* both, and thou dost deign
To enter combat with us, and contest
With thine own clay. *Herbert.*

The king with gifts a vessel stores;
And next, to reconcile the *shooter* God,
Within her hollow sides the sacrifice he stow'd.
Dryden.

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SHOP. *n. s.* [rceop, Saxon, a magazine; *eschoppe*, Fr. *shopa*, low Lat. *Ainsw.*]

1. A place where any thing is sold.

Our windows are broke down,
And we for fear compell'd to shut our *shops*.
Shakspeare.

In his needy *shop* a tortoise hung,
An alligator stuft, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes; and about his shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakspeare.*

Scarce any sold in *shops* could be relied on as faithfully prepared. *Boyle.*

His *shop* is his element, and he cannot with any enjoyment of himself live out of it. *South.*

What a strange thing is it, that a little health, or the poor business of a *shop*, should keep us so senseless of these great things that are coming so fast upon us! *Law.*

2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.

Your most grave belly thus answer'd:
True is it, my incorporate friends,
That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon; and fit it is,
Because I am the storehouse and the *shop*
Of the whole body. *Shakspeare.*

We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made by them; and *shops* for such as are not brought into vulgar use. *Bacon.*

SHO'PBOARD. *n. s.* [*shop* and *board.*] Bench on which any work is done.

That beastly rabble, that came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And stalls, and *shopboards*, in vast swarms,
With new-chalk'd bills, and rusty arms. *Hudibr.*

It dwells not in shops or workhouses; nor till the late age was it ever known that any one served seven years to a smith or a taylor, that he should commence doctor or divine from the *shopboard* or the anvil; or from whistling to a team come to preach to a congregation. *South.*

SHO'PBOOK. *n. s.* [*shop* and *book.*] Book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

They that have wholly neglected the exercise of their understandings, will be as unfit for it as one unpractised in figures to cast up a *shopbook*. *Locke.*

SHO'PKEEPER. *n. s.* [*shop* and *keep.*] A trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant, who only deals by wholesale.

Nothing is more common than to hear a *shopkeeper* desiring his neighbour to have the goodness to tell him what is a clock. *Addison.*

SHO'PMAN. *n. s.* [*shop* and *man.*] A petty trader.

Garth, gen'rous as his muse, prescribes and gives;
The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives.
Dryden.

SHORE. The preterit of *shear.*

I 'm glad thy father's dead:
Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
Shore his old thread in twain. *Shakspeare.*

SHORE. *n. s.* [rcope, Saxon.]

1. The coast of the sea.

Sea cover'd sea;
Sea without *shore*. *Milton.*

2. The bank of a river. A licentious use.

Beside the fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile,
Upon a sunny bank outstretched lay,
In monstrous length, a mighty crocodile. *Spenser.*

3. A drain: properly *sewer.*

4. [*schooren*, Dutch, to prop.] The support of a building; a buttress.

When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby a coast of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop to support a building. *Watts.*

To SHORE. *v. a.* [*schooren*, Dutch.]

1. To prop: to support.

They undermined the wall, and, as they wrought, *shored* it up with timber. *Knolles.*

He did not much strengthen his own subsistence in court, but stood there on his own feet, for the most of his allies rather leaned upon him than *shored* him up. *Wotton.*

There was also made a *shoring* or under-propping act for the benevolence; to make the sums which any person had agreed to pay leviable by course of law. *Bacon.*

2. To set on shore. Not in use.

I will bring these two blinds ones aboard him; if he think it fit to *shore* them again, let him call me rogue. *Shakspeare.*

SHO'RELESS. *adj.* [from *shore.*] Having no coast.

This ocean of felicity is so *shoreless* and bottomless, that all the saints and angels cannot exhaust it. *Boyle.*

SHO'RELING. *n. s.* [from *shear*, *shore.*] The felt or skin of a sheep shorn.

SHORN. The participle passive of *shear*: with *of.*

So rose the Danite strong,
Shorn of his strength. *Milton.*

Vile shrubs are *shorn* for browze: the tow'ring height
Of unctuous trees are torches for the night.
Dryden.

He plunging downward shot his radiant head;
Dispell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;
Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal sight. *Dryd.*

SHORT. *adj.* [rceopt, Saxon.]

1. Not long; commonly not long enough.

Weak though I am of limb, and *short* of sight,
Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,
I 'll do what Mead and Cheselden advise,
To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes.
Pope.

2. Not long in space or extent.

This less voluble earth,
By *shorter* flight to the east, had left him there.
Milton.

Though *short* my stature, yet my name extends
To heav'n itself, and earth's remotest ends.
Pope.

3. Not long in time or duration.

They change the night into day: the light is *short*, because of darkness. *Job.*

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st
Live well; how long or *short* permit to heav'n.
Milton.

Short were her marriage joys: for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryd.*

4. Repeated by quick iterations.

Her breath, then *short*, seem'd loth from home to pass,
Which more it mov'd the more it sweeter was.
Sidney.

Thy breath comes *short*, thy darted eyes are fixt
On me for aid, as if thou wert pursu'd. *Dryd.*

My breath grew *short*, my beating heart sprung upward,
And leap'd and bounded in my heaving bosom.
Smith.

5. Not adequate; not equal: with *of* before the thing with which the comparison is made.

Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks *short of* his mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens. *Sidney.*

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Some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth unto those of Smyrna. *Sandys.*

The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than *short of* your expectation. *Sandys.*

I know them not; and therefore am I *short*
Of knowing what I ought. *Milton.*

To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
All human thoughts come *short*, supreme of things! *Milton.*

O glorious trial of exceeding love,
Engaging me to emulate! but *short*
Of thy perfection, how shall I attain! *Milton.*

To place her in Olympus' top a guest,
Among th' immortals, who with nectar feast;
That poor would seem, that entertainment *short*
Of the true splendor of her present court. *Waller.*

We err, and come *short of* science, because we are so frequently misled by the evil conduct of our imaginations. *Glanville.*

As in many things the knowledge of philosophers was *short of* the truth, so almost in all things their practice fell *short of* their knowledge: the principles by which they walked were as much below those by which they judged, as their feet were below their head. *South.*

He wills not death should terminate their strife;
And wounds, if wounds ensue, be *short of* life. *Dryden.*

Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity, and falls *short of* him in nothing but simplicity and propriety of style. *Pope.*

Defect in our behaviour, coming *short of* the utmost gracefulness, often escapes our observation. *Locke.*

If speculative maxims have not an actual universal assent from all mankind, practical principles come *short of* an universal reception. *Locke.*

The people fall *short of* those who border upon them in strength of understanding. *Addison.*

A neutral indifference falls *short of* that obligation they lie under, who have taken such oaths. *Addison.*

When I made these, an artist undertook to imitate it; but, using another way of polishing them, he fell much *short of* what I had attained to, as I afterwards understood. *Newton.*

It is not credible that the Phœnicians, who had established colonies in the Persian gulph, stopt *short*, without pushing their trade to the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

Doing is expressly commanded, and no happiness allowed to any thing *short of* it. *South.*

The signification of words will be allowed to fall much *short of* the knowledge of things. *Baker.*

6. Defective; imperfect; not attaining the end; not reaching the intended point.

Since higher I fall *short*, on him who next
Provokes my envy. *Milton.*

That great wit has fallen *short* in his account. *More.*

Where reason came *short*, revelation discovered on which side the truth lay. *Locke.*

Men express their universal ideas by signs; a faculty which beasts come *short* in. *Locke.*

7. Not far distant in time.

He commanded those, who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *short* day. *Clarendon.*

8. Scanty; wanting.

The English were inferior in number, and grew *short* in their provisions. *Hayward.*

They, *short of* succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war. *Dryd.*

9. Not fetching a compass.

So soon as ever they were gotten out of the hearing of the cock, the lion turned *short* upon him, and tore him to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

He seiz'd the helm; his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd *short* upon the shelves, and madly steer'd. *Dryden.*

For, turning *short*, he struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight. *Dryd.*

10. Not going so far as was intended.

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops *short*. *Dryden.*

11. Defective as to quantity.

When the fleece is shorn,
Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear,
Short of their wool, and naked from the sheer. *Dryden.*

12. Narrow; contracted.

Men of wit and parts, but of *short* thoughts and little meditation, are apt to distrust every thing for a fancy. *Burnet.*

They, since their own *short* understandings reach
No farther than the present, think ev'n the wise
Like them disclose the secrets of their breasts. *Rowe.*

13. Brittle; friable.

His flesh is not firm, but *short* and tasteless. *Walton.*

Marl from Derbyshire was very fat, though it had so great a quantity of sand, that it was so *short*, that, when wet, you could not work it into a ball, or make it hold together. *Mortimer.*

14. Not bending.

The lance broke *short*; the beast then bellow'd loud,
And his strong neck to a new onset bow'd. *Dryd.*

SHORT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A summary account.

The *short* and long is, our play is preferr'd. *Shakspeare.*

In *short*, she makes a man of him at sixteen, and a boy all his life after. *L'Estrange.*

Repentance is, in *short*, nothing but a turning from sin to God; the casting off all our former evils, and, instead thereof, constantly practising all those christian duties which God requireth of us. *Duty of Man.*

If he meet with no reply, you may conclude that I trust to the goodness of my cause: the *short* on 't is, 't is indifferent to your humble servant whatever your party says. *Dryden.*

From Medway's pleasing stream
To Severn's roar be thine:
In *short*, restore my love, and share my kingdom. *Dryden.*

The proprieties and delicacies of the English are known to few: 't is impossible even for a good wit to understand and practise them, without the help of a liberal education and long reading; in *short*, without wearing off the rust which he contracted while he was laying in a stock of learning. *Dryden.*

The *short* is, to speak all in a word, the possibility of being found in a salvable state cannot be sufficiently secured, without a possibility of always persevering in it. *Norris.*

To see whole bodies of men breaking a constitution; in *short*, to be encompassed with the greatest dangers from without, to be torn by many virulent factions within, then to be secure and senseless, are the most likely symptoms, in a state, of sickness unto death. *Swift.*

SHORT. *adv.* [It is, I think, only used in composition.] Not long.

Beauty and youth,
And sprightly hope, and *short*-enduring joy. *Dryden.*

One strange draught prescribed by Hippocrates for a *short*-breathed man, is half a gallon of hydromel, with a little vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

To SHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [from *short*.]

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1. To make short, either in time or space.

Because they see it is not fit or possible that churches should frame thanksgivings answerable to each petition, they *shorten* somewhat the reins of their censure. *Hooker.*

Would you have been so brief with him, he would
Have been so brief with you to *shorten* you,
For taking so the head, the whole head's length. *Shakspeare.*

To *shorten* its ways to knowledge, and make each perception more comprehensive, it binds them into bundles. *Locke.*

None shall dare
With *shorten'd* sword to stab in closer war,
But in fair combat. *Dryden.*

War, and luxury's more direful rage,
Thy crimes have brought, to *shorten* mortal breath,
With all the num'rous family of death. *Dryden.*

Whatever *shortens* the fibres, by insinuating themselves into their parts, as water in a rope, contracts. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contract; to abbreviate.

We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art,
Whilst our two souls
Perceiv'd no passing time, as if a part
Our love had been of still eternity. *Suckling.*

3. To confine; to hinder from progression.

The Irish dwell altogether by their septs, so as they may conspire what they will; whereas if there were English placed among them, they should not be able to stir but that it should be known, and they *shortened* according to their demerits. *Spenser.*

To be known, *shortens* my laid intent;
My boon I make it, that you know me not. *Shakspeare.*

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain, and can only see what is forbidden me to reach. *Dryden.*

4. To lop.

Dishonest with lopt arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and *shorten'd* of his ears. *Dryden.*

SHO'RTHAND. *n. s.* [*short* and *hand.*] A method of writing in compendious characters.

Your follies and debauches change
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot score them on the stage;
Unless each vice in *shorthand* they indite,
Ev'n as notcht 'prentices whole sermons write. *Dryden.*

Boys have but little use of *shorthand*, and should by no means practise it, till they can write perfectly well. *Locke.*

In *shorthand* skill'd, where little marks comprise
Whole words, a sentence in a letter lies. *Creech.*

As the language of the face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive: no laconism can reach it: 't is the *shorthand* of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier.*

SHO'RTLIVED. *adj.* [*short* and *live.*] Not living or lasting long.

Unhappy parent of a *shortliv'd* son!
Why loads he this embitter'd life with shame? *Dryden.*

The joyful *shortliv'd* news soon spread around,
Took the same train. *Dryden.*

Some vices promise a great deal of pleasure in the commission; but then, at best, it is but *shortlived* and transient, a sudden flash presently extinguished. *Calamy.*

The frequent alterations in publick proceedings, the variety of *shortlived* favourites that prevailed in their several turns under the government of her successors, have broken us into these unhappy distinctions. *Addison.*

A piercing torment that *shortlived* pleasure of yours must bring upon me, from whom you never received offence. *Addison.*

All those graces
The common fate of mortal charms may find;
Content our *shortliv'd* praises to engage,
The joy and wonder of a single age. *Addison.*

Admiration is a *shortlived* passion, that immediately decays upon growing familiar with its object, unless it be still fed with fresh discoveries. *Addison.*

Then palaces shall rise; the joyful son
Shall finish what his *shortliv'd* sire begun. *Pope.*

SHO'RTLY. *adv.* [from *short.*]

1. Quickly; soon; in a little time. It is commonly used relatively of future time, but *Clarendon* seems to use it absolutely.

I must leave thee, love, and *shortly* too. *Shaks.*

Thou art no friend to God, or to the king:
Open the gates, or I 'll shut thee out *shortly*. *Shakspeare.*

The armies came *shortly* in view of each other. *Clarendon.*

The time will *shortly* come, wherein you shall more rejoice for that little you have expended for the benefit of others, than in that which by so long toil you shall have saved. *Calamy.*

He celebrates the anniversary of his father's funeral, and *shortly* after arrives at Cumæ. *Dryden.*

Ev'n he, whose soul now melts in mournful lays,
Shall *shortly* want the gen'rous tear he pays. *Pope.*

2. In a few words; briefly.

I could express them more *shortly* this way than in prose, and much of the force as well as grace of argument depends on their conciseness. *Pope.*

SHO'RTNESS. *n. s.* [from *short.*]

1. The quality of being short, either in time or space.

I 'll make a journey twice as far, t' enjoy
A second night of such sweet *shortness*, which
Was mine in Britain. *Shakspeare.*

They move strongest in a right line, which is caused by the *shortness* of the distance. *Bacon.*

I will not trouble my readers with the *shortness* of the time in which I writ it. *Dryden.*

May they not justly to our climes upbraid
Shortness of night, and penury of shade? *Prior.*

Think upon the vanity and *shortness* of human life, and let death and eternity be often in your minds. *Law.*

2. Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.

The necessity of *shortness* causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to comprise much matter in few words. *Hooker.*

Sir, pardon me in what I have to say,
Your plainness and your *shortness* please me well. *Shakspeare.*

The prayers of the church will be very fit, as being most easy for their memories, by reason of their *shortness*, and yet containing a great deal of matter. *Duty of Man.*

3. Want of reach; want of capacity.

Whatsoever is above these proceedeth of *shortness* of memory, or of want of a stayed attention. *Bacon.*

4. Deficience; imperfection.

Another account of the *shortness* of our reason, and easiness of deception, is the forwardness of our understanding's assent to slightly examined conclusions. *Glanville.*

From the instances I had given of human ig-

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norance, to our *shortness* in most things else, it is an easy inference. *Glanville.*

It may easily be conceived, by any that can allow for the lameness and *shortness* of translations out of languages and manners of writing differing from ours. *Temple.*

SHORTRI'BS. *n. s.* [*short* and *ribs.*] The bastard ribs; the ribs below the sternum.

A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right side, slanting by his *shortribs* under the muscles. *Wiseman.*

SHORTSI'GHTED. *adj.* [*short* and *sight.*]

1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to see far.

Shortsighted men see remote objects best in old age; therefore they are accounted to have the most lasting eyes. *Newton.*

2. Unable by intellectual sight to see far.

The foolish and *shortsighted* die with fear
That they go nowhere, or they know not where. *Denham.*

Other propositions were designed for snares to the *shortsighted* and credulous. *L'Estrange.*

SHORTSI'GHTEDNESS. *n. s.* [*short* and *sight.*]

1. Defect of sight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.

2. Defect of intellectual sight.

Cunning is a kind of *shortsightedness*, that discovers the minutest objects which are near at hand, but is not able to discern things at a distance. *Addison.*

SHORTWA'ISTED. *adj.* [*short* and *waist.*] Having a short body.

Ducklegg'd, *shortwaisted;* such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tip-toes for a kiss. *Dryd.*

SHORTWI'NDED. *adj.* [*short* and *wind.*] Shortbreathed; asthmatick; pursive; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

Sure he means brevity in breath; *shortwinded.* *Shakspeare.*

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe *shortwinded* accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in strands afar. *Shakspeare.*

With this the Mede *shortwinded* old men eases,
And cures the lungs unsavory diseases. *May.*

SHORTWI'NGED. *adj.* [*short* and *wing.*] Having short wings. Hawks are divided into long and short winged.

Shortwing'd, unfit himself to fly,
His fear foretold foul weather. *Dryden.*

SHO'RY. *adj.* [from *shore.*] Lying near the coast.

There is commonly a declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel and these *shory* parts are generally but some fathoms deep. *Burnet.*

SHOT. The pret. and part. pass. of *shoot.*

On the other side a pleasant grove
Was *shot* up high, full of the stately tree
That dedicated is to Olympick Jove. *F. Queen.*

Their tongue is as an arrow *shot* out, it speaketh deceit. *Jeremiah.*

The fortifier of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodiousness afforded by the ground, and *shot* rather at a safe preserving the harbour from sudden attempts of little fleets, than to withstand any great navy. *Carew.*

He ones thought to crop the flow'r,
New *shot* up from a vernal show'r. *Milton.*

From before her vanish'd night,
Shot through with orient beams. *Milton.*

Sometimes they *shot* out in length, like rivers; and sometimes they flew into remote countries in colonies. *Burnet.*

The same metal is naturally *shot* into quite different figures, as quite different kinds of them are of the same figure. *Woodward.*

He, prone on ocean in a moment flung,
Stretch'd wide his eager arms, and *shot* the seas along. *Pope.*

SHOT. *n. s.* [*schot*, Dutch; from *shoot.*]

1. The act of shooting.

A *shot* unheard gave me a wound unseen. *Sidney.*

Proud death!
What feast is tow'rd in thy infernal cell,
That thou so many princes at a *shot*
So bloodily hast struck? *Shakspeare.*

He caused twenty *shot* of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*

2. The missile weapon emitted by any instrument.

I shall here abide the hourly *shot*
Of angry eyes. *Shakspeare.*

At this booty they were joyful, for that they were supplied thereby with good store of powder and *shot.* *Hayward*

Above one thousand great *shot* were spent upon the walls, without any damage to the garrison. *Clarendon.*

Impatient to revenge the fatal *shot*,
His right hand doubly to his left succeeds. *Dryd.*

3. The flight of a missile weapon.

She sat over against him, a good way off, as it were a bow *shot.* *Genesis.*

4. [*escot*, French.] A sum charged; a reckoning.

A man is never welcome to a place, till some certain *shot* be paid, and the hostess say welcome. *Shakspeare.*

As the fund of our pleasure, let each pay his *shot;*
Far hence be the sad, the lewd fop, and the sot. *Ben Jonson.*

Shepherd, leave decoying,
Pipes are sweet a summer's day;
But, a little after toying,
Women have the *shot* to pay. *Dryden.*

He touch'd the pence when others touch'd the pot;
The hand that sign'd the mortgage paid the *shot.* *Swift.*

SHOTE. *n. s.* [ꝼceoꝛa, Saxon; *trutta minor*, Latin.] A fish.

The *shote*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwal, in shape and colour resembleth the trout; howbeit in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him. *Carew.*

SHO'TFREE. *adj.* [*shot* and *free.*]

1. Clear of the reckoning.

Though I could 'scape *shotfree* at London, I fear the shot here: here 's no scoring but upon the pate. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not to be hurt by shot.

3. Unpunished.

SHO'TTEN. *adj.* [from *shoot.*]

1. Having ejected the spawn.

Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if good manhood be not forgot upon the earth, then am I a *shotten* herring. *Shakspeare.*

Ask for what price thy venal tongue was sold!
Touch wither'd truffles, ropy wine, a dish
Of *shotten* herrings, or stale stinking fish. *Dryd.*

2. Curdled by keeping too long.

To SHOVE. *v.a.* [ꝼcuꝼan, Saxon; *schuyven*, Dutch.]

1. To push by main strength.

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The hand could pluck her back, that *shov'd* her on. *Shakspeare.*

In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offence's gilded hand may *shove* by justice;
And oft the wicked prize itself
Buys out the law. *Shakspeare.*

I sent your grace
The parcels and particulars of our grief,
The which hath been with scorn *shov'd* from the court. *Shakspeare.*

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to scramble at the shearer's feast,
And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest. *Milt.*

There the British Neptune stood,
Beneath them to submit th' officious flood,
And with his trident *shov'd* them off the sand. *Dryden.*

Shoving back this earth on which I sit,
I 'll mount. *Dryden.*

A strong man was going to *shove* down St. Paul's cupola. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To drive by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water; as, he *shoved* his boat.

3. To push; to rush against.

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow servants to get near his mistress, when money was a-paying or receiving. *Arbuthnot.*

Behold a rev'rend sire
Crawl through the streets, *shov'd* on or rudely press'd
By his own sons. *Pope.*

You 've play'd and lov'd, and eat and drank your fill;
Walk sober off, before a sprightlier age
Come titt'ring on, and *shove* you from the stage. *Pope.*

Make nature still encroach upon his plan,
And *shove* him off as far as e'er we can. *Pope.*

Eager to express your love,
You ne'er consider whom you *shove*,
But rudely press before a duke. *Swift.*

To SHOVE. *v. n.*

1. To push forward before one.

The seamen towed, and I *shoved*, till we arrived within forty yards of the shore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

He grasp'd the oar,
Receiv'd his guests aboard, and *shov'd* from shore. *Garth.*

SHOVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of shoving; a push.

I was forced to swim behind, and push the boat forward with one of my hands; and, the tide favouring me, I could feel the ground: I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SHO'VEL. *n. s.* [ꝑcoꝑl, Saxon; *schoeffel*, Dutch.] An instrument consisting of a long handle and broad blade with raised edges.

A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, *shovel*, and spade. *Tusser.*

The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw Malta into the sea, might be performed at an easier rate than by the *shovels* of his Janizaries. *Glanville.*

To SHO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw or heap with a shovel.

I thought
To die upon the bed my father died,
To lie close by his honest bones; but now
Some hangman must put on my shroud, and lay me
Where no priest *shovels* in dust. *Shakspeare.*

2. To gather in great quantities.

Ducks *shovel* them up as they swim along the waters; but divers insects also devour them. *Derham.*

SHO'VELBOARD. *n. s.* [*shovel* and *board.*] A long board on which they play by sliding metal pieces at a mark.

So have I seen, in hall of lord,
A weak arm throw on a long *shovelboard*;
He barely lays his piece. *Dryden.*

SHO'VELLER, or *shovelard. n. s.* [from *shovel*; *platea.*] A bird.

Shoveller, or spoon-bill: the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew.*

Pewets, gulls, and *shovellers*, feed upon flesh, and yet are good meat. *Bacon.*

This formation of the wizzon is not peculiar to the swan, but common unto the platea, or *shovelard*, a bird of no musical throat. *Brown.*

SHOUGH. *n. s.* [for *shock.*] A species of shaggy dog; a shock.

In the catalogue ye be for men,
As hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves, are 'clep'd
All by the name of dogs. *Shakspeare.*

SHOULD. *v. n.* [*scude*, Dutch; ꝑceolban, Saxon.]

1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb used in the conjunctive mood, of which the signification is not easily fixed.

2. *I* SHOULD *go.* It is my business or duty to go.

3. *If I* SHOULD *go.* If it happens that I go.

4. *Thou* SHOULDST *go.* Thou oughtest to go.

5. *If thou* SHOULDST *go.* If it happens that thou goest.

6. The same significations are found in all the other persons singular and plural.

Let not a desperate action more engage you
Than safety *should*. *Ben Jonson.*

Some praises come of good wishes and respects, when, by telling men what they are, they represent to them what they *should* be. *Bacon.*

To do thee honour I will shed their blood,
Which the just laws, if I were faultless, *should*,
Waller.

So subjects love just kings, or so they *should*. *Dryden.*

7. SHOULD *be.* A proverbial phrase of slight contempt or irony.

I conclude, that things are not as they *should be*. *Swift.*

The girls look upon their father as a clown, and the boys think their mother no better than she *should be*. *Addison.*

8. There is another signification now little in use, in which *should* has scarcely any distinct or explicable meaning. *It should be* differs in this sense very little from *it is.*

There is a fabulous narration, that in the northern countries there *should be* an herb that groweth in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass. *Bacon.*

SHO'ULDER. *n. s.* [ꝑculdꝛe, Sax. *scholder*, Dutch.]

1. The joint which connects the arm to the body.

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I have seen better faces in my time,
Than stand on any *shoulder* that I see
Before me. *Shakspeare.*

It is a fine thing to be carried on men's *shoulders*; but give God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich fool upon thy *shoulders*, as those poor men do. *Taylor.*

The head of the *shoulder*-bone, being round, is inserted into so shallow a cavity in the scapula, that, were there no other guards for it, it would be thrust out upon every occasion. *Wiseman.*

2. The upper joint of the fore leg of edible animals.

We must have a *shoulder* of mutton for a property. *Shakspeare.*

He took occasion, from a *shoulder* of mutton, to cry up the plenty of England. *Addison.*

3. The upper part of the back.

Emily dress'd herself in rich array;
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her *shoulders* fell her length of hair.
Dryden.

4. The shoulders are used as emblems of strength, or the act of supporting.

Ev'n as thou wilt, sweet Warwick, let it be;
For on thy *shoulders* do I build my seat. *Shakſp.*

The king has cur'd me; and from these *shoulders*,
These ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken
A load would sink a navy. *Shakspeare.*

5. A rising part; a prominence. A term among artificers.

When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin must have a *shoulder* to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the *shoulder* slip not through the hole as well as the shank. *Moxon.*

To SHO'ULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To push with insolence and violence.

The rolling billows beat the ragged shore,
As they the earth would *shoulder* from her seat.
Fairy Queen.

Dudman, a well-known foreland to most sailors, here *shoulders* out the ocean, to shape the same a large bosom between itself. *Carew.*

You debase yourself,
To think of mixing with th' ignoble herd:
What, shall the people know their god-like prince
Headed a rabble, and profan'd his person,
Shoulder'd with filth? *Dryden.*

So vast the navy now at anchor rides,
That underneath it the press'd waters fail,
And, with its weight, it *shoulders* off the tides.
Dryden.

Around her numberless the rabble flow'd,
Should'ring each other, crowding for a view.
Rowe.

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend
The wretch who living sav'd a candle's end;
Should'ring God's altar a vile image stands,
Belies his features, nay extends his hands. *Pope.*

2. To put upon the shoulder.

Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ships finds little more credit than that of the giants *shouldering* mountains. *Glanville.*

SHO'ULDERBELT. *n. s.* [*shoulder* and *belt*.] A belt that comes across the shoulder.

Thou hast an ulcer that no leech can heal,
Though thy broad *shoulderbelt* the wound conceal. *Dryden.*

SHO'ULDERBLADE. *n. s.* The scapula; the blade bone to which the arm is connected.

If I have lifted up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my *shoulderblade*, and mine arm be broken from the bone. *Job.*

SHO'ULDERCLAPPER. *n. s.* [*shoulder* and *clap*.] One who affects familiarity, or one that mischiefs privily.

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough;
A back friend, a *shoulderclapper*, one that commands
The passages of alleys. *Shakspeare.*

SHO'ULDERSHOTTEN. *adj.* [*shoulder* and *shot*.] Strained in the shoulder.

His horse waid in the back, and *shoulder-shotten*. *Shakspeare.*

SHO'ULDERSLIP. *n. s.* [*shoulder* and *slip*.] Dislocation of the shoulder.

The horse will take so much care of himself, as to come off with only a strain or a *shoulder-slip*. *Swift.*

To SHOUT. *v. n.* [a word of which no etymology is known.] To cry in triumph or exhortation.

They *shouted* thrice: what was the last cry for? *Shakspeare.*

Shout unto God with the voice of triumph.
Psalms.

It is not the voice of them that *shout* for mastery. *Exodus.*

The *shouting* for thy summer fruits and harvest is fallen. *Isaiah.*

He storms and *shouts*; but flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow:
They miss, or sweep but common souls away:
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay. *Waller.*

There had been nothing but howlings and *shoutings* of poor naked men, belabouring one another with snagged sticks. *More.*

All, clad in skins of beasts, the jav'lin bear;
And shrieks and *shoutings* rend the suff'ring air. *Dryden.*

What hinders you to take the man you love?
The people will be glad, the soldiers *shout*;
And Bertran, though repining, will be aw'd.
Dryden.

SHOUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

Thanks, gentle citizens:
This general applause, and chearful *shout*,
Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard.
Shakspeare.

The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great *shout* in derision. *Knolles.*

Then he might have died of all admir'd,
And his triumphant soul with *shouts* expir'd.
Dryden.

SHO'UTER. *n. s.* [from *shout*.] He who shouts.

A peal of loud applause rang out,
And thinn'd the air, till even the birds fell down
Upon the *shouters* heads. *Dryden.*

To SHOW. *v. a.* pret. *showed* and *shown*; part. pass. *shown*. [reeapan, Sax. *schouwen*, Dutch. This word is frequently written *shew*; but since it is always pronounced, and often written, *show*, which is favoured likewise by the Dutch *schouwen*, I have adjusted the orthography to the pronunciation.]

1. To exhibit to view, as an agent.

If I do feign,
O let me in my present wildness die,
And never live to *shew* th' incredulous world
The noble change that I have purposed. *Shaks.*

Wilt thou *shew* wonders to the dead? Shall the dead arise and praise thee? *Psalms.*

Men should not take a charge upon them that they are not fit for, as if singing, dancing, and *shewing* of tricks, were qualifications for a governor. *L'Estrange.*

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through the ample air, in triumph high,
Shall lead hell captive, maugre hell, and *show*
The pow'rs of darkness bound. *Milton.*

2. To afford to the eye or notice, as a thing containing or exhibiting.

Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise
Magnificence; and what can heav'n *shew* more?
Milton.

A mirrour in one hand collective *shews*,
Varied and multiplied, the groupe of woes.
Savage.

3. To make to see.

Not higher that hill, nor wider, looking round,
Whereon for different cause the tempter set
Our second Adam in the wilderness,
To *shew* him all earth's kingdoms and their glory. *Milton.*

Yet him, God the most high vouchsafes
To call by vision from his father's house,
His kindred and false gods, into a land
Which he will *show* him. *Milton.*

4. To make to perceive.

Th'inclement seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow,
Which now the sky with various face begins
To *shew* us in this mountain, while the winds
Blow moist and keen. *Milton.*

5. To make to know.

Him the Most High,
Rapt in a balmy cloud with winged steeds
Did, as thou saw'st, receive, to walk with God
High in salvation and the climes of bliss,
Exempt from death; to *show* thee what reward
Awaits the good. *Milton.*

A shooting star
In autumn thwarts the night, when vapour fir'd
Impress the air, and *shews* the mariner
From what point of his compass to beware
Impetuous winds. *Milton.*

Know, I am sent
To *show* thee what shall come in future days
To thee and to thy offspring; good with bad
Expect to hear. *Milton.*

6. To give proof of; to prove.

This I urge to *show*
Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milt.*

I 'll to the citadel repair,
And *shew* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

Achates' diligence his duty *shews*. *Dryden.*

7. To publish; make publick; to proclaim.

Ye are a chosen generation, that ye should *shew* forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness. 1 *Peter.*

8. To inform; to teach: with *of*.

I shall no more speak in proverbs, but *shew* you plainly *of* the Father. *John.*

9. To make known.

I raised thee up to *shew* in thee my power.
Exodus.

Nothing wants, but that thy shape,
Like his, and color serpentine, may *show*
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee. *Milton.*

10. To conduct. To *show*, in this sense, is to *show the way*.

She taking him for some cautious city patient, that came for privacy, *shews* him into the dining-room. *Swift.*

11. To offer; to afford.

To him that is afflicted, pity should be *shewed* from his friend. *Job.*

Felix, willing to *shew* the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound. *Acts.*

Thou shalt utterly destroy them; make no covenant with them, nor *shew* mercy unto them. *Deuteronomy.*

12. To explain; to expound.

Forasmuch as knowledge and *shewing* of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same, Daniel let him be called. *Daniel.*

13. To discover: to point out.

Why stand we longer shivering under fears,
That *show* no end but death? *Milton.*

To SHOW. *v. n.*

1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance.

She *shews* a body rather than a life,
A statue than a brother. *Shakspeare.*

Just such she *shows* before a rising storm. *Dry.*

Still on we press; and here renew the carnage,
So great, that in the stream the moon *show'd* purple. *Philips.*

2. To have appearance; to become well or ill.

My lord of York, it better *shew'd* with you,
When that your flock, assembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with rev'rence
Your exposition on the holy text,
Than now to see you here, an iron man,
Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum. *Sh.*

SHOW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A spectacle; something publickly exposed to view for money.

I do not know what she may produce me; but, provided it be a *show*, I shall be very well satisfied. *Addison.*

The dwarf kept the gates of the *show* room.
Arbuthnot.

2. Superficial appearance; not reality.

Mild heav'n
Disapproves that care, though wise in *show*,
That with superfluous burden loads the day. *Milt.*

3. Ostentatious display.

Nor doth his grandeur, and majestick *show*
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,
Allure mine eye. *Milton.*

Stand before her in a golden dream;
Set all the pleasures of the world to *show*,
And in vain joys let her loose spirits flow. *Dryd.*

The radiant sun
Sends from above ten thousand blessings down,
Nor is he set so high for *show* alone. *Granville.*

Never was a charge maintained with such a *show* of gravity, which had a slighter foundation. *Atterbury.*

I envy none their pageantry and *show*,
I envy none the gilding of their woe. *Young.*

4. Object attracting notice.

The city itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world: the houses are most of them painted on the outside, so that they look extremely gay and lively. *Addison.*

5. Publick appearance: contrary to *concealment*.

Jesus, rising from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open *show*, and with ascension bright
Captivity led captive. *Milton.*

6. Semblance; likeness.

When devils will their blackest sins put on,
They do suggest at first with heav'nly *shows*.
Shakspeare.

He through pass'd the midst unmark'd,
In *show* plebeian angel militant. *Milton.*

7. Speciousness; plausibility.

The places of Ezechiel have some *show* in them; for there the Lord commandeth the Levites, which had committed idolatry, to be put from their dignity, and serve in inferior ministries. *Whitgift.*

The kindred of the slain forgive the deed;
But a short exile must for *show* precede. *Dryd.*

8. External appearance.

Shall I say O Zelmane? Alas, your words be

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against it. Shall I say prince Pyrocles? Wretch that I am, your *show* is manifest against it. *Sidney.*

Fierce was the fight on the proud Belgians side,
For honour, which they seldom sought before;
But now they by their own vain boasts were tied,
And forc'd, at least in *show*, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

9. Exhibition to view.

I have a letter from her;
The mirth whereof 's so larded with my matter,
That neither singly can be manifested,
Without the *show* of both. *Shakspeare.*

10. Pomp; magnificent spectacle.

As for triumphs, masks, feasts, and such *shows*, men need not be put in mind of them. *Bacon.*

11. Phantom; not reality.

What you saw was all a fairy *show*;
And all those airy shapes you now behold
Were human bodies once *Dryden.*

12. Representative action.

Florio was so overwhelmed with happiness, that he could not make a reply; but expressed in dumb *show* those sentiments of gratitude that were too big for utterance. *Addison.*

SHO'WBREAD *or* SHE'WBREAD. *n. s.* [*show* and *bread*] Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the priest of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table, which was in the sanctum before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. They served them up hot, and at the same time took away the stale ones, which could not be eaten but by the priest alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincense and salt. *Calmet.*

Set upon the table *showbread* before me. *Exodus.*

SHO'WER. *n. s.* [*scheure*, Dutch.]

1. Rain either moderate or violent.

If the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a *shower* of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for such a shift. *Shaksp.*
The ancient cinnamon was, while it grew, the driest; and in *showers* it prospered worst. *Bacon.*

2. Storm of any thing falling thick.

I 'll set thee in a *shower* of gold, and hail
Rich pearls upon thee. *Shakspeare.*
Give me a storm; if it be love,
Like Danaë in the golden *shower*,
I swim in pleasure. *Carew.*
With *show'rs* of stones he drives them far away;
The scatt'ring dogs around at distance bay. *Pope.*

3. Any very liberal distribution.

He and myself
Have travell'd in the great *shower* of your gifts,
And sweetly felt it. *Shakspeare.*

To SHO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet or drown with rain.

Serve they as a flow'ry verge, to bind
The fluid skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and *show'r* the earth? *Milt.*
The sun more glad impress'd his beams,
Than in fair evening cloud, or humid bow,
When God hath *show'r'd* the earth. *Milton.*

2. To pour down.

These, lull'd by nightingales, embracing slept;
And on their naked limbs the flow'ry roof
Show'r'd roses, which the morn repair'd. *Milt.*

3. To distribute or scatter with great liberality.

After this fair discharge, all civil honours having *showered* on him before, there now fell out occasion to action. *Wotton.*

Cæsar's favour,
That *show'rs* down greatness on his friends, will raise me
To Rome's first honours. *Addison.*

To SHO'WER. *v. n.* To be rainy.

SHO'WERY. *adj.* [from *shower*.] Rainy.

A hilly field, where the stubble is standing, set on fire in the *showery* season, will put forth mushrooms. *Bacon.*

Murranus came from Anxur's *show'ry* height,
With ragged rocks and stony quarries white,
Seated on hills. *Addison.*

The combat thickens, like the storm that flies
From westward, when the *show'ry* winds arise. *Addison.*

SHO'WISH. *adj.* [from *show*.]

1. Splendid; gaudy.

The escutcheons of the company are *showish*, and will look magnificent. *Swift.*

2. Ostentatious.

SHO'WN. [pret. and part. pass. of *To show*.] Exhibited.

Mercy *shown* on man by him seduc'd. *Milt.*

SHO'WY. *adj.* [from *show*.] Ostentatious.

Men of warm imaginations neglect solid and substantial happiness for what is *showy* and superficial. *Addison.*

SHRANK. The preterit of *shrink*.

The children of Israel eat not of the sinew which *shrank* upon the hollow of the thigh. *Genesis.*

To SHRED. *v. a.* pret. *shred*. [rcneaban, Saxon.] To cut into small pieces. Commonly used of cloth or herbs.

It hath a number of short cuts or *shreddings*, which may be better called wishes than prayers. *Hooker.*

One gathered wild gourds, and *shred* them. 2 *Kings.*

Where did you whet your knife to-night, he cries,
And *shred* the leeks that in your stomach rise? *Dryden.*

SHRED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small piece cut off.

Gold, grown somewhat churlish by recovering, is made more pliant by throwing in *shreds* of tanned leather. *Bacon.*

The mighty Tyrian queen, that gain'd
With subtle *shreds* a tract of land,
Did leave it with a castle fair
To his great ancestor. *Hudibras.*

A beggar might patch up a garment with such *shreds* as the world throws away. *Pope.*

2. A fragment.

They said they were an hungry; sigh'd forth proverbs,
That hunger broke stone walls; that dogs must eat:
And with these *shreds* they vented their complainings. *Shakspeare.*
Shreds of wit and senseless rhimes
Blunder'd out a thousand times. *Swift.*
His panegyrick is made up of half a dozen *shreds*, like a schoolboy's theme, beaten general topicks. *Swift.*

SHREW. *n. s.* [*schreyen*, German, to clamour.] A petvish, malignant, clamourous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent, woman. It appears in *Robert of Gloucester*,

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that this word signified anciently any one perverse or obstinate of either sex.

There dede of hem vor hunger a thousand and mo,
And yat nolde the *screwen* to none pes go.
Robert of Gloucester.

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are *shrews* both short and tall.
Shakspeare.

By this reckoning he is more *shrew* than she.
Shakspeare.

A man had got a *shrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house for her. *L'Estr.*

Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the *shrew*. *Dryd.*

Every one of them, who is a *shrew* in domestick life, is now become a scold in politicks.
Addison.

SHREWD. *adj.* [contracted from *shrewed*.]

1. Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome; mischievous.

Her eldest sister is so curst and *shrewd*,
That till the father rids his hands of her,
Your love must live a maid. *Shakspeare.*

2. Maliciously sly; cunning; more artful than good.

It was a *shrewd* saying of the old monk, that two kind of prisons would serve for all offenders, an inquisition and a bedlam: if any man should deny the being of a God, and the immortality of the soul, such a one should be put into the first, as being a desperate heretick; but if any man should profess to believe these things, and yet allow himself in any known wickedness, such a one should be put into bedlam. *Tillotson.*

A spiteful saying gratifies so many little passions, that it meets with a good reception; and the man who utters it is looked upon as a *shrewd* satirist. *Addison.*

Corruption proceeds from employing those who have the character of *shrewd* worldly men, instead of such as have had a liberal education, and trained up in virtue. *Addison.*

3. Bad; ill-betokening.

Scarce any man passes to a liking of sin in others, but by first practising it himself; and consequently we may take it for a *shrewd* indication and sign, whereby to judge of those who have sinned with too much caution to suffer the world to charge sins directly upon their conversation. *South.*

4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous.

Every of this number,
That have endur'd *shrewd* nights and days with us,
Shall share the good of our returned fortune.
Shakspeare.

When a man thinks he has a servant, he finds a traitor that eats his bread, and is readier to do him a mischief, and a *shrewd* turn, than an open adversary. *South.*

No enemy is so despicable but he may do a body a *shrewd* turn. *L'Estrange.*

SHREWDLY. *adv.* [from *shrewd*.]

1. Mischievously; destructively.

This practice hath most *shrewdly* past upon thee. *Shakspeare.*

At Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been *shrewdly* touched, even before the sluices of popular liberty were set open. *Wotton.*

2. Vexatiously. It is used commonly of slight mischief, or in ironical expression.

The obstinate and schismatical are like to think themselves *shrewdly* hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from that body which they choose not to be of. *South.*

This last allusion rubb'd upon the sore;
Yet seem'd she not to wince, tho' *shrewdly* pain'd. *Dryden.*

3. With good guess.

Four *per cent.* increases not the number of lenders; as any man at first hearing will *shrewdly* suspect it. *Locke.*

SHREWDNESS. *n. s.* [from *shrewd*.]

1. Sly cunning; archness.

Her garboiles, which not wanted *shrewdness* of policy too, did you too much disquiet. *Shaks.*

The neighbours round admire his *shrewdness*,
For songs of loyalty and lewdness. *Swift.*

2. Mischievousness; petulance.

SHREWISH. *adj.* [from *shrew*.] Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous.

Angelo, you must excuse us;
My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours.
Shakspeare.

SHREWISHLY. *adv.* [from *shrewish*.] Petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; frowardly.

He speaks very *shrewishly*; one would think his mother's milk were scarce out of him.
Shakspeare.

SHREWISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *shrewish*.] The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorousness.

I have no gift in *shrewishness*,
I am a right maid for my cowardice;
Let her not strike me. *Shakspeare.*

SHREWMOUSE. *n. s.* [rcneapa, Saxon.] A mouse of which the bite is generally supposed venomous, and to which vulgar tradition assigns such malignity, that she is said to lame the foot over which she runs. I am informed that all these reports are calumnious, and that her feet and teeth are equally harmless with those of any other little mouse. Our ancestors however looked on her with such terrour, that they are supposed to have given her name to a scolding woman, whom for her venom they call a *shrew*.

To SHRIEK. *v. n.* [*skrieger*, Danish; *scricciolare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horrour; to scream.

On top whereof ay dwelt the ghastly owl,
Shrieking his baleful note. *Fairy Queen.*

It was the owl that *shriek'd*, the fatal bellman
Which gives the sternest good-night. *Shaksp.*

Were I the ghost that walk'd,
I'd *shriek*, that even your ears should rift to hear me. *Shakspeare.*

In a dreadful dream
I saw my lord so near destruction,
Then *shriek'd* myself awake. *Denham.*

Hark! peace!
At this she *shriek'd* aloud; the mournful train
Echo'd her grief. *Dryden.*

Why did you *shriek* out? *Dryden.*

SHRIEK. *n. s.* [*skrieg*, Dutch; *scriccio*, Italian.] An inarticulate cry of anguish or horrour.

Una hearing evermore
His rueful *shrieks* and groanings, often tore
Her guiltless garments, and her golden hair,
For pity of his pain. *Fairy Queen.*

I mine has been my senses would have cool'd,
To hear a night *shriek*, and my fell of hair

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Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in 't. *Shakspeare.*
The corps of Almon and the rest are shown;
Shrieks, clamours, murmurs, fill the frighted town. *Dryden.*

SHRIFT. *n. s.* [rcrift, Saxon.] Confession made to a priest. Out of use.
Off with
Bernardine's head: I 'll give a present *shrift*,
And will advise him for a better place. *Shaksp.*
My lord shall never rest;
I 'll watch him tame, and talk him out:
His bed shall seem a school, his board a *shrift*.
Shakspeare.
The duke's commands were absolute;
Therefore, my lord, address you to your *shrift*,
And be yourself; for you must die this instant.
Rowe.

SHRIGHT, for *shrieked*. *Spenser.*

SHRILL. *adj.* [A word supposed to be made *per onomatopœiam*, in imitation of the thing expressed, which indeed it images very happily.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory, sound.
Thy hounds shall make the welkin answer them,
And fetch *shrill* echoes from the hollow earth.
Shakspeare.
The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and *shrill* sounding throat
Awake the god of day. *Shakspeare.*
Look up a height, the *shrill* gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspeare.*
Up springs the lark, *shrill* voic'd and loud.
Thomson.

To SHRILL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with sharp and quick vibrations of sound.
The sun of all the world is dim and dark;
O heavy herse!
Break we our pipes that *shrill'd* as loud as lark,
O careful verse! *Spenser.*
Hark how the minstrels 'gin to *shrill* aloud
Their merry musick that resounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling crowd,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spens.*
A *shrilling* trumpet sounded from on high,
And unto battle bade themselves address. *Shak.*
Here no clarion's *shrilling* note
The muse's green retreat can pierce;
The grove, from noisy camps remote,
Is only vocal with my verse.
Fenton's Ode to Lord Gower.
The females round,
Maids, wives, and matrons, mix a *shrilling* sound.
Pope.

SHRI'LLY. *adv.* [from *shrill*.] With a shrill noise.

SHRI'LLNESS. *n. s.* [from *shrill*.] The quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP. *n. s.* [*schrumpe*, a wrinkle, German; *scrympe*, Danish.]
1. A small crustaceous vermiculated fish.
Of shell-fish there are wrinkles, *shrimps*, crabs. *Carew.*
Hawks and gulls can at a great height see mice on the earth, and *shrimps* in the waters. *Derh.*
2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. In contempt.
It cannot be this weak and writhled *shrimp*
Should strike such terrour in his enemies. *Shak.*
He hath found,
Within the ground,
At last, no *shrimp*,
Whereon to imp
His jolly club. *Ben Jonson.*

SHRINE. *n. s.* [rcrin, Saxon; *scrinium*, Lat.] A case in which something sacred is reposited.
You living pow'rs, inclos'd in stately *shrine*
Of growing trees; you rural gods, that wield
Your sceptres here, if to your ears divine
A voice may come, which troubled soul doth yield. *Sidney.*
All the world come
To kiss this *shrine*, this mortal breathing saint.
Shakspeare.
Come offer at my *shrine*, and I will help thee.
Shakspeare.
They often plac'd
Within his sanctuary itself their *shrines*,
Abominations! and with cursed things
His holy rites profan'd. *Milton.*
Falling on his knees before her *shrine*,
He thus implor'd her pow'r. *Dryden.*
Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair idol; they lavish out all their incense upon that *shrine*, and cannot bear the thought of admitting a blemish therein. *Watts.*

To SHRINK. *v. n.* preterit *I shrunk*, or *shrunk*; participle *shrunken*. [rcrincan, Saxon.]
1. To contract itself into less room; to shrivel; to be drawn together by some internal power.
But to be still hot summer's tantlings, and
The *shrinking* slaves of winter. *Shakspeare.*
I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire
Do I *shrink* up. *Shakspeare.*
I have not found that water, by mixture of ashes, will *shrink* or draw into less room. *Bacon.*
Ill-weav'd ambition, how much art thou *shrunk!*
When that this body did contain a spirit,
A kingdom for it was too small a bound:
But now two paces of the vilest earth
Is room enough. *Shakspeare.*
2. To withdraw as from danger.
The noise increases;
She comes, and feeble nature now I find
Shrinks back in danger, and forsakes my mind.
Dryden.
Nature stands aghast;
And the fair light which gilds this new-made orb,
Shorn of his beams, *shrinks* in. *Dryden.*
Love is a plant of the most tender kind,
That *shrinks* and shakes with ev'ry ruffling wind.
Granville.
All fibres have a contractile power, whereby they shorten; as appears if a fibre be cut transversely, the ends *shrink*, and make the wound gape. *Arbuthnot.*
Philosophy, that touch'd the heav'ns before,
Shrinks to her hidden cause, and is no more. *Pope.*
3. To express fear, horrour, or pain, by shrugging, or contracting the body.
There is no particular object so good, but it may have the shew of some difficulty or unpleasant quality annexed to it, in respect whereof the will may *shrink* and decline it. *Hooker.*
The morning cock crew loud,
And at the sound it *shrunk* in haste away,
And vanish'd from our sight. *Shakspeare.*
I 'll embrace him with a soldier's arm,
That he shall *shrink* under my courtesy. *Shaks.*
When he walks, he moves like an engine, and the ground *shrinks* before his treading. *Shaksp.*
4. To fall back as from danger.
Many *shrink*, which at the first would dare,
And be the foremost men to execute. *Daniel.*
I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold
And vent'rous, if that fail them, *shrink* and fear
To endure exile, ignominy, bonds. *Milton.*
If a man accustoms himself to slight those first motions to good, or *shrinkings* of his conscience

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from evil, conscience will by degrees grow dull and unconcerned. *South.*

The sky *shrunk* upward with unusual dread,
And trembling Tyber div'd beneath his bed.
Dryden.

The gold-fraught vessel, which mad tempests beat,
He sees now vainly make to his retreat;
And, when from far the tenth wave does appear,
Shrinks up in silent joy, that he 's not there.
Dryden.

The fires but faintly lick'd their prey,
Then loath'd their impious food, and would have *shrunk* away. *Dryden.*

Fall on: behold a noble beast at bay,
And the vile huntsmen *shrink*. *Dryden.*

Inuring children to suffer some pain, without *shrinking*, is a way to gain firmness and courage. *Locke.*

What happier natures *shrink* at with affright,
The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope.*

To SHRINK. *v. a.* participle pass. *shrunk*, *shrank*, or *shrunken*. To make to shrink. Not in use.

O mighty Cæsar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure? *Shakspeare.*

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon:
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
For his *shrunk* shanks. *Shakspeare.*

If he lessens the revenue, he will also *shrink* the necessity. *Taylor.*

Keep it from coming too long, lest it should *shrink* the corn in measure. *Mortimer.*

SHRINK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Corrugation; contraction into less compass.

There is in this a crack, which seems a *shrink*, or contraction in the body since it was first formed. *Woodward.*

2. Contraction of the body from fear or horrour.

This publick death, receiv'd with such a chear,
As not a sigh, a look, a *shrink*, bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerous fear. *Daniel.*

SHRI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *shrink*.] He who shrinks.

SHRI'VALTY. *n. s.* Corrupted from SHERIFFALTY; which see.

To SHRIVE. *v. a.* [rcnipan, Saxon.] To hear at confession. Not in use.

What, talking with a priest, lord chamberlain?
Your honour hath no *shriving* work in hand.
Shakspeare.

He *shrives* this woman,
Else ne'er could he so long protract his speech.
Shakspeare.

If he had the condition of a saint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should *shrive* me than wive me. *Shakspeare.*

Shrive but their title, and their monies poize,
A laird and twenty-pence pronounc'd with noise,
When construe'd but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good sober two-pence, and well so.
Cleaveland.

To SHRI'VEL. *v. n.* [*schrompelen*, Dutch.] To contract itself into wrinkles.

Leaves, if they *shrivel* and fold up, give them drink. *Evelyn.*

If she smelled to the freshest nosegay, it would *shrivel* and wither as it had been blighted. *Arbuthnot.*

To SHRI'VEL. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.

He burns the leaves, the scorching blast invades
The tender corn, and *shrivels* up the blades.
Dryden.

When the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And *shrivel'd* herbs on with'ring stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undarns his wat'ry stores. *Dryden.*

SHRI'VER. *n. s.* [from *shrive*.] A confessor. Not in use.

The ghostly father now hath done his shrift;
When he was made a *shriver* 't was for shift.
Shakspeare.

SHROUD. *n. s.* [rcnub, Saxon.]

1. A shelter; a cover.

It would warm his spirits,
To hear from me you had left Antony,
And put yourself under his *shroud*, the universal landlord. *Shakspeare.*

By me invested with a veil of clouds,
And swaddled, as new-born, in sable *shrouds*,
For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*

The winds
Blow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks
Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek
Some better *shroud*, some better warmth, to cherish
Our limbs benumb'd. *Milton.*

2. The dress of the dead; a windingsheet.

Now the wasted brands do glow;
Whilst the screech-owl, screeching loud,
Puts the wretch that lies in woe
In remembrance of a *shroud*. *Shakspeare.*

They drop apace; by nature some decay,
And some the blasts of fortune sweep away;
Till naked quite of happiness, aloud
We call for death, and shelter in a *shroud*. *Young.*

3. The sail-ropes. It seems to be taken sometimes for the sails.

I turned back to the mast of the ship; there I found my sword among some of the *shrouds*. *Sidney.*

The tackle of my heart is crackt and burnt;
And all the *shrouds* wherewith my life should sail
Are turned to one little hair. *Shakspeare.*

A weather-beaten vessel holds
Gladly the port, tho' *shrouds* and tackle torn.
Milton.

The flaming *shrouds* so dreadful did appear,
All judg'd a wreck could no proportion bear.
Dryden.

He summons straight his denizens of air;
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair:
Soft o'er the *shrouds* aërial whispers breathe,
That seem'd but zephyrs to the crowd beneath.
Pope.

To SHROUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shelter; to cover from danger as an agent.

Under your beams I will me safely *shroud*.
Fairy Queen.

He got himself to Mege, in hope to *shroud* himself until such time as the rage of the people was appeased. *Knolles.*

The governors of Corfu caused the suburbs to be plucked down, for fear that the Turks, *shrouding* themselves in them, should with more ease besiege the town. *Knolles.*

Besides the faults men commit with this immediate avowed aspect upon their religion, there are others which slily *shroud* themselves under the skirt of its mantle. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To shelter as the thing covering.

One of these trees, with all his young ones, may *shroud* four hundred horsemen. *Raleigh.*

3. To dress for the grave.

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If I die before thee, *shroud* me
In one of these same sheets. *Shakspeare.*
The ancient Egyptian mummies were *shrouded* in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums, like serecloth. *Bacon.*
Whoever comes to *shroud* me, do not harm
That subtile wreath of hair about mine arm.
Donne.

4. To clothe; to dress.

5. To cover or conceal.
That same evening, when all *shrouded* were
In careless sleep, all, without care or fear,
They fell upon the flock. *Spenser.*
Under this thick-grown brake we 'll *shroud* ourselves,
For through this land anon the deer will come;
And in this covert will we make our stand,
Culling the principal. *Shakspeare.*
Moon, slip behind some cloud: some tempest rise,
And blow out all the stars that light the skies,
To *shroud* my shame. *Dryden.*
Thither the loud tumultuous winds resort,
And on the mountain keep their boist'rous court,
That in thick show'rs her rocky summit *shrouds*,
And darkens all the broken view with clouds.
Addison.

6. To defend; to protect.
So Venus from prevailing Greeks did *shroud*
The hope of Rome, and sav'd him in a cloud.
Waller.

To SHROUD. *v. n.* To harbour; to take shelter.
If your stray attendants be yet lodg'd
Or *shroud* within these limits, I shall know
Ere morrow wake. *Milton.*

SHRO'VETIDE, SHROVETU'ESDAY. } *n. s.* [from *shrove*, the preterit of *shrive*.] The time of confession; the day before Ashwednesday or Lent, on which anciently they went to confession.
At *shrovetide* to shroving. *Tusser.*

SHRUB. *n. s.* [ɾcnubbe, Saxon.]

1. A bush; a small tree.
Trees generally shoot up in one great stem or body, and then at a good distance from the earth spread into branches; thus gooseberries and currants are *shrubs*, oaks and cherries are trees.
Locke.
He came unto a gloomy glade,
Cover'd with boughs and *shrubs* from heaven's light. *Fairy Queen.*
The humble *shrub* and bush with frizzled hair.
Milton.
All might have as well been brushwood and *shrubs*. *More.*
Comedy is a representation of common life, in low subjects; and is a kind of juniper, a *shrub* belonging to the species of cedar. *Dryden.*
I 've liv'd
Amidst these woods, gleaning from thorns and *shrubs*
A wretched sustenance. *Addison.*

2. [a cant word.] Spirit, acid, and sugar, mixed.

SHRU'BBY. *adj.* [from *shrub*.]

1. Resembling a shrub.
Plants appearing weathered, *shrubby*, and curled, are the effects of immoderate wet. *Mortimer.*

2. Full of shrubs; bushy.
Gentle villager,
What readiest way would bring me to that place?
Due west it rises from the *shrubby* point. *Milt.*

3. Consisting of shrubs.
On that cloud-piercing hill
Plinlimmon, the goats their *shrubby* browze
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

SHRUFF. *n. s.* Dross; the refuse of metal tried by the fire. *Dict.*

To SHRUG. *v. n.* [*schricken*, Dutch, to tremble.] To express horrour or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders or whole body.
Like a fearful deer that looks most about when he comes to the best feed, with a *shrugging* kind of tremor through all her principal parts, she gave these words. *Sidney.*
The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *shrugging* come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars.
Sidney.
Be quick, thou wert best
To answer other business; *shrugg'st* thou malice? *Shakspeare.*
He grins, smacks, *shrugs*, and such an itch endures,
As 'prentices or school-boys, which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*
They grin, they *shrug*,
They bow, they snarl, they scratch, they hug.
Swift.

To SHRUG. *v. n.* To contract or draw up.
He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*
He *shrugg'd* his sturdy back,
As if he felt his shoulders ake. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion.
And yet they ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be dress, or how to lisp abroad,
To return knowing in the Spanish *shrug*. *Cleaveland.*
As Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*. *Hudib.*
Put on the critick's brow, and sit
At Will's, the puny judge of wit.
A nod, a *shrug*, a scornful smile,
With caution us'd, may serve a while. *Swift.*
A third, with mystick *shrug* and winking eye,
Suspects him for a dervise and a spy. *Harte.*

SHRUNK. The preterit and part. passive of *shrink*.
Leaving the two friends alone, I *shrunk* aside to the banqueting-house, where the pictures were. *Sidney.*
The wicked *shrunk* for fear of him, and all the workers of iniquity were troubled. 1 *Maccabees.*

SHRU'NKEN. The part. passive of *shrink*.
She weighing the decaying plight,
And *shrunken* sinews, of her chosen knight,
Would not awhile her forward course pursue.
Fairy Queen.
If there were taken out of men's minds vain opinions, it would leave the minds of a number of men poor *shrunken* things, full of melancholy.
Bacon.

To SHU'DDER. *v. a.* [*schuddren*, Dutch.] To quake with fear, or with aversion.
All the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash embrac'd despair,
And *shudd'ring* fear. *Shakspeare.*
The fright was general; but the female band
With horror *shudd'ring* on a heap they run.
Dryden.
I love—alas! I *shudder* at the name,
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the sound. *Smith.*

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Cæsar will shrink to hear the words thou utter'st,
And *shudder* in the midst of all his conquests. *Addison.*

To SHU'FFLE. *v. a.* [ryfeling, Saxon, a bustle, a tumult.]

1. To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another; to confuse; to throw together tumultuously.

When the heavens *shuffle* all in one,
The torrid with the frozen zone,
Then, sybil, thou and I will greet. *Cleaveland.*

From a new *shuffling* and disposition of the component particles of a body, might not nature compose a body dissoluble in water? *Boyle.*

In most things good and evil lie *shuffled*, and thrust up together in a confused heap; and it is study which must draw them forth and range them. *South.*

When lots are *shuffled* together in a lap or pitcher, what reason can a man have to presume that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black? *South.*

A glimpse of moonshine sheath'd with red,
A *shuffled*, sullen, and uncertain light,
That dances thro' the clouds and shuts again. *Dryden.*

Children should not lose the consideration of human nature in the *shufflings* of outward conditions. The more they have, the better humoured they should be taught to be. *Locke.*

We shall in vain, *shuffling* the little money we have from one another's hands, endeavour to prevent our wants; decay of trade will quickly waste all the remainder. *Locke.*

These vapours soon, miraculous event!
Shuffled by chance, and mixt by accident. *Blackm.*

Shuffled and entangled in their race,
They clasp each other. *Blackmore.*

He has *shuffled* the two ends of the sentence together, and, by taking out the middle, makes it speak just as he would have it. *Atterbury.*

'T is not strange that such a one should believe, that things were blindly *shuffled* and hurled about in the world; that the elements were at constant strife with each other. *Woodward.*

2. To change the position of cards with respect to each other.

The motions of *shuffling* of cards, or casting of dice, are very light. *Bacon.*

We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both cut and *shuffled* them. *Prior.*

3. To remove, or introduce, with some artificial or fraudulent tumult.

Her mother,
Now firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed
That he shall likewise *shuffle* her away. *Shaksp.*

It was contrived by your enemies, and *shuffled* into the papers that were seized. *Dryden.*

4. *To* SHUFFLE *off.* To get rid of.

In that sleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have *shuffled off* this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. *Shakspeare.*

I can no other answer make, but thanks;
And oft good turns
Are *shuffled off* with such uncurrent pay. *Shak.*

If any thing hits, we take it to ourselves; if it miscarries, we *shuffle* it *off* to our neighbours. *L'Estrange.*

If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he persist to *shuffle* it *off* with a falsehood, he must be chastised. *Locke.*

5. *To* SHU'FFLE *up.* To form tumultuously or fraudulently.

They sent forth their precepts to convent them before a court of commission, and there used to *shuffle up* a summary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury. *Bacon.*

He *shuffled up* a peace with the cedar, in which the Bumelians were excluded. *Howel.*

To SHU'FFLE. *v. n.*

1. To throw the cards into a new order.

A sharper both *shuffles* and cuts. *L'Estrange.*

Cards we play
A round or two; when us'd, we throw away,
Take a fresh pack; nor is it worth our grieving
Who cuts or *shuffles* with our dirty leaving. *Granville.*

2. To play mean tricks; to practise fraud; to evade fair questions.

I myself, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to *shuffle.* *Shakspeare.*

I have nought to do with that *shuffling* sect, that doubt eternally, and question all things. *Glanville.*

The crab advised his companion to give over *shuffling* and doubling, and practise good faith. *L'Estrange.*

To these arguments, concerning the novelty of the earth, there are some *shuffling* excuses made. *Burnet.*

If a steward be suffered to run on without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to *shuffle*, and strongly tempt him to be a cheat. *South.*

Though he durst not directly break his appointment, he made many a *shuffling* excuse. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To struggle: to shift.

Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself. *Shakspeare.*

4. To move with an irregular gait.

Mincing poetry,
'T is like the forc'd gait of a *shuffling* nag. *Shaks.*

SHU'FFLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other.

Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment, to believe that all things were at first created, and are continually disposed, for the best, than that the whole universe is mere bungling, nothing effected for any purpose, but all ill-favouredly cobbled and jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter? *Bentley.*

2. A trick; an artifice.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and *shuffles.* *L'Estrange.*

SHU'FFLECAP. *n. s.* [*shuffle* and *cap.*] A play at which money is shaken in a hat.

He lost his money at chuck-farthing, *shuffle-cap*, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot.*

SHU'FFLER. *n. s.* [from *shuffle.*] He who plays tricks or shuffles.

SHU'FFLINGLY. *adv.* [from *shuffle.*] With an irregular gait.

I may go *shufflingly*, for I was never before walked in trammels; yet I shall drudge and moil at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden.*

To SHUN. *v. a.* [aɼcunian, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew.

Consider death in itself, and nature teacheth Christ to *shun* it. *Hooker.*

The lark still *shuns* on lofty boughs to build,
Her humble nest lies silent in the field. *Waller.*

Birds and beasts can fly their foe:
So chanticleer, who never saw a fox,
Yet *shunn'd* him as a sailor *shuns* the rocks. *Dry.*

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Cato will train thee up to great
And virtuous deeds: do but observe him well,
Thou 'lt *shun* misfortunes, or thou 'lt learn to bear them. *Addison.*

SHU'NLESS. *adj.* [from *shun*.] Inevitable; unavoidable.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *shunless* destiny. *Shakspeare.*

To SHUT. *v. a.* pret. *I shut*; part. pass. *shut*. [scyttan, Saxon; *schutten*, Dutch.]

1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to make not open.

Kings shall *shut* their mouths at him. *Isaiah.*

To a strong tower fled all the men and women, and *shut* it to them, and gat them up to the top. *Judges.*

We see more exquisitely with one eye *shut* than with both open; for that the spirits visual unite more, and become stronger. *Bacon.*

She open'd, but to *shut*
Excell'd her power; the gates wide open stood. *Milton.*

2. To inclose; to confine.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *shut* up unto the faith, which should afterwards be revealed. *Galatians.*

They went in, male and female of all flesh; and the Lord *shut* him in. *Genesis.*

3. To prohibit; to bar.

Shall that be *shut* to man, which to the beast
Is open? *Milton.*

4. To exclude.

On various seas not only lost,
But *shut* from ev'ry shore, and barr'd from ev'ry coast. *Dryden.*

5. To contract; not to keep expanded.

Harden not thy heart, nor *shut* thine hand from thy poor brother. *Deuteronomy.*

6. *To* SHUT *out*. To exclude; to deny admission to.

Beat in the reed,
The juster you drive it to *shut off* the rain. *Tusser.*

In such a night
To *shut* me *out!* pour on, I will endure. *Shaksp.*

Wisdom at one entrance quite *shut out*. *Milt.*

He, in his walls confin'd,
Shut out the woes which he too well divin'd. *Dryden.*

Sometimes the mind fixes itself with so much earnestness on the contemplation of some objects, that it *shuts out* all other thoughts. *Locke.*

7. *To* SHUT *up*. To close; to make impervious; to make impassable, or impossible to be entered or quitted. *Up* is sometimes little more than emphatical.

Woe unto you scribes! for you *shut up* the kingdom of heaven against men. *Matthew.*

Dangerous rocks *shut up* the passage. *Raleigh.*

What barbarous customs!
Shut up a desart shore to drowning men,
And drive us to the cruel seas agen. *Dryden.*

His mother *shut up* half the rooms in the house, in which her husband or son had died. *Addison.*

8. *To* SHUT *up*. To confine; to inclose; to imprison.

Thou hast known my soul in adversities; and not *shut* me *up* into the hand of the enemy. *Psalms.*

A loss at sea, a fit of sickness, are trifles, when we consider whole families put to the sword, wretches *shut up* in dungeons. *Addison.*

Lucullus, with a great fleet, *shut up* Mithridates in Pitany. *Arbuthnot.*

9. *To* SHUT *up*. To conclude.

The king 's a-bed;
He is *shut up* in measureless content. *Shaksp.*

Although he was patiently heard as he delivered his embassage, yet, in the *shutting up* of all, he received no more but an insolent answer. *Knolles.*

To leave you blest, I would be more accurst
Than death can make me; for death ends our woes,
And the kind grave *shuts up* the mournful scene. *Dryden.*

When the scene of life is *shut up*, the slave will be above his master, if he has acted better. *Collier.*

To SHUT. *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself: as, *flowers open in the day, and* shut *at night.*

SHUT. *participial adjective.* Rid; clear; free.

We must not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the next to get *shut* of him. *L'Estr.*

SHUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Close; act of shutting.

I sought him round his palace, made enquiry
Of all the slaves: but had for answer,
That since the *shut* of evening none had seen him. *Dryden.*

2. Small door or cover.

The wind-gun is charged by the forcible compression of air; the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or *shuts* within, to stop the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilkins.*

In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, about one third part of an inch broad, made in the *shut* of a window, I placed a glass prism. *Newton.*

There were no *shuts* or stopples made for the animal's ears, that any loud noise might awaken it. *Ray.*

SHU'TTER. *n. s.* [from *shut*.]

1. One that shuts.

2. A cover; a door.

The wealthy,
In lofty litters borne, can read and write,
Or sleep at ease; the *shutters* make it night. *Dry.*

SHU'TTLE. *n. s.* [*schietspoele*, Dut. *skutul*, Islandick.] The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.

I know life is a *shuttle*. *Shakspeare.*

Like *shuttles* through the loom, so swiftly glide
My feather'd hours. *Sandys.*

What curious loom does chance by ev'ning spread!
With what fine *shuttle* weave the virgin's thread,
Which like the spider's net hangs o'er the mead! *Blackmore.*

SHU'TTLECOCK. *n. s.* [See SHITTLECOCK.] A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.

With dice, with cards, with billiards far unfit,
With *shuttlecocks* misseeming manly wit. *Hubberd's Tale.*

SHY. *adj.* [*schouwe*, Dutch; *schifo*, Ital.]

1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.

I know you *shy* to be oblig'd,
And still more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*

What makes you so *shy*, my good friend?
There 's nobody loves you better than I. *Arbuth.*

2. Cautious; wary; chary.

I am very *shy* of employing corrosive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*

We are not *shy* of assent to celestial informations, because they were hid from ages. *Glanv.*

We grant, although he had much wit,
H' was very *shy* of using it,
As being loth to wear it out,
And therefore bore it not about. *Hudibras.*

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3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach.

A *shy* fellow was the duke; and, I believe, I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shakspeare.*

She is represented in such a *shy* retiring posture, and covers her bosom with one of her hands. *Addison.*

But when we come to seize th' inviting prey,
Like a *shy* ghost, it vanishes away. *Norris.*

4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance.

The bruise imposthumated, and turned to a stinking ulcer, which made every body *shy* to come near her. *Arbuthnot.*

The horses of the army, having been daily led before me, were no longer *shy*, but would come up to my very feet without starting. *Swift.*

Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat *shy* of their successors; and there may be supposed in queens regnant a little proportion of tenderness that way more than in kings. *Wotton.*

SI'BILANT. *adj.* [*sibilans*, Lat.] Hissing.

It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair of lisping and *sibilant* letters. *Holder.*

SIBILA'TION. *n. s.* [from *sibilo*, Lat.] A hissing sound.

Metals, quenched in water, give a *sibilation* or hissing sound. *Bacon.*

A pipe, a little moistened on the inside, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a sweet degree of *sibilation* or purling. *Bacon.*

SI'CAMORE. *n. s.* [*sicamorus*, Lat.] A tree.

Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *sicamore*. *Peacham.*

To SI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*sicco*, Lat.] To dry.

SICCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *siccate*.] The act of drying.

SICCI'FICK. *adj.* [*siccus* and *fio*, Latin.] Causing dryness.

SI'CCITY. *n. s.* [*siccité*, Fr. *siccitas*, from *siccus*, Lat.] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture.

That which is coagulated by a fiery *siccity* will suffer colliquation from an aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar. *Brown.*

The reason some attempt to make out from the *siccity* and driness of its flesh. *Brown.*

In application of medicaments, consider what degree of heat and *siccity* is proper. *Wiseman.*

SICE. *n. s.* [*six*, Fr.] The number six at dice.

My study was to cog the dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky *sice*;
To shun ames-ace, that swept my stakes away.
Dryden.

SICH. *adj.* Such. See SUCH.

I thought the soul would have made me rich;
But now I wote it is nothing *sich*;
For either the shepherds been idle and still,
And led of their sheep what they will. *Spenser.*

SICK. *adj.* [ꝼeoc, Sax. *sieck*, Dutch.]

1. Afflicted with disease: with *of* before the disease.

'T is meet we all go forth,
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France.
Shakspeare.

In poison there is physick; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me *sick*,
Being *sick*, hath in some measure made me well.
Shakspeare.

Cassius, I am *sick of* many griefs. *Shakspeare.*

Where 's the stoick can his wrath appease,
To see his country *sick of* Pym's disease? *Cleaveland.*

Despair
Tended the *sick*, busiest from couch to couch.
Milton.

A spark of the man-killing trade fell *sick*.
Dryden.

Visit the *sick* and the poor, comforting them by some seasonable assistance. *Nelson.*

Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a man's life, than the disparity we often find in him *sick* and well. *Pope.*

2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach.

3. Corrupted.

What we oft do best,
By *sick* interpreters, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft
Hitting a grosser quality, is cried up
For our best act. *Shakspeare.*

4. Disgusted.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather shew a while like fearful war,
To diet rank minds *sick of* happiness,
And purge th' obstructions which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakspeare.*

He was not so *sick of* his master as *of* his work.
L'Estrange.

Why will you break the sabbath of my days,
Now *sick* alike *of* envy and *of* praise? *Pope.*

To SICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sicken; to take a disease. Not in use.

A little time before
Our great grandsire Edward *sick'd* and died.
Shakspeare.

To SI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *sick*.]

1. To make sick; to disease.

Why should one earth, one clime, one stream, one breath,
Raise this to strength, and *sicken* that to death?
Prior.

2. To weaken; to impair.

Kinsmen of mine have
By this so *sicken'd* their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly. *Shakspeare.*

To SI'CKEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow sick; to fall into disease.

I know the more one *sickens*, the worse he is.
Shakspeare.

The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended, *sickened* upon it and died. *Bacon.*

Merely to drive away the time, he *sicken'd*,
Fainted, and died; nor would with ale be quicken'd. *Milton.*

2. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust.

Though the treasure
Of nature's germins tumble all together,
Ev'n till destruction *sicken*, answer me
To what I ask you. *Shakspeare.*

3. To be disgusted, or disordered, with abhorrence.

The ghosts repine at violated night,
And curse th' invading sun, and *sicken* at the sight. *Dryden.*

4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish.

Ply'd thick and close, as when the fight begun,
Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away:
So *sicken* waining moons too near the sun,
And blunt their crescents on the edge of day.
Dryden.

Abstract what others feel, what others think;
All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink. *Pope.*

SI'CKER. *adj.* [*sicer*, Welsh; *seker*, Dut.] sure; certain; firm. Obsolete.

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But some honest curate, or some vicar,
Content with little, in condition *sicker*.
Hubberd's Tale.

SI'CKER. *adv.* Surely; certainly. Obsolete.
Sicker thou 's but a lazy loord,
And rekes much of thy swink,
That with fond terms and witless words
To bleer mine eyes dost think. *Spenser.*

SI'CKLE. *n. s.* [ꝑicol, Sax. *sickel*, Dutch, from *secale*, or *sicula*, Lat.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping-hook.
God's harvest is even ready for the *sickle*, and all the fields yellow long ago. *Spenser.*
Time should never,
In life or death, their fortunes sever;
But with his rusty *sickle* mow
Both down together at a blow. *Hudibras.*
When corn has once felt the *sickle*, it has no more benefit from the sunshine. *South.*
O'er whom Time gently shakes his wings of down,
Till with his silent *sickle* they are mown. *Dryd.*

SI'CKLEMAN. } *n. s.* [from *sickle*.] A
SI'CKLER. } reaper.
You sunburnt *sicklemen*, of August weary,
Come hither from the furrow, and be merry.
Shakspeare.
Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows.
Sandys.

SI'CKLINESS. *n. s.* [from *sickly*.] Disposition to sickness; habitual disease.
Impute
His words to wayward *sickliness* and age. *Shaks.*
Next compare the *sicklincss*, healthfulness, and fruitfulness, of the several years. *Graunt.*

SI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *sick*.] Not in health.
We wear our health but *sickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect. *Shakspeare.*

SI'CKLY. *adj.* [from *sick*.]
1. Not healthy; not sound; not well; somewhat disordered.
I 'm fall'n out with more headier will,
To take the indispos'd and *sickly* fit
For the sound man. *Shakspeare.*
Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;
For he went *sickly* forth. *Shakspeare.*
Apleasing cordial, Buckingham,
Is this thy vow unto my *sickly* heart. *Shaksp.*
Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,
Nor do his wings with *sickly* feathers droop.
Dryden.
Would we know what health and ease are worth, let us ask one that is *sickly*, or in pain, and we have the price. *Grew.*
There affectation, with a *sickly* mien,
Shows in her cheek the roses of eighteen;
Practis'd to lisp, and hang the head aside,
Faints into airs, and languishes with pride. *Pope.*
When on my *sickly* couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day,
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift.*
Your bodies are not only poor and perishing, like your clothes; but like infected clothes, fill you with all diseases and distempers, which oppress the soul with *sickly* appetites, and vain cravings. *Law.*
2. Faint; weak; languid.
The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day,
And early cocks have summon'd me away.
Dryden.
To animate the doubtful fight,
Namur in vain expects that ray;
In vain France hopes the *sickly* light
Should shine near William's fuller day. *Prior.*

To SI'CKLY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diseased; to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.
The native hue of resolution
Is *sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought.
Shakspeare.

SI'CKNESS. *n. s.* [from *sick*.]
1. State of being diseased.
I do lament the *sickness* of the king,
As loth to lose him. *Shakspeare.*
2. Disease; malady.
My people are with *sickness* much enfeebled,
My numbers lessen'd. *Shakspeare.*
Himself took our infirmities, and bare our *sicknesses*. *Matthew.*
When I say every *sickness* has a tendency to death, I mean every individual *sickness* as well as every kind. *Watts.*
Trust not too much your now resistless charms;
Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms. *Pope.*
3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE. *n. s.* [ꝑibe, Sax. *side*, Dutch.]
1. The part of animals fortified by the ribs.
When two boars with rankling malice meet,
Their gory *sides* fresh bleeding fiercely fret.
Fairy Queen.
Ere the soft fearful people to the flood
Commit their woolly *sides*. *Thomson.*
2. Any part of any body opposed to any other part.
The tables were written on both their *sides*, on the one *side* and on the other. *Exodus.*
The force of these outward streams might well enough serve for the turning of the screw, if it were so that both its *sides* would equiponderate. *Wilkins.*
3. The right or left.
The lovely Thaïs by his *side*
Sat, like a blooming eastern bride,
In flow'r of youth, and beauty's pride. *Dryden.*
4. Margin; edge; verge.
Or where Hydaspes' wealthy *side*
Pays tribute to the Persian pride. *Roscommon.*
Poor wretch! on stormy seas to lose thy life;
For now the flowing tide
Had brought the body nearer to the *side*. *Dryd.*
The temple of Diana chaste,
A sylvan scene with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the *sides*, and in the midst a lawn. *Dry.*
I could see persons dressed in glorious habits, with garlands upon their heads, lying down by the *sides* of fountains. *Addison.*
5. Any kind of local respect.
They looking back, all th' eastern *side* beheld
Of Paradise. *Milton.*
If our substance be indeed divine,
And cannot cease to be, we are at worst
On this *side* nothing. *Milton.*
6. Party; interest; faction; sect.
Their weapons only
Seem'd on our *side*; but for their spirits and souls,
This word rebellion, it had froze them up,
As fish are in a pond. *Shakspeare.*
Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on the side of grace. *Spratt.*
Men he always took to be
His friends, and dogs his enemy;
Who never so much hurt had done him,
As his own *side* did falling on him. *Hudibras.*
In the serious part of poetry the advantage is wholly on Chaucer's *side*. *Dryden.*
That person, who fills their chair, has justly gained the esteem of all *sides* by the impartiality of his behaviour. *Addison.*

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Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, despair,
Whilst on his *side* he reckons half the fair. *Tickel.*

Some valuing those of their own *side*, or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we honour merit then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*

He from the taste obscene reclaims our youth,
And sets the passions on the *side* of truth;
Forms the soft bosom with the gentlest art,
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*

7. Any part placed in contradistinction or opposition to another. It is used of persons, or propositions, respecting each other.

There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being slain and wounded on both *sides*. *Knolles.*

The plague is not easily received by such as continually are about them that have it; on the other *side*, the plague taketh soonest hold of those that come out of a fresh air. *Bacon.*

I am too well satisfied of my own weakness to be pleased with any thing I have written; but, on the other *side*, my reason tells me, that what I have long considered may be as just as what an ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*

My secret wishes would my choice decide;
But open justice bends to neither *side*. *Dryden.*

It is granted, on both *sides*, that the fear of a Deity doth universally possess the minds of men. *Tillotson.*

Two nations still pursu'd
Peculiar ends, on each *side* resolute
To fly conjunction. *Philips.*

8. It is used to note consanguinity: as, *he is cousin by his mother or father's* side.

Yet here and there we grant a gentle bride,
Whose temper betters by the father's *side*;
Unlike the rest that double human care,
Fond to relieve, or resolute to share. *Parnel.*

SIDE. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Lateral.

Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side* posts, and on the upper door post of the houses. *Exodus.*

2. Oblique; indirect.

They presume that the law doth speak with all indifferency, that the law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker.*

People are sooner reclaimed by the *side* wind of a surprize, than by downright admonition. *L'Estrange.*

One mighty squadron with a *side* wind sped. *Dryden.*

The parts of water, being easily separable from each other, will, by a *side* motion, be easily removed, and give way to the approach of two pieces of marble. *Locke.*

What natural agent could turn them aside, could impel them so strongly with a transverse *side* blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a-flying? *Bentley.*

He not only gives us the full prospects, but several unexpected peculiarities, and *side* views, unobserved by any painter but Homer. *Pope.*

My secret enemies could not forbear some expressions, which by a *side* wind reflected on me. *Swift.*

To SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To lean on one side.

All rising to great place is by a winding stair; and if there be factions, it is good to *side* a man's self whilst rising, and balance himself when placed. *Bacon.*

2. To take a party; to engage in a faction.

Vex'd are the nobles who have *sided*
In his behalf. *Shakspeare.*

As soon as discontents drove men into *sidings*, as ill humours fall to the disaffected part, which causes inflammations, so did all who affected novelties adhere to that side. *King Charles.*

Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted to them, require a brain free from all inclination to *siding*, or affection to opinions for the authors sakes, before they be well understood. *Digby.*

Not yet so dully desperate
To *side* against ourselves with fate;
As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,
Are blinded first, and then turn'd over. *Hudibras.*

The princes differ and divide;
Some follow law, and some with beauty *side*. *Granville.*

It is pleasant to see a verse of an old poet revolting from its orignal sense, and *siding* with a modern subject. *Addison.*

All *side* in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*

Those who pretended to be in with the principles upon which her majesty proceeded, either absented themselves where the whole cause depended, or *sided* with the enemy. *Swift.*

The equitable part of those who now *side* against the court, will probably be more temperate. *Swift.*

SI'DEBOARD. *n. s.* [*side* and *board*.] The side table on which conveniencies are placed for those that eat at the other table.

At a stately *sideboard* by the wine
That fragrant smell diffus'd. *Milton.*

No *sideboards* then with gilded plate were dress'd,
No sweating slaves with massive dishes press'd. *Dryden.*

The snow-white damask ensigns are display'd,
And glitt'ring salvers on the *sideboard* laid. *King.*

The shining *sideboard*, and the burnish'd plate,
Let other ministers, great Anne, require. *Prior.*

Africanus brought from Carthage to Rome, in silver vessels, to the value of 11,366*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* a quantity exceeded afterwards by the *sideboards* of many private tables. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'DEBOX. *n. s.* [*side* and *box*.] Seat for the ladies on the side of the theatre.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux?
Why bows the *sidebox* from its inmost rows? *Pope.*

SI'DEFLY. *n. s.* An insect.

From a rough whitish maggot, in the intestinum rectum of horses, the *sidefly* proceeds. *Derham.*

To SI'DLE. *v. n.* [from *side*.]

1. To go with the body the narrowest way.

The chaffering with dissenters is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time, and that not without stooping and *sidling*, and squeezing his body. *Swift.*

I passed very gently and *sidling* through the two principal streets. *Swift.*

2. To lie on the side.

A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet, some *sidling*, and others upside down, the better to adjust them to the pannels. *Swift.*

SI'DELONG. *adj.* [*side* and *long*.] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct.

She darted from her eyes a *sidelong* glance,
Just as she spoke, and, like her words, it flew;
Seem'd not to beg what she then bid me do. *Dryden.*

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The deadly wound is in thy soul:
When thou a tempting harlot dost behold,
And when she casts on thee a *sidelong* glance,
Then try thy heart, and tell me if it dance. *Dryd.*

The reason of the planets motions in curve lines is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *sidelong* impulse. *Locke.*

The kiss snatch'd hasty from the *sidelong* maid. *Thomson.*

SI'DELONG. *adv.*

1. Laterally; obliquely; not in pursuit; not in opposition.

As if on earth
Winds underground, or waters, forcing way,
Sidelong had push'd a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines. *Milton.*

As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears away his prey,
Sidelong to seize. *Dryden.*

2. On the side.

If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong*; but shade those which blow from the afternoon sun. *Evelyn.*

SI'DER. *n. s.* See CIDER.

SI'DERAL. *adj.* [from *sidus*, Lat.] Starry; astral.

These changes in the heav'ns, though slow, produc'd
Like change on sea and land; *sideral* blast,
Vapour and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and pestilent! *Milton.*

The musk gives
Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs
With large and juicy offspring, that defies
The vernal nippings and cold *sideral* blasts. *Philips.*

SI'DERATED. *adj.* [from *sideràtus*, Latin.] Blasted; planet-struck.

Parts cauterized, gangrenated, *siderated*, and mortified, become black; the radical moisture, or vital sulphur, suffering an extinction. *Brown.*

SIDERA'TION. *n. s.* [*sideration*, Fr. *sideratio*, Lat.] A sudden mortification, or, as the common people call it, a blast; or a sudden deprivation of sense, as in an apoplexy.

The contagious vapour of the very eggs produces a mortification or *sideration* in the parts of plants on which they are laid. *Ray.*

SI'DESADDLE. *n. s.* [*side* and *saddle*.] A woman's seat on horseback.

SI'DESMAN. *n. s.* [*side* and *man*.] An assistant to the church-warden.

A gift of such goods, made by them with the consent of the *sidesman* or vestry, is void. *Ayliffe.*

SI'DEWAYS. } *adv.* [from *side* and *way*,
SI'DEWISE. } or *wise*.] Laterally; on one side.

The fair blossom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed;
And those pearls of dew she wears
Prove to be presaging tears. *Milton.*

If the image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the refractions, the same oblong image would, by a second refraction made *sideways*, be drawn out as much in breadth by the like dilatation of the rays, or other casual inequality of the refraction *sideways*. *Newton.*

SIEGE. *n. s.* [*siege*, French.]

1. The act of besetting a fortified place; a leaguer.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a *siege* to scorn: here let them lie,
Till famine eat them up. *Shakspeare.*

It seemed, by the manner of their proceeding, that the Turks purposed rather by long *siege* than by assault to take the town. *Knolles.*

The more I see
Pleasures about me, so much more I feel
Torment within me, as from the hateful *siege*
Of contraries. *Milton.*

2. Any continued endeavour to gain possession.

Beat away the busy meddling fiend,
That lays strong *siege* unto this wretch's soul,
And from his bosom purge this black despair. *Shakspeare.*

Give me so much of your time, in exchange of it, as to lay an amiable *siege* to the honesty of Ford's wife. *Shakspeare.*

Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden.*

3. [*siege*, Fr.] Seat; throne. Obsolete.

Drawing to him the eyes of all around,
From lofty *siege* began these words aloud to sound. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Place; class; rank. Obsolete.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*. *Shakspeare.*

Your sum of parts
Did not together pluck such envy from him,
As did that one, and that in my regard
Of the unworthiest *siege*. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*siege*, French.] Stool.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, as the mouths of the meseraicks, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion unto the *siege*. *Brown.*

To SIEGE. *v. a.* [*sieger*, Fr.] To besiege. Not in use.

Him he had long opprest with tort,
And fast imprisoned in *sieged* tort. *Fairy Queen.*

SIEVE. *n. s.* [from *sift*.] Hair or lawn strained upon a hoop, by which flower is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; a boulter; a searce.

Thy counsel
Falls now into my ears as profitless
As water in a *sieve*. *Shakspeare.*

In a *sieve* I'll thither sail,
And, like a rat without a tail,
I'll do—I'll do—I'll do. *Shakspeare.*

An innocent found a *sieve*, and presently fell to stopping the holes. *L'Estrange.*

If life sunk through you like a leaky *sieve*,
Accuse yourself you liv'd not while you might. *Dryden.*

To SIFT. *v. a.* [riftan, Sax. *siften*, Dut.]

1. To separate by a sieve.

In the *sifting* of such favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure meal, but must have a mixture of padar and bran. *Wotton.*

2. To separate; to part.

When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden show. *Dryd.*

3. To examine; to try.

We have *sifted* your objections against those pre-eminences royal. *Hooker.*

All which the wit of Calvin could from thence draw, by *sifting* the very utmost sentence and syllable, is no more than that certain speeches seem to intimate, that all christian churches ought to have their elderships. *Hooker.*

I fear me, if thy thoughts were *sifted*,
The king thy sovereign is not quite exempt
From envious malice of thy swelling heart. *Shak.*

As near as I could *sift* him on that argument. *Shakspeare.*

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Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, *sift* thee, and confess have found thee
Proof against all temptation, as a rock
Of adamant. *Milton.*

One would think that every member, who embraces with vehemence the principles of either of these parties, had thoroughly *sifted* and examined them, and was secretly convinced of their preference to those he rejects. *Addison.*

SI'FTER. *n. s.* [from *sift*.] He who sifts.

SIG was used by the Saxons for victory; *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preserver; *Sigard*, conquering temper: and almost in the same sense are Nicocles, Nicomyachus, Nicander, Victor, Victorinus, Vincentius, *&c.* *Gibson.*

To SIGH. *v. n.* [rican, ricettan, Saxon; *suchten*, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath. *Shakspeare.*

I 'll not be made a soft and dull-ey'd fool,
To shake the head, relent, and *sigh*, and yield
To christian intercessors. *Shakspeare.*

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit, and saith, Why doth this generation seek after a sign? *Mark.*

For the oppression of the poor, for the *sighing* of the needy, will I arise. *Psalms.*

Happier he,
Who seeks not pleasure through necessity,
Than such as once on slipp'ry thrones were plac'd,
And, chasing, *sigh* to think themselves are chas'd. *Dryden.*

The nymph too longs to be alone;
Leaves all the swains, and *sighs* for one. *Prior.*

To SIGH. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. Not in use.

Ages to come, and men unborn,
Shall bless her name, and *sigh* her fate. *Prior.*

SIGH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emission of the breath which has been long retained, as in sadness.

Full often has my heart swoln with keeping my *sighs* imprisoned; full often have the tears I drove back from mine eyes turned back to drown my heart. *Sidney.*

Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of *sighs*;
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakspeare.*

What a *sigh* is there! The heart is sorely charg'd. *Shakspeare.*

Laughing, if loud, ends in a deep *sigh*; and all pleasures have a sting in the tail, though they carry beauty on the face. *Taylor.*

In Venus' temple, on the sides were seen
Issuing *sighs*, that smok'd along the wall. *Dryd.*

SIGHT. *n. s.* [ȝeſihꝺe, Saxon; *sicht*, *gesicht*, Dutch.]

1. Perception by the eye; the sense of seeing.

If bees go forth right to a place, they must needs have *sight*. *Bacon.*

O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain!
Blind among enemies, O worse than chains,
Dungeon, or beggary, decrepit age! *Milton.*

Things invisible to mortal *sight*. *Milton.*

'T is still the same, although their airy shape
All but a quick poetick *sight* escape. *Denham.*

My eyes are somewhat dimish grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my *sight*. *Swift.*

2. Open view; a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye.

Undaunted Hotspur
Brings on his army, eager unto fight,
And plac'd the same before the king in *sight*. *Daniel.*

Æneas cast his wond'ring eyes around,
And all the Tyrrhene army had in *sight*,
Stretch'd on the spacious plain from left to right. *Dryden.*

I met Brutidius in a mortal fright;
He 's dipt for certain, and plays least in *sight*. *Dryden.*

3. Act of seeing or beholding; view.

Nine things to *sight* required are;
The pow'r to see, the light, the visible thing,
Being not too small, too thin, too nigh, too far,
Clear space, and time, the form distinct to bring. *Davies.*

Mine eye pursu'd him still, but under shade
Lost *sight* of him. *Milton.*

What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with stedfast *sight*,
Could view the surges mounting steep,
And monsters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*

Having little knowledge of the circumstances of those St. Paul writ to, it is not strange that many things lie concealed to us, which they who were concerned in the letter understood at first *sight*. *Locke.*

4. Notice; knowledge.

It was writ as a private letter to a person of piety, upon an assurance that it should never come to any one's *sight* but her own. *Wake.*

5. Eye; instrument of seeing.

From the depth of hell they lift their *sight*,
And at a distance see superior light. *Dryden.*

6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye: as, *the* sights *of a quadrant*.

Their armed staves in charge, their beavers down,
Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel. *Shakspeare.*

7. Spectacle; show; thing to be seen.

Thus are my eyes still captive to one *sight*;
Thus all my thoughts are slaves to one thought still. *Sidney.*

Them seem'd they never saw a *sight* so fair
Of fowls so lovely, that they sure did deem
Them heavenly born. *Spenser.*

Not an eye
But is a-weary of thy common *sight*,
Save mine, which hath desir'd to see thee more. *Shakspeare.*

Moses said, I will turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burnt. *Exodus.*

I took a felucca at Naples to carry me to Rome, that I might not run over the same *sights* a second time. *Addison.*

Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *sight*,
Though gods assembled grace his tow'ring height,
Than what more humble mountains offer here,
Where, in their blessings, all those gods appear. *Pope.*

Before you pass th' imaginary *sights*
Of lords, and earls, and dukes, and garter'd knights,
While the spread fan o'ershades your closing eyes,
Then give one flirt, and all the vision flies. *Pope.*

SI'GHTED. *adj.* [from *sight*.] Seeing in a particular manner. It is used only in composition, as *quicksighted*, *short-sighted*.

As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the joints of the coach up close, so they might put each end down, and remain as discovered and open. *sighted* as on horseback. *Sidney.*

The king was very quick *sighted* in discerning

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difficulties, and raising objections, and very slow in mastering them. *Clarendon.*

SI'GHTFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *sight* and *full.*] Perspicuity; clearness of sight. Not in use.

But still, although we fail of perfect rightfulness,
Seek we to tame these childish superfluities;
Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness.* *Sidney.*

SI'GHTLESS. *adj.* [from *sight.*]

1. Wanting sight; blind.

The latent tracts, the giddy heights, explore
Of all who blindly creep or *sightless* soar. *Pope.*

2. Not sightly; offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at.

Full of unpleasing blots and *sightless* stains,
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks. *Shakspeare.*

SI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *sight.*] Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.

It lies as *sightly* on the back of him,
As great Alcides shews upon an ass. *Shakspeare.*

Their having two eyes and two ears so placed, is more *sightly* and useful. *More.*

A great many brave *sightly* horses were brought out, and only one plain nag that made sport. *L'Estrange.*

We have thirty members, the most *sightly* of all her majesty's subjects; we elected a president by his height. *Addison.*

SI'GIL. *n. s.* [*sigillum*, Lat.] Seal; signature.

Sorceries to raise th' infernal pow'rs,
And *sigils* fram'd in planetary hours. *Dryden.*

SIGN. *n. s.* [*signe*, Fr. *signum*, Lat.]

1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown.

Signs must resemble the things they signify. *Hooker.*

Signs for communication may be contrived from any variety of objects of one kind appertaining to either sense. *Holder.*

To express the passions which are seated in the heart by outward *signs*, is one great precept of the painters, and very difficult to perform. *Dryden.*

When any one uses any term, he may have in his mind a determined idea which he makes it the *sign* of, and to which he should keep it steadily annexed. *Locke.*

2. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy.

If they will not hearken to the voice of the first *sign*, they will not believe the latter *sign.* *Exodus.*

Compell'd by *signs* and judgments dire. *Milt.*

3. A picture, or token, hung at a door, to give notice what is sold within.

I found my miss, struck hands, and pray'd him tell,
To hold acquaintance still, where he did dwell;
He barely nam'd the street, promis'd the wine,
But his kind wife gave me the very *sign.* *Donne.*

Underneath an alehouse' paltry *sign.* *Shaksp.*

True sorrow's like to wine,
That which is good does never need a *sign.* *Suckl.*

Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article so much as that of contriving *signs* to hang over houses. *Swift.*

4. A monument; a memorial.

An outward and visible *sign* of an inward and spiritual grace. *Common Prayer.*

The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *sign.* *Numbers.*

5. A constellation in the zodiack.

There stay until the twelve celestial *signs*
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shakspeare.*

Now did the *sign* reign, and the constellation was come, under which Perkin should appear. *Bacon.*

After ev'ry foe subdu'd, the sun
Thrice through the *signs* his annual race shall run. *Dryden.*

6. Note or token given without words.

They made *signs* to his father. *Luke.*

7. Mark of distinction; cognizance.

The ensign of Messiah blaz'd,
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven. *Milt.*

8. Typical representation; symbol.

The holy symbols or *signs* are not barely significative; but what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the symbols themselves. *Brerewood.*

9. A subscription of one's name: as, a *sign* manual.

To SIGN. *v. a.* [*signo*, Latin.]

1. To mark.

You *sign* your place and calling in full seeming
With meekness and humility, but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*signer*, Fr.] To ratify by hand or seal.

Be pleas'd to *sign* these papers: they are all
Of great concern. *Dryden.*

3. To betoken; to signify; to represent typically.

The sacraments and symbols are just such as they seem; but because they are made to be *signs* of a secret mystery, they receive the names of what themselves do *sign.* *Taylor.*

SI'GNAL. *n. s.* [*signal*, Fr. *sennale*, Span.] Notice given by a sign; a sign that gives notice.

The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives *signal* of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shaks.*

Scarce the dawning day began to spring,
As, at a *signal* giv'n, the streets with clamours ring. *Dryden.*

SI'GNAL. *adj.* [*signal*, Fr.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable.

He was esteemed more by the parliament, for the *signal* acts of cruelty committed upon the Irish. *Clarendon.*

The Thames frozen twice in one year, so as men to walk on it, is a very *signal* accident. *Swift.*

SIGNA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *signal.*] Quality of something remarkable or memorable.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its *signality*, the first was natural, arising from physical causes. *Brown.*

It seems a *signality* in providence, in erecting your society in such a juncture of dangerous humours. *Glanville.*

To SI'GNALIZE. *v. a.* [*signaler*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable.

Many, who have endeavoured to *signalize* themselves by works of this nature, plainly discover that they are not acquainted with arts and sciences. *Addison.*

Some one eminent spirit, having *signalized* his valour and fortune in defence of his country, or by popular arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the people. *Swift.*

SI'GNALLY. *adv.* [from *signal.*] Eminently; remarkably; memorably.

Persons *signally* and eminently obliged, yet missing of the utmost of their greedy designs in swallowing both gifts and giver too, instead of

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thanks for received kindnesses, have betook themselves to barbarous threatenings. *South.*

SIGNA'TION. *n. s.* [from *signo*, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening.

A horseshoe Baptista Porta hath thought too low a *signation*, he raised unto a lunary representation. *Brown.*

SI'GNATURE. *n. s.* [*signature*, Fr. *signatura*, from *signo*, Latin.]

1. A sign or mark impressed upon any thing; a stamp; a mark.

The brain being well furnished with various traces, *signatures*, and images, will have a rich treasure always ready to be offered to the soul. *Watts.*

That natural and indelible *signature* of God, which human souls, in their first origin, are supposed to be stampt with, we have no need of in disputes against atheism. *Bentley.*

Vulgar parents cannot stamp their race
With *signatures* of such majestick grace. *Pope.*

2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal use is pointed out.

All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impression and *signatures* of their motions: the diffusion of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon.*

Some plants bear a very evident *signature* of their nature and use. *More.*

Seek out for plants and *signatures*,
To quack of universal cures. *Hudibras.*

Herbs are described by marks and *signatures*, so far as to distinguish them from one another. *Baker.*

3. Proof drawn from marks.

The most despicable pieces of decayed nature are curiously wrought with eminent *signatures* of divine wisdom. *Glanville.*

Some rely on certain marks and *signatures* of their election, and others on their belonging to some particular church or sect. *Rogers.*

4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to distinguish different sheets.

SI'GNATURIST. *n. s.* [from *signature*.] One who holds the doctrine of signatures. Little used.

Signaturists seldom omit what the ancients delivered, drawing unto inference received distinctions. *Brown.*

SI'GNER. *n. s.* [from *sign*.] One that signs.

SI'GNET. *n. s.* [*signette*, Fr.] A seal commonly used for the seal manual of a king.

I've been bold
To them to use your *signet* and your name. *Shak.*

Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not, and the *signet*. *Shakspeare.*

Give thy *signet*, bracelets, and staff. *Genesis.*
He delivered him his private *signet*. *Knolles.*
Proof of my life my royal *signet* made. *Dryd.*
The impression of a *signet* ring. *Ayliffe.*

SIGNI'FICANCE. } *n. s.* [from *signify*.]
SIGNI'FICANCY. }

1. Power of signifying; meaning.

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind by discriminations of utterance of voice, used as *signs*, having by consent several determinate *significancies*. *Holder.*

If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *significance* of his action. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Force; energy; power of impressing the mind.

The clearness of conception and expression, the boldness maintained to majesty, the *significancy* and sound of words, not strained into bombast, must escape our transient view upon the theatre. *Dryden.*

As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Saviour hath enjoined it in terms of particular *significancy* and force. *Atterbury.*

I have been admiring the wonderful *significancy* of that word persecution, and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Swift.*

3. Importance; moment; consequence.

How fatal would such a distinction have proved in former reigns, when many a circumstance of less *significancy* has been construed into an overt act of high treason. *Addison.*

SIGNIFICANT. *adj.* [*significant*, Fr. *significans*, Latin.]

1. Expressive of something beyond the external mark.

Since you are tongue-tied, and so loth to speak,
In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

2. Betokening; standing as a sign of something.

It was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were *significant*, but not efficient. *Raleigh.*

3. Expressive or representative in an eminent degree; forcible to impress the intended meaning.

Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are *significant*, is to institute new sacraments. *Hooker.*

Common life is full of this kind of *significant* expressions, by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and pointing; and dumb persons are sagacious in the use of them. *Holder.*

The Romans joined both devices, to make the emblem the more *significant*; as, indeed, they could not too much extol the learning and military virtues of this emperor. *Addison.*

4. Important; momentous. A low word.

SIGNI'FICANTLY. *adv.* [from *significant*.] With force of expression.

Christianity is known in scripture by no name so *significantly* as by the simplicity of the gospel. *South.*

SIGNIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*signification*, Fr. *significatio*, Lat. from *signify*.]

1. The act of making known by signs.

A lye is properly a species of injustice, and a violation of the right of that person to whom the false speech is directed; for all speaking, or *signification* of one's mind, implies an act or address of one man to another. *South.*

2. Meaning expressed by a sign or word.

An adjective requireth another word to be joined with him, to shew his *signification*. *Accidence.*

Brute animals make divers motions to have several *significations*, to call, warn, cherish, and threaten. *Holder.*

SIGNI'FICATIVE. *adj.* [*significatif*, Fr. from *signify*.]

1. Betokening by an external sign.

The holy symbols or signs are not barely *significative*, but what by divine institution they represent and testify unto our souls is truly and certainly delivered unto us. *Brerewood.*

2. Forcible; strongly expressive.

Neither in the degrees of kindred they were destitute of *significative* words; for whom we call grandfather, they called ealdfader; whom we call greatgrandfather, they called thirdafader. *Camden.*

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SIGNI'FICATORY. *n. s.* [from *signify.*] That which signifies or betokens.

Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign. *Taylor.*

To SI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*signifier*, Fr. *significo*, Lat.]

1. To declare by some token or sign; sometimes simply to declare.

Stephano, *signify*
Within the house your mistress is at hand. *Shakspeare.*

The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes,
Nor knew what *signified* the boding sign,
But found the pow'rs displeas'd. *Dryden.*

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they *signified* by dark and obscure names; as the night, Tartarus, and Oceanus. *Burnet.*

2. To mean; to express.

Life 's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more! It is a tale
Told by an ideot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing! *Shakspeare.*

By scripture, antiquity, and all ecclesiastical writers, it is constantly appropriated to Saturday, the day of the Jews sabbath, and but of late years used to *signify* the Lord's day. *Nelson.*

3. To import; to weigh. This is seldom used but interrogatively, *what signifies?* or with *much*, *little*, or *nothing*.

Though he that sins frequently, and repents frequently, gives reason to believe his repentances before God *signify nothing*, yet that is nothing to us. *Taylor.*

What signifies the splendour of courts, considering the slavish attendances that go along with it? *L'Estrange.*

He hath one way more, which, although it *signify little* to men of sober reason, yet unhappily hits the suspicious humour of men, that governors have a design to impose. *Tillotson.*

If the first of these fail, the power of Adam, were it never so great, will *signify nothing* to the present societies in the world. *Locke.*

What signifies the people's consent in making and repealing laws, if the person who administers hath no tie? *Swift.*

4. To make known; to declare.

I 'll to the king, and *signify* to him
That thus I have resign'd to you my charge. *Shakspeare.*

He sent and *signified* it by his angel unto John. *Revelations.*

The government should *signify* to the protestants of Ireland, that want of silver is not to be remedied. *Swift.*

To SI'GNIFY. *v. n.* To express meaning with force.

If the words be but comely and *signifying*, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin. *Ben Jonson.*

SI'GNIORY. *n. s.* [*seignoria*, Italian.]

1. Lordship; dominion.

At that time
Through all the *signiories* it was the first,
And Prospero the prime duke. *Shakspeare.*

The earls, their titles, and their *signiories*,
They must restore again. *Daniel.*

My brave progenitors, by valour, zeal,
Gain'd those high honours, princely *signiories*,
And proud prerogatives. *West.*

2. It is used by *Shakspeare* for seniority.

If ancient sorrow be most reverent,
Give mine the benefit of *signiory*,
And let my griefs frown on the upper hand. *Richard III.*

SI'GNPOST. *n. s.* [*sign* and *post.*] That upon which a sign hangs.

He should share with them in the preserving
A shed or *signpost.* *Ben Jonson.*

This noble invention of our author's hath been copied by so many *signpost* dawbers, that now 't is grown fulsome, rather by their want of skill than by the commonness. *Dryden.*

SI'KER. *adj.* and *adv.* See SICKER. The old word for *sure*, or *surely.* *Spenser.*

SI'KERNESS. *n. s.* [from *siker.*] Sureness; safety.

SI'LENCE. *n. s.* [*silence*, Fr. *silentium*, Latin.]

1. The state of holding peace; forbearance of speech.

Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept *silence* at my counsel. *Job.*

I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in *silence.* 1 *Timothy.*

First to himself he inward *silence* broke. *Milt.*

Speech submissively withdraws
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause;
Then pompous *silence* reigns, and stills the noisy laws. *Pope.*

Here all their rage and ev'n their murmurs cease,
And sacred *silence* reigns, and universal peace. *Pope.*

2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity.

I think the best grace of wit will shortly turn into *silence*, and discourse grow commendable in none but parrots. *Shakspeare.*

3. Secrecy.

4. Stillness; not noise.

Hail happy groves! calm and secure retreat
Of sacred *silence*, rest's eternal seat! *Roscommon.*

5. Not mention; oblivion; obscurity.

Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell;
For strength from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise
And ignominy; yet to glory aspires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame;
Therefore eternal *silence* be their doom. *Milt.*

Thus fame shall be achiev'd,
And what most merits fame in *silence* hid. *Milt.*

SI'LENCE. *interj.* An authoritative restraint of speech.

Sir, have pity; I 'll be his surety.—
—*Silence!* one word more
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee. *Shakspeare.*

To SI'LENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to speak.

We must suggest the people, that to 's pow'r
He would have made them mules, *silenc'd* their pleaders, and
Dispropertied their freedoms. *Shakspeare.*

The ambassador is *silenc'd.* *Shakspeare.*

Silence that dreadful bell, it frights the isle
From her propriety. *Shakspeare.*

This passed as an oracle, and *silenced* those that moved the question. *Bacon.*

Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be *silenced*, who being opposed unto wolves, gave loud expressions of their faith, and were heard as high as heaven. *Brown.*

This would *silence* all further opposition. *Clarendon.*

Since in dark sorrow I my days did spend
I could not *silence* my complaints. *Denham.*

Had they duly considered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, these would have

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silenced their scruples, and they had adored the amazing mystery. *Rogers.*

If it please him altogether to *silence* me, so that I shall not only speak with difficulty, but wholly be disabled to open my mouth, to any articulate utterance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even in my thoughts, to praise him. *Wake.*

2. To still.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,
Suspend the fight, and *silence* all our guns.
Waller.

The thund'rer spoke, nor durst the queen reply;
A reverend horror *silenc'd* all the sky. *Pope.*

SI'LENT. *adje* [*silens*, Lat.]

1. Not speaking; mute.

O my God, I cry in the day time, and in the night season I am not *silent*. *Psalms.*

Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they sat as stricken mute.
Milton.

2. Not talkative; not loquacious.

Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most *silent* of men; he knew that a word spoken never wrought so much good as a word concealed. *Broome.*

3. Still; having no noise.

Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night,
The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when screech-owls cry, and ban-dogs howl. *Shakspeare.*

Now is the pleasant time,
The cool, the *silent*, save where silence yields
To the night-warbling bird. *Milton.*

4. Wanting efficacy. I think a hebraism.

Second and instrumental causes, together with nature itself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become *silent*, virtueless, and dead. *Raleigh.*

The sun to me is dark,
And *silent* as the moon,
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave. *Milton.*

5. Not mentioning.

This new created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not *silent*. *Milton.*

SI'LENTLY. *adv.* [from *silent*.]

1. Without speech.

When with one three nations join to fight,
They *silently* confess that one more brave. *Dryd.*

For me they beg; each *silently*
Demands thy grace, and seems to watch thy eye.
Dryden.

2. Without noise.

You to a certain victory are led;
Your men all arm'd stand *silently* within. *Dryd.*

3. Without mention.

The difficulties remain still, till he can show who is meant by right heir, in all those cases where the present possessor hath no son: this he *silently* passes over. *Locke.*

SILI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *cilicium*: it should be therefore written *cilicious*.] Made of hair.

The *silicious* and hairy vests of the strictest orders of friars, derive their institution from St. John and Elias. *Brown.*

SILI'CULOSE. *adj.* [*silicula*, Lat.] Husky, full of husks. *Dict.*

SILI'GINOSE. *adj.* [*siliginosus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *Dict.*

SI'LIQUA. n. s. [Latin.]

1. [With gold finers.] A carat of which six make a scruple.

2. [With botanists: *silique*, Fr.] The seed-vessel, husk, cod, or shell, of such plants as are of the pulse kind. *Dict.*

SI'LIQUOSE. } *adj.* [from *siliqua*, Latin.]
SI'LIQUOUS. } Having a pod or capsula.

All the tetrapetalous *siliquose* plants are alkalescent. *Arbuthnot.*

SILK. *n. s.* [ꝥeolc, Sax.]

1. The thread of the worm that turns afterward to a butterfly.

The worms were hallow'd that did breed the *silk*;
And it was dy'd in mummy, which the skilful
Conserv'd of maidens hearts. *Shakspeare.*

2. The stuff made of the worm's thread.

Let not the creaking of shoes, or rustling of *silks*, betray thy poor heart to woman. *Shaksp.*

He caused the shore to be covered with Persian *silk* for him to tread upon. *Knolles.*

Without the worm, in Persian *silks* we shine.
Waller.

SI'LKEN. *adj.* [from *silk*.]

1. Made of silk.

Men counsel and give comfort to that grief
Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,
Their counsel turns to passion, which before
Would give preceptial medicine to rage,
Fetter strong madness in a *silken* thread,
Charm ach with air, and agony with words.
Shakspeare.

Now will we revel it
With *silken* coats, and caps, and golden rings.
Shakspeare.

She weeps, and words address'd seem tears dissolv'd,
Wetting the borders of her *silken* veil. *Milt.*

2. Soft; tender.

Full many a lady fair, in court full oft
Beholding them, him secretly envide,
And wish'd that two such fans, so *silken* soft,
And golden fair, her love would her provide.
Spenser.

All the youth of England are on fire,
And *silken* dalliance in the wardrobe lies. *Shak.*

For then the hills with pleasing shades are crown'd,
And sleeps are sweeter on the *silken* ground.
Dryden.

Dress up virtue in all the beauties of oratory, and you will find the wild passions of men too violent to be restrained by such mild and *silken* language. *Watts.*

3. Dressed in silk.

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd, *silken* wanton, brave our fields,
And flesh his spirit in a warlike soil,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check? *Shakspeare.*

SILKME'RCER. *n. s.* [*silk* and *mercer*.] A dealer in silk.

SILKWEA'VER. *n. s.* [*silk* and *weaver*.] One whose trade is to weave silken manufactures.

True English hate your monsieurs paltry arts;
For you are all *silk-weavers* in your hearts.
Dryden.

The Chinese are ingenious *silk-weavers*.
Watts.

SI'LKWORM. *n. s.* [*silk* and *worm*.] The worm that spins silk.

Grasshoppers eat up the green of whole countries, and *silk-worms* devour leaves swiftly.
Bacon.

Broad were the banners, and of snowy hue,
A purer web the *silk-worm* never drew. *Dryd.*

SI'LKY. *adj.* [from *silk*.]

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1. Made of silk.
2. Soft; pliant.

These kinds of knaves, in plainness,
Harbour more craft and more corrupter ends
Than twenty *silky* ducking observants,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Shakspeare.*

SILL. *s. n.* [ÿl, Saxon, *sueil*, Fr. *sulle*, Dutch.] The timber or stone at the foot of the door.

The farmer's goose,
Grown fat with corn, and sitting still,
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door *sill*;
And hardly waddles forth. *Swift.*

SI'LLABUB. *n. s.* [This word has exercised the etymologists. *Minshew* thinks it corrupted from *swillinghubbies*. *Junius* omits it. *Henshaw*, whom *Skinner* follows, deduces it from the Dutch *sulle*, a pipe, and *buyck*, a paunch; because *sillabubs* are commonly drunk through a spout, out of a jug with a large belly. It seems more probably derived from *esil*, in old English, *vinegar*; *esil a bouc*, *vinegar for the mouth*, vinegar made pleasant.] Curds made by milking upon vinegar.

Joan takes her neat rubb'd pail, and now
She trips to milk the sand-red cow:
Where, for some sturdy foot-ball swain,
Joan strokes a *sillabub* or twain. *Wotton.*

A feast,
By some rich farmer's wife and sister drest,
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream,
Where all ideas huddling run so fast,
That *sillabubs* come first, and soups the last.
King.

SI'LLILY. *adv.* [from *silly*.] In a silly manner; simply; foolishly.

I wonder much what thou and I
Did till we lov'd? were we not wean'd till then,
But suck'd on childish pleasures *sillily*?
Or slumber'd we in the seven sleepers den?
Donne.

We are caught as *sillily* as the bird in the net.
L'Estrange.

Do, do, look *sillily*, good colonel; 't is a decent melancholy after an absolute defeat. *Dryd.*

SI'LLINESS. *n. s.* [from *silly*.] Simplicity; weakness; harmless folly.

The *silliness* of the person does not derogate from the dignity of his character. *L'Estrange.*

SI'LLY. *adj.* [*selig*, German. *Skinner*.]

1. Harmless; innocent; inoffensive; plain; artless.
2. Weak; helpless.

After long storms,
In dread of death and dangerous dismay,
With which my *silly* bark was tossed sore,
I do at length descry the happy shore. *Spenser.*

3. Foolish; witless.

Perhaps their loves, or else their sheep,
Was that did their *silly* thoughts so busy keep.
Milton.

The meanest subjects censure the actions of the greatest prince; the *silliest* servants, of the wisest master. *Temple.*

I have no discontent at living here; besides what arises from a *silly* spirit of liberty, which I resolve to throw off. *Swift.*

Such parts of writings as are stupid or *silly*, false or mistaken, should become subjects of occasional criticism. *Watts.*

He is the companion of the silliest people in their most *silly* pleasure; he is ready for every impertinent entertainment and diversion. *Law.*

SI'LLYHOW. *n. s.* [perhaps from ȝelȝ, happy, and heoꝼt, the head.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus.

Great conceits are raised of the membranous covering called the *sillyhow*, sometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth.
Brown.

SILT. *n. s.* Mud; slime.

Several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorny, in all probability covered by inundation, and the *silt* and moorish earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

SI'LVAN. *adj.* [from *silva*, Lat.] Woody; full of woods.

Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *silvan* scene
Appears above, and groves for ever green. *Dryd.*

SI'LVER. *n. s.* [ꝼeolꝑen, Saxon; *silver*, Dutch.]

1. A white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts.*
2. Any thing of soft splendour.

Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
In slumber clos'd her *silver* streaming eyes. *Pope.*

3. Money made of silver.

SI'LVER. *adj.*

1. Made of silver.

Put my *silver* cup in the sack's mouth. *Genesis.*
Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,
Fair *silver*-shafted queen for ever chaste. *Milt.*
The *silver*-shafted goddess of the place. *Pope.*

2. White like silver.

Of all the race of *silver*-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Than Clarion. *Spenser.*
Old Salisbury, shame to thy *silver* hair,
Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sick son.
Shakspeare.

The great in honour are not always wise,
Nor judgment under *silver* tresses lies. *Sandys.*
Others on *silver* lakes and rivers bath'd
Their downy breast. *Milton.*

3. Having a pale lustre.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye-beams, when their fresh rays have smote
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows;
Nor shines the *silver* moon one half so bright,
Through the transparent bosom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light. *Shakspeare.*

4. Soft of voice. This phrase is Italian, *voce argentina*.

From all the groves, which with the heavenly noises
Of their sweet instruments were wont to sound,
And th' hollow hills, from which their *silver* voices
Were wont redoubled echoes to rebound,
Did now rebound with nought but rueful cries,
And yelling shrieks thrown up into the skies.
Spenser.

It is my love that calls upon my name;
How *silver* sweet sound lovers tongues by night!
Like softest musick to attending ears. *Shaksp.*

To SI'LVER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover superficially with silver.

There be fools alive, I wis,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Shakspeare.*

The splendour of *silver* is more pleasing to some eyes than that of gold; as in cloth of *silver*, and *silvered* rapiers. *Bacon.*

Silvering will sully and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

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A gilder shewed me a ring *silvered* over with mercurial fumes, which he was then to restore to its native yellow. *Boyle.*

2. To adorn with mild lustre.

Here retir'd, the sinking billows sleep,
And smiling calmness *silver'd* o'er the deep. *Pope.*

SI'LVERBEATER. *n. s.* [*silver* and *beat.*] One that foliates silver.

Silverbeaters chuse the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer. *Boyle.*

SI'LVERLING. *n. s.* A silver coin.

A thousand vines, at a thousand *silverlings*, shall be for briars and thorns. *Isaiah.*

SI'LVERLY. *adv.* [from *silver.*] With the appearance of silver.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

SI'LVERSMITH. *n. s.* [*silver* and *smith.*] One that works in silver.

Demetrius, a *silversmith*, made shrines for Diana. *Acts.*

SI'LVERTHISTLE. *n. s.* [*acanthium vulgare*, Lat.] A plant.

SI'LVERWEED. *n. s.* [*argentina*, Lat.] A plant.

SI'LVERTREE. *n. s.* [*conocarpodendron.*] A plant. *Miller.*

SI'LVERY. *adj.* [from *silver.*] Besprinkled with silver.

A gritty stone, with small spangles of a white *silvery* talc in it. *Woodward.*

Of all th' enamell'd race whose *silv'ry* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring,
Once brightest shin'd this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

SI'MAR. *n. s.* [*simarre*, Fr.] A woman's robe.

The ladies dress'd in rich *simars* were seen,
Of Florence sattin, flower'd with white and green. *Dryden.*

SI'MILAR. } *adj.* [*similaire*, Fr. from
SI'MILARY. } *similis*, Lat.]

1. Homogeneous; having one part like another; uniform.

Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *similar*, as metals; or at least to consist but of two or three distinct ingredients, as cinnabar. *Boyle.*

2. Resembling; having resemblance.

The laws of England, relative to those matters, were the original and exemplar from whence those *similar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived. *Hale.*

SIMILA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *similar.*] Likeness; uniformity.

The blood and chyle are mixed, and by attrition attenuated; by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and *similarity*, or homogeneity of parts. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'MILE. *n. s.* [*simile*, Lat.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized.

Their rhimes,
Full of protest, of oath, and big compare,
Want *similes*. *Shakspeare.*

Lucentio slipp'd me, like his greyhound,
Which runs himself, and catches for his master.—
—A good swift *simile*, but something currish. *Shakspeare.*

In argument,
Similes are like songs in love;
They much describe, they nothing prove. *Prior.*

Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, not only expatiate in their *similes*, but introduce them too frequently. *Garth.*

SIMI'LITUDE. *n. s.* [*similitude*, Fr. *similitudo*, Lat.]

1. Likeness; resemblance.

Similitude of substance would cause attraction, where the body is wholly freed from the motion of gravity; for then lead would draw lead. *Bacon.*

Our immortal souls, while righteous, are by God himself beautified with the title of his own image and *similitude*. *Raleigh.*

Let us make man in our image, man
In our *similitude*, and let them rule
Over the fish and fowl. *Milton.*

Similitude to the Deity was not regarded in the things they gave divine worship to, and looked on as symbols of the god they worshipped. *Stillingfleet.*

If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of seventeen, with that of the same person at the years of threescore, hardly the least trace or *similitude* of one face can be found in the other. *South.*

Fate some future bard shall join
In sad *similitude* of griefs to mine;
Condemn'd whole years in absence to deplore,
And image charms he must behold no more. *Pope.*

2. Comparison: simile.

Plutarch, in the first of his tractates, by sundry *similitudes*, shews us the force of education. *Wotton.*

Tasso, in his *similitudes*, never departed from the woods; that is, all his comparisons were taken from the country. *Dryden.*

SI'MITAR. *n. s.* [See CIMETER.] A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

To SI'MMER. *v. n.* [a word made probably from the sound, but written by *Skinner*, *simber.*] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing.

Place a vessel in warm sand, increasing the heat by degrees, till the spirit *simmer* or boil a little. *Boyle.*

Their vital heat and moisture may always not only *simber* in one sluggish tenour, but sometimes boil up higher, and seeth over; the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon some emergent occasion. *More.*

SI'MNEL. *n. s.* [*simnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of sweet bread or cake.

SIMO'NIACK. *n. s.* [*simoniaque*, Fr. *simoniacus*, Latin.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church.

If the bishop alleges that the person presented is a *simoniack*, or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial. *Ayliffe.*

SIMONI'ACAL. *adj.* [from *simoniac.*] Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

Add to your criminals the *simoniacal* ladies, who seduce the sacred order into the difficulty of breaking their troth. *Spectator.*

SI'MONY. *n. s.* [*simonie*, Fr. *simonia*, Lat.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment.

One that by suggestion
Tied all the kingdom; *simony* was fair play,
His own opinion was his law. *Shakspeare.*

Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of *simony*; and I wish the world might see it, that it might undeceive some patrons, who think they have discharged that great trust to God and man, if they take no money for a living, though it may be parted with for other ends less justifiable. *Walton.*

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No *simony* nor sinecure is known;
There works the bee, no honey for the drone.
Garth.

To SI'MPER. *v. n.* [from *cymbelan*, Sax. to keep holyday, *Skinner*. He derives *simmer* from the same word, and confirms his etymology by writing it *simber*. It is perhaps derived from *simmer*, as it may seem to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling.] To smile; generally to smile foolishly.

A made countenance about her mouth between *simpering* and smiling, her head bowing somewhat down, seemed to languish with overmuch idleness. *Sidney.*

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your *simpering* none of you hate them, to like as much as pleases them. *Shakspeare.*

Stars above *simper* and shine,
As having keys unto thy love, while poor I pine.
Herbert.

Let then the fair one beautifully cry,
Or drest in smiles of sweet Cecilia shine,
With *simp'ring* angels, palms and harps divine.
Pope.

SI'MPER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Smile; generally a foolish smile.

The wit at his elbow stared him in the face with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres into a kind of *simper*, and at length burst out into an open laugh. *Addison.*

Great Tibbald nods: the proud Parnassian sneer,
The conscious *simper*, and the jealous leer,
Mix on his look. *Pope.*

SI'MPLE. *adj.* [*simplex*, Lat. *simple*, Fr.]

1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning; sincere; harmless.

Were it not to satisfy the minds of the *simpler* sort of men, these nice curiosities are not worthy the labour which we bestow to answer them. *Hooker.*

They meet upon the way
A *simple* husbandman in garments grey.
Hubberd's Tale.

I am a *simple* woman, much too weak
T' oppose your cunning. *Shakspeare.*

O Ethelinda,
My heart was made to fit and pair with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rowe.*

In *simple* manners all the secret lies;
Be kind and virtuous, you 'll be blest and wise.
Young.

2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one; plain; not complicated.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal *simple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting. *Bacon.*

Simple philosophically signifies single, but vulgarly foolish. *Watts.*

Among substances some are called *simple*, some compound, whether taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. If we take *simple* and compound in a vulgar sense, then all those are *simple* substances which are generally esteemed uniform in their natures: so every herb is called a *simple*, and every metal a mineral; though the chymist perhaps may find all his several elements in each of them. *Watts.*

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God
To mortals lent, to trace his boundless works,
From laws, sublimely *simple*, speak thy fame
In all philosophy. *Thomson.*

3. Silly; not wise; not cunning.

The *simple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. *Prov.*

Dick, *simple* odes too many show ye
My servile complaisance to Chloe. *Prior.*

SI'MPLE. *n. s.* [*simple*, French.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly used for an herb.

Of *simples* in these groves that grow,
We 'll learn the perfect skill;
The nature of each herb to know,
Which cures, and which can kill. *Drayton.*

Our foster nurse of nature is repose,
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him,
Are many *simples* operative, whose power
Will close the eye of anguish. *Shakspeare.*

He would ope his leathern scrip
And shew me *simples* of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties.
Milton.

What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked *simple* itself, as it comes over from the Indies. *Temple.*

Around its entries nodding poppies grow,
And all cool *simples* that sweet rest bestow;
Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,
And passing sheds it on the silent plants. *Dryd.*

Med'cine is mine: what herbs and *simples* grow
In fields and forests, all their pow'rs I know.
Dryden.

To SI'MPLE. *v. n.* To gather simples.

As once the foaming boar he chas'd,
Lascivious Circe well the youth survey'd,
As *simpling* on the flow'ry hills he stray'd. *Garth.*

SI'MPLENESS. *n. s.* [from *simple*.] The quality of being simple.

I will hear that play:
For never any thing can be amiss,
When *simpleness* and beauty tender it. *Shaksp.*

Such perfect elements may be found in these four known bodies that we, call pure ones; for they are least compounded, and approach most to the *simpleness* of the elements. *Digby.*

SI'MPLER. *n. s.* [from *simple*.] A simplist; an herbarist.

SI'MPLESS. *n. s.* [*simplesse*, Fr.] Simplicity; silliness; folly. Obsolete.

Their weeds been not so nighly were,
Such *simplesse* mought them shend,
They been yclad in purple and pall,
They reign and rulen over all. *Spenser.*

SI'MPLETON. *n. s.* [from *simple*.] A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow. A low word.

A country farmer sent his man to look after an ox; the *simpleton* went hunting up and down. *L'Estrange.*

Those letters may prove a discredit, as lasting as mercenary scribblers, or curious *simpletons*, can make it. *Pope.*

SIMPLI'CITY. *n. s.* [*simplicitas*, Latin; *simplicité*, French.]

1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtilty; not cunning; not deceit.

The sweet-minded Philoclea was in their degree of well-doing, to whom the not knowing of evil serveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward powers in better form, with an unspotted *simplicity*, than many who rather cunningly seek to know what goodness is than willingly take unto themselves the following of it. *Sidney.*

They keep the reverend *simplicity* of ancienter times. *Hooker.*

In low *simplicity*
He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of usance. *Shakspeare.*

Marquis Dorset, a man for his harmless *simplicity* neither misliked nor much regarded, was created duke. *Hayward.*

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Suspicion sleeps
At wisdom's gate, and to *simplicity*
Resigns her charge. *Milton.*
Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, *simplicity* a child. *Pope.*
The native elegance and *simplicity* of her manners were accompanied with real benevolence of heart. *Female Quixote.*

2. Plainness; not subtilty; not abstruseness.
Those enter into farther speculation herein, which is the itch of curiosity, and content not themselves with the *simplicity* of that doctrine, within which this church hath contained herself. *Hammond.*

3. Plainness; not finery.
They represent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome, dressed in his best habit, too fine for the place whence he came, and yet retaining part of its *simplicity*. *Dryden.*

4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded.
Mandrakes afford a papaverous unpleasant odour in the leaf or apple, discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture. *Brown.*
We are led to conceive that great machine of the world to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is, as to conceive a watch once in its first and simple materials. *Burnet.*

5. Weakness; silliness.
Many that know what they should do, would nevertheless dissemble it, and, to excuse themselves, pretend ignorance and *simplicity*, which now they cannot. *Hooker.*
How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity*, and fools hate knowledge? *Proverbs.*

SI'MPLIST. *n. s.* [from *simple*.] One skilled in simples.
A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good *simplists* for amomum. *Brown.*

SI'MPLY. *adv.* [from *simple*.]

1. Without art; without subtilty; plainly; artlessly.
Accomplishing great things by things deem'd weak;
Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise
By *simply* meek. *Milton.*

2. Of itself; without addition.
This question about the changing of laws concerneth only such laws as are positive, and do make that now good or evil, by being commanded or forbidden, which otherwise of itself were not *simply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*

3. Merely; solely.
Under man, no creature in the world is capable of felicity and bliss; because their chiefest perfection consisteth in that which is best for them, but not in that which is *simply* best, as ours doth. *Hooker.*
I will eat and drink, and sleep as soft
As captain shall; *simply* the thing I am
Shall make me live. *Shakspeare.*
To say or to do aught with memory and imitation, no purpose or respect should sooner move us, than *simply* the love of God and of mankind. *Milton.*

4. Foolishly; sillily.

SI'MULAR. *n. s.* [from *simulo*, Latin.] One that counterfeits.
Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjurer, thou *simular* of virtue,
That art incestuous. *Shakspeare.*

SIMULA'TION. *n. s.* [*simulation*, French; *simulatio*, from *simulo*, Latin.] That part of hypocrisy which pretends that to be which is not.
Simulation is a vice rising of a natural falseness, or fearfulness; or of a mind that hath some main faults; which, because a man must needs disguise, it maketh him practise *simulation*. *Bacon.*
From the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he well expressed his love in an act and time of no *simulation* towards his end, bequeathing her all his mansion-houses, and a power to dispose of his whole personal estate. *Wotton.*
For distinction sake, a deceiving by word is commonly called a lye; and deceiving by actions, gestures, or behaviour, is called *simulation* or hypocrisy. *South.*

SIMULTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*simultaneus*, Lat.] Acting together; existing at the same time.
If the parts may all change places at the same time, without any respect of priority or posteriority to each other's motion, why may not bullets, closely crowded in a box, move by a like mutual and *simultaneous* exchange? *Glanville.*

SIN. *n. s.* [ꝑyn, Saxon.]

1. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion.
It is great *sin* to swear unto a *sin*,
But greater *sin* to keep a sinful oath. *Shaksp.*
How hast thou the heart,
Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,
A *sin* absolver, and my friend profest,
To mangle me with that word banishment? *Shakspeare.*
But those that sleep, and think not on their *sins*,
Pinch them. *Shakspeare.*
Thou knowest, Lord, that I am pure from all *sin* with man. *Tobit.*

2. Habitual negligence of religion.
Sin, death, and hell, have set their marks upon him,
And all their ministers attend on him. *Shaksp.*
Dishonest shame
Of nature's works: honour dishonourable,
Sin-bred, how have you troubled all mankind! *Milton.*
I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds,
With the rank vapours of the *sin*-worn mould. *Milton.*
Is there no means, but that a *sin*-sick land
Should be let blood with such a boist'rous hand? *Daniel.*
Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to men in this world: *sin* and holiness rather imply their relation to God and the other world. *Watts.*
Light from her thought, a summer's careless robe,
Fell each affection of this *sin*-worn globe. *Brooke.*

3. It is used by *Shakspeare* emphatically for a man enormously wicked.
Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Henry* VIII.

To SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion.
Stand in awe and *sin* not. *Psalms.*
Many also have perished, erred, and *sinned*, for women. *Esdras.*
He shall ask, and he shall give him life for them that *sin* not unto death. 1 *John.*

2. To offend against right.
I am a man
More *sinn'd* against than *sinning*. *Shakspeare.*
And who but wishes to invert the laws
Of order, *sins* against th' eternal cause. *Pope.*

SINCE. *adv.* [formed by contraction from *sithence*, or *sith thence*, from ꝑiðe, Sax.]

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1. Because that.
Since the clearest discoveries we have of other spirits, besides God, and our own souls, are imparted by revelation, the information of them should be taken from thence. *Locke.*
Since truth and constancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor sense of pain,
Nor force of reason, can persuade,
Then let example be obey'd. *Granville.*

2. From the time that.
Am not I thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden ever *since* I was thine unto this day? *Numbers.*
He is the most improved mind *since* you saw him that ever was. *Pope.*

3. Ago; before this.
About two years *since*, it so fell out, that he was brought to a great lady's house. *Sidney.*
Spies held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about; else had I, sir,
Half an hour *since*, brought my report. *Shaksp.*
A law was made no longer *since* than the twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth. *Davies.*
How many ages *since* has Virgil writ! *Roscom.*

SINCE. *preposition.* After; reckoning from some time past to the time present.
He *since* the morning hour set out from heav'n. *Milton.*
If such a man arise, I have a model by which he may build a nobler poem than any extant *since* the ancients. *Dryden.*

SINCE'RE, *adj.* [*sincerus*, Lat. *sincere*, Fr.]
1. Unhurt; uninjured.
He tried a tough well chosen spear;
Th' inviolable body stood *sincere*. *Dryden.*

2. Pure; unmingled.
Pardon my tears, 't is joy which bids them flow,
A joy which never was *sincere* till now;
That which my conquest gave I could not prize,
Or 't was imperfect, till I saw your eyes. *Dryd.*
The pleasures of sense beasts taste *sincere* and pure always, without mixture or allay; without being distracted in the pursuit, or disquieted in the use of them. *Atterbury.*
Animal substances differ from vegetable, in that, being reduced to ashes, they are perfectly insipid, and in that there is no *sincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot.*
In English I would have all gallicisms avoided, that our tongue may be *sincere*, and that we may keep to our own language. *Felton.*

3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt.
This top proud fellow,
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but
From *sincere* motions by intelligence
I do know to be corrupt. *Shakspeare.*
Nor troubled at these tidings from the earth,
Which your *sincerest* care could not prevent;
Foretold so lately what would come to pass,
When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*
The more *sincere* you are, the better it will fare with you at the great day of account. In the mean while, give us leave to be *sincere* too, in condemning heartily what we heartily disapprove. *Waterland.*
Through the want of a *sincere* intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life as, by the ordinary means of grace, we should have power to avoid. *Law.*

SINCE'RELY. *adv.* [from *sincere*.] Honestly; without hypocrisy; with purity of heart.
The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects it hath in them who stedfastly and *sincerely* embrace it. *Hooker.*
That you may, fair lady,
Perceive I speak *sincerely*, the king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you. *Shakspeare.*
In your whole reasoning, keep your mind *sincerely* intent in the pursuit of truth. *Watts.*

SINCE'RENESS. } *n. s.* [*sincerité*, French;
SINCE'RITY. } from *sincere*.]
1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind.
Jesus Christ has purchased for us terms of reconciliation, who will accept of *sincerity* instead of perfection; but then this *sincerity* implies our honest endeavours to do our utmost. *Rogers.*

2. Freedom from hypocrisy.
In thy consort cease to fear a foe;
For thee she feels *sincerity* of woe. *Pope.*

SI'NDON. *n. s.* [Lat.] A fold; a wrapper;
There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *sindons* of linen. *Bacon.*

SI'NE. *n. s.* [*sinus*, Lat.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*
Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the *sine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, considered apart, shall have to the *sine* of the angle of refraction a constant ratio. *Cheyne.*

SI'NECURE. *n. s.* [*sine*, without, and *cura*, care.] An office which has revenue without any employment.
A *sinecure* is a benefice without cure of souls. *Ayliffe.*
No simony nor *sinecure* were known,
Nor would the bee work honey for the drone. *Garth.*

SI'NEW. *n. s.* [ȝenpe, Saxon; *senewen*, Dutch.]
1. A tendon; the ligament by which the joints are moved.
The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty *sinews*. *Shakspeare.*
The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound
Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground:
Mute and amaz'd, my hair with terror stood;
Fear shrunk my *sinews*, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*
A *sinew* cracked seldom recovers its former strength. *Locke.*

2. Applied to whatever gives strength or compactness: as, money is the *sinews* of war.
Some other *sinews* there are, from which that overplus of strength in persuation doth arise. *Hooker.*
Such discouraging of men in the ways of an active conformity to the church's rules, cracks the *sinews* of government; for it weakens and damps the spirits of the obedient. *South.*
In the principal figures of a picture, the painter is to employ the *sinews* of his art; for in them consists the principal beauties of his work. *Dryd.*

3. Muscle or nerve.
The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot;
And, like a net, all o'er the body spread. *Davies.*

To SI'NEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by sinews. Not in use.
Ask the lady Bona for thy queen;
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together. *Shakspeare.*

SI'NEWED. *adj.* [from *sinew*.]

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2. Furnished with sinews.
Strong *sinew'd* was the youth, and big of bone. *Dryden.*

2. Strong; firm; vigorous.
He will the rather do it, when he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defence. *Shaksp.*

SI'NEWSHRUNK. *adj.* [*sinew* and *shrunk*.] A horse is said to be *sinewshrunk* when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied, by a stiffness and contraction of the two sinews which are under his belly. *Farrier's Dict.*

SI'NEWY. *adj.* [from *sinew*.]

1. Consisting of a sinew; nervous. The nerves and sinews are in poetry often confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which signifies a sinew.
The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part,
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all. *Donne.*

2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible.
And for thy vigour,
Bull-bearing Milo his addition yields
To *sinewy* Ajax. *Shakspeare.*
Worthy fellows, and like to prove
Most *sinewy* swordsmen. *Shakspeare.*
The northern people are large, fair-complexioned, strong, *sinewy*, and courageous. *Hale.*
Fainting, as he reach'd the shore,
He dropt his *sinewy* arms: his knees no more
Perform'd their office. *Pope.*

SI'NFUL. *adj.* [*sin* and *full*.]

1. Alien from God; not holy; unsanctified.
Drive out the *sinful* pair,
From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton.*

2. Wicked; not observant of religion; contrary to religion. It is used both of persons and things.
Thrice happy man, said then the father grave,
Whose staggering steps thy steady hand doth lead,
And shews the way his *sinful* soul to save,
Who better can the way to heaven aread? *Fairy Queen.*
Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,
Wrought in her so, that, seeing me, she turn'd. *Milton.*
The stoicks looked upon all passions as *sinful* defects and irregularities, as so many deviations from right reason, making passion to be only another word for perturbation. *South.*

SI'NFULLY. *adv.* [from *sinful*.] Wickedly; not piously; not according to the ordinance of God.
All this from my remembrance brutish wrath
Sinfully pluck'd, and not a man of you
Had so much grace to put it in my mind. *Shaks.*
The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others *sinfully* and difficultly, and perhaps unsuccessfully too. *South.*

SI'NFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *sinful*.] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodness.
I am sent
To shew thee what shall come in future days
To thee, and to thy offspring: good with bad
Expect to hear; supernal grace contending
With *sinfulness* of men. *Milton.*
Peevishness, the general fault of sick persons, is equally to be avoided for the folly and *sinfulness*. *Wake.*

To SING. *v. n.* preterit *I sang* or *sung*; participle pass. *sung*. [ſingan, Saxon; *singia*, Islandick; *singhen*, Dutch.]

1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate musically.
Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did *sing*:
To his musick plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring. *Shaksp.*
Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And some for sorrow *sung*. *Shakspeare.*
They rather had beheld
Dissentious numbers pestering streets, than see
Our tradesmen *singing* in their shops, and going
About their functions friendly. *Shakspeare.*
The morning stars *sang* together. *Job.*
Then shall the trees of the wood *sing* out at the presence of the Lord. 1 *Chronicles.*
Their airy limbs in sports they exercise,
Some in heroick verse divinely *sing*. *Dryden.*

2. To utter sweet sounds inarticulately.
The time of the *singing* of birds is come. *Canticles.*
You will sooner bind a bird from *singing* than from flying. *Bacon.*
Join voices, all ye birds,
That *singing* up to heaven's gate ascend. *Milt.*
And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And *singing* birds, in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*
Oh! were I made, by some transforming pow'r,
The captive bird that *sings* within thy bow'r,
Then might my voice thy list'ning ears employ,
And I those kisses he receives enjoy. *Pope.*

3. To make any small or shrill noise.
A man may hear this shower *sing* in the wind. *Shakspeare.*
You leaden messengers,
Fly with false aim; pierce the still moving air,
That *sings* with piercing; do not touch my lord. *Shakspeare.*
We hear this fearful tempest *sing*. *Shaksp.*
O'er his head the flying spear
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

4. To tell in poetry.
Bid her exalt her melancholy wing,
And rais'd from earth, and sav'd from passion, *sing*
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd,
Of useless wealth, and greatness unenjoy'd. *Prior.*

To SING. *v. a.*

1. To relate or mention in poetry.
All the prophets in their age the times
Of great Messiah *sing*. *Milton.*
I *sing* the man who Judah's sceptre bore
In that right hand which held the crook before. *Cowley.*
Arms and the man I *sing*. *Dryden.*
Well might he *sing* the day he could not fear,
And paint the glories he was sure to wear. *Smith.*

2. To celebrate; to give praises to, in verse.
The last, the happiest British king,
Whom thou shalt paint or I shall *sing*. *Addison.*

3. To utter harmoniously.
Incles, caddisses, cambricks, lawns, why he *sings* them over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakspeare.*
They that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, *Sing* us one of the songs of Zion. *Psalms.*
How could we to his godhead *sing*
Forc'd hallelujahs? *Milton.*

To SINGE. *v. a.* [ſræncan, Sax. *sengben*,

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But.] To scorch; to burn slightly or superficially.

They bound the doctor,
Whose beard they have *sing'd* off with brands of fire. *Shakspeare.*

Drake, in the vaunting stile of a soldier, would call this enterprise the *singeing* of the king of Spain's beard. *Bacon.*

That neither was *singed* in the combustion of Phaëton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Brown.*

They have a *singed* bottom all involv'd
With stench and smoke. *Milton.*

I *singed* the toes of an ape through a burning glass, and he never would endure it after. *L'Estr.*

Thus riding on his curls, he seem'd to pass
A rolling fire along, and *singe* the grass. *Dryden.*

SI'NGER. *n. s.* [from *sing*.] One that sings; one whose profession or business is to sing.

His filching was like an unskilful *singer*, he kept not time. *Shakspeare.*

I gat me men *singers* and women *singers*, and the delights of the sons of men. *Ecclesiastes.*

To the chief *singer* on my stringed instruments. *Habakkuk.*

Cockbirds, amongst singing birds, are ever the better *singers*, because they are more lively. *Bacon.*

Thy heart no ruder than the rugged stone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous moan
Melt to compassion: now my trait'rous song
With thee conspires to do the *singer* wrong. *Waller.*

The birds know how to chuse their fare;
To peck this fruit they all forbear:
Those cheerful *singers* know not why
They should make any haste to die. *Waller.*

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a chorus of *singers*. *Dryden.*

SI'NGINGMASTER. *n. s.* [*sing* and *master*.] One who teaches to sing.

He employed an itinerant *singingmaster* to instruct them rightly in the tunes of the psalms. *Addison.*

SI'NGLE. *adj.* [*singulus*, Latin.]

1. One; not double; not more than one.

The words are clear and easy, and their originals are of *single* signification without any ambiguity. *South.*

Some were *single* acts, though each complete; But ev'ry act stood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*

Then Theseus join'd with bold Pirithous came,
A *single* concord in a double name. *Dryden.*

High Alba,
A lonely desart, and an empty land,
Shall scarce afford, for needful hours of rest,
A *single* house to their benighted guest. *Addis.*

Where the poesy or oratory shines, a *single* reading is not sufficient to satisfy a mind that has a true taste; nor can we make the fullest improvement of them without proper reviews. *Watts.*

2. Particular; individual.

As no *single* man is born with a right of controuling the opinions of all the rest, so the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular person. *Pope.*

If one *single* word were to express but one simple idea, and nothing else, there would be scarce any mistake. *Watts.*

3. Not compounded.

As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* ideas to compound, so propositions are distinguished: the English tongue has some advantage above the learned languages, which have no usual word to distinguish *single* from simple. *Watts.*

4. Alone; having no companion; having no assistant.

Servant of God, well hast thou fought
The better fight, who *single* hast maintain'd
Against revolted multitudes the cause of truth. *Milton.*

His wisdom such,
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,
Whilst *single* he stood forth. *Denham.*

In sweet possession of the fairy place,
Single, and conscious to myself alone
Of pleasures to th' excluded world unknown. *Dryden.*

5. Unmarried.

Is the *single* man therefore blessed? no: as a walled town is more worthier than a village, so is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a bachelor. *Shakspeare.*

Pygmalion
Abhorr'd all womankind, but most a wife;
So *single* chose to live, and shunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a consort of his bed. *Dryd.*

6. Not complicated; not duplicated.

To make flowers double, is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove *single*. *Bacon.*

7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double-minded; simple. A scriptural sense.

The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be *single*, thy whole body shall be full of light. *Matthew.*

8. That in which one is opposed to one.

He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,
Shall more than once the Punick bands affright,
Shall kill the Gaulish king in *single* fight. *Dryd.*

To SI'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To choose out from among others.

I saw him in the battle range about,
And how he *singled* Clifford forth. *Shakspeare.*

Every man may have a peculiar savour, which, although not perceptible unto man, is yet sensible unto dogs, who hereby can *single* out their master in the dark. *Bacon.*

Dost thou already *single* me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton.*

Begin, auspicious boy, to cast about
Thy infant eyes, and with a smile thy mother *single* out. *Dryden.*

Single the lowliest of the am'rous youth;
Ask for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior.*

2. To sequester; to withdraw.

Yea simply, saith Basil, and universally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I see not any thing done as it should be, if it be wrought by an agent *singling* itself from consorts. *Hooker.*

3. To take alone.

Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *singled*: and yet, in society with others, none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker.*

4. To separate.

Hardly they herd, which by good hunters *singled* are. *Sidney.*

SI'NGLENESS. *n. s.* [from *single*.]

1. Not duplicity or multiplicity; the state of being only one.

2. Simplicity; sincerity; honest plainness.

It is not the deepness of their knowledge, but the *singleness* of their belief, which God accepteth. *Hooker.*

Men must be obliged to go through their business with *singleness* of heart. *Law*

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SI'NGLY. *adv.* [from *single.*]

1. Individually; particularly.

If the injured person be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injustice, and therefore bound to restitution *singly* and entirely. *Taylor.*

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *singly* and personally good, or tend to the happiness of society. *Tillotson.*

2. Only; by himself.

Look thee, 't is so; thou *singly* honest man,
Here take: the gods out of my misery
Have sent thee treasure. *Shakspeare.*

3. Without partners or associates.

Belinda
Burns to encounter two advent'rous knights,
At ombre *singly* to decide their doom. *Pope.*

4. Honestly; simply; sincerely.

SI'NGULAR. *adj.* [*singulier*, Fr. *singularis*, Latin.]

1. Single; not complex; not compound.

That idea which represents one particular determinate thing is called a *singular* idea, whether simple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] Expressing only one; not plural.

If St. Paul's speaking of himself in the first person *singular* has so various meanings, his use of the first person plural has a greater latitude. *Locke.*

3. Particular; unexampled.

So *singular* a sadness
Must have a cause as strange as the effect. *Denham.*

Doubtless, if you are innocent, your case is extremely hard, yet it is not *singular.* *Female Quixote.*

4. Having something not common to others. It is commonly used in a sense of disapprobation, whether applied to persons or things.

His zeal
None seconded, as *singular* and rash. *Milton.*

It is very commendable to be *singular* in any excellency, and religion is the greatest excellency: to be *singular* in any thing that is wise and worthy, is not a disparagement, but a praise. *Tillotson.*

5. Alone; that of which there is but one.

These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost *singular* in their kind. *Addison.*

SINGULA'RITY. *n. s.* [*singularité*, Fr. from *singular.*]

1. Some character or quality by which one is distinguished from all, or from most others.

Pliny addeth this *singularity* to that soil, that the second year the very falling down of the seeds yieldeth corn. *Raleigh.*

2. Any thing remarkable; a curiosity; uncommon character or form.

Your gallery
Have we pass'd through, not without much content
In many *singularities*; but we saw not
That which my daughter came to look upon,
The statue of her mother. *Shakspeare.*

I took notice of this little figure for the *singularity* of the instrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addison.*

3. Particular privilege or prerogative.

St. Gregory, being himself a bishop of Rome, and writing against the title of universal bishop, saith thus: None of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title; no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity.* *Hooker.*

Catholicism, which is here attributed unto the church, must be understood in opposition to the legal *singularity* of the Jewish nation. *Pearson.*

4. Character or manners different from those of others.

The spirit of *singularity* in a few ought to give place to publick judgment. *Hooker.*

Though, according to the practice of the world, it be singular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *singularity* in this matter is a singular commendation of it. *Tillotson.*

Singularity in sin puts it out of fashion, since to be alone in any practice seems to make the judgment of the world against it; but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. *South.*

To SI'NGULARIZE. *v. a.* [*se singulariser*, Fr. from *singular.*] To make singular.

SI'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *singular.*] Particularly; in a manner not common to others.

Solitude and singularity can neither daunt nor disgrace him, unless we could suppose it a disgrace to be *singularly* good. *South.*

SI'NGULT. *n. s.* [*singultus*, Lat.] A sigh. *Spenser.*

SI'NISTER. *adj.* [*sinister*, Latin.]

1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. It seems to be used with the accent on the second syllable, at least in the primitive, and on the first in the figurative sense.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *sinister*
Bounds in my sire's. *Shakspeare.*

Captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his *sinister* cheek. *Shakspeare.*

But a rib,
Crooked by nature, bent, as now appears,
More to the part *sinister* from me drawn. *Milt.*

The spleen is unjustly introduced to invigorate the *sinister* side, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it. *Brown.*

In his *sinister* hand, instead of ball,
He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale. *Dryden.*

2. Bad; perverse; corrupt; deviating from honesty; unfair.

Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *sinister* intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a bridle to such as favour the same cause with a better and sincere meaning? *Hooker.*

The duke of Clarence was soon after by *sinister* means made clean away. *Spenser.*

When are there more unworthy men chosen to offices, when is there more strife and contention about elections, or when do partial and *sinister* affections more utter themselves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitgift.*

He professes to have received no *sinister* measure from his judge, but most willingly humbles himself to the determination of justice. *Shaksp.*

Those may be accounted the left hands of courts; persons that are full of nimble and *sinister* tricks and shifts, whereby they pervert the plain courses of courts, and bring justice into oblique lines and labyrinths. *Bacon.*

The just person has given the world an assurance, by the constant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conscience of his ways, and that he scorns to undermine another's interest by any *sinister* or inferior arts. *South.*

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3. [*sinistre*, Fr.] Unlucky; inauspicious. The accent is here on the second syllable.

Tempt it again; that is thy act, or none:
What all the several ills that visit earth,
Brought forth by night with a *sinister* birth,
Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,
The sword, nor surfeits, let thy fury do.
Ben Jonson.

SI'NISTROUS. *adj.* [*sinister*, Lat.] Absurd; perverse; wrong-headed: in French, *gauche*.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

SI'NISTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *sinistrous*.]

1. With a tendency to the left.

Many in their infancy are *sinistrously* disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right. *Brown.*

2. Perversely; absurdly.

To SINK. *v. n.* pret. *I sunk*, anciently *sank*; part. *sunk* or *sunken*. [ȝencan, Saxon; *senken*, German.]

1. To fall down through any medium; not to swim; to go to the bottom.

As rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the sea
With *sunken* wreck and sumless treasuries.
Shakspeare.

In with the river *sunk*, and with it rose
Satan, involv'd in rising mist; then sought
Where to lie hid. *Milton.*

He swims, or *sinks*, or wades, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*

The pirate *sinks* with his ill-gotten gains,
And nothing to another's use remains. *Dryden.*

Supposing several in a tempest will rather perish than work, would it not be madness in the rest to chuse to *sink* together, rather than do more than their share? *Addison.*

2. To fall gradually.

The arrow went out at his heart, and he *sunk* down in his chariot. 2 *Kings.*

3. To enter or penetrate into any body.

David took a stone and slang it, and smote the Philistine, that the stone *sunk* into his forehead. 1 *Samuel.*

4. To lose height; to fall to a level.

In vain has nature form'd
Mountains and oceans to oppose his passage;
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march;
The Alps and Pyreneans *sink* before him. *Addis.*

5. To lose or want prominence.

What were his marks?——A lean cheek, a blue eye and *sunken*. *Shakspeare.*

Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws.
Dryden.

6. To be overwhelmed or depressed.

Our country *sinks* beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds. *Shakspeare.*

They arraign'd shall *sink*
Beneath thy sentence. *Milton.*

But if you this ambitious pray'r deny,
Then let me *sink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;
And, I once dead, let him possess her charms.
Dryden.

7. To be received; to be impressed.

Let these sayings *sink* down into your ears. *Luke.*

Truth never *sinks* into those men's minds, nor gives any tincture to them. *Locke.*

8. To decline; to decrease; to decay.

Then down the precipice of time it goes,
And *sinks* in minutes which in ages rose. *Dryd.*

This republick has been much more powerful than it is at present, as it is still likelier to *sink* than increase in its dominions. *Addison.*

Let not the fire *sink* or slacken, but increase. *Mortimer.*

9. To fall into rest or indolence.

Wouldst thou have me *sink* away
In pleasing dreams, and lose myself in love,
When every moment Cato's life's at stake?
Addison.

10. To fall into any state worse than the former.

Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,
A *sinking* empire longer to sustain. *Dryden.*

To SINK. *v. a.*

1. To put under water; to disable from swimming or floating.

A small fleet of English made an hostile invasion or incursion upon their havens and roads, and fired, *sunk*, and carried away ten thousand ton of their great shipping. *Bacon.*

2. To delve; to make by delving.

At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the fields by *sinking* ditches two feet deep, and in the space of ten years the ditches are digged again for iron since produced. *Boyle.*

Near Geneva are quarries of freestone, that run under the lake: when the water is at lowest, they make within the borders of it a little square, inclosed within four walls: in this square they *sink* a pit, and dig for freestone. *Addison.*

3. To depress; to degrade.

A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
I raise or *sink*, imprison or set free;
And life or death depends on my decree. *Prior.*

Trifling painters or sculptors bestow infinite pains upon the most insignificant parts of a figure, till they *sink* the grandeur of the whole. *Pope.*

4. To plunge into destruction.

Heav'n bear witness,
And, if I have a conscience, let it *sink* me,
Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful. *Shaksp.*

5. To make to fall.

These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and fling down some before standing, and undermine others, *sinking* them into the abyss. *Woodward.*

6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity.

When on the banks of an unlook'd-for stream,
You *sunk* the river with repeated draughts,
Who was the last in all your host that thirsted?
Addison.

7. To crush; to overbear; to depress.

That Hector was in certainty of death, and depressed with the conscience of an ill cause: if you will not grant the first of these will *sink* the spirit of a hero, you 'll at least allow the second may. *Pope.*

8. To diminish; to degrade.

They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and *sinking* the figure which we make. *Addison.*

I mean not that we should *sink* our figure out of covetousness; and deny ourselves the proper conveniences of our station, only that we may lay up a superfluous treasure. *Rogers.*

9. To make to decline.

Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power
Has *sunk* thy father more than all his years,
And made him wither in a green old age. *Rowe.*

To labour for a *sunk* corrupted state. *Lyttleton.*

10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert.

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If sent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *sink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift.*

SINK. *n. s.* [ꝑinc, Saxon.]

1. A drain; a jakes.

Should by the cormorant belly be restrain'd,
Who is the *sink* o' th' body. *Shakspeare.*

Bad humours gather to a bile; or, as divers kennels flow to one *sink*, so in short time their numbers increased. *Hayward.*

Gather more filth than any *sink* in town. *Granville.*

Returning home at night, you 'll find the *sink*
Strike your offended sense with double stink. *Swift.*

2. Any place where corruption is gathered.

What *sink* of monsters, wretches of lost minds,
Mad after change, and desperate in their states,
Wearied and gall'd with their necessities,
Durst have thought it? *Ben Jonson.*

Our soul, whose country's heav'n, and God her father,
Into this world, corruption's *sink*, is sent;
Yet so much in her travail she doth gather,
That she returns home wiser than she went. *Donne.*

SI'NLESS. *adj.* [from *sin.*] Exempt from sin.

Led on, yet *sinless*, with desire to know
What nearer might concern him. *Milton.*

At that tasted fruit
The sun, as from Thyestean banquet, turn'd
His course intended; else how had the world
Inhabited, though *sinless*, more than now
Avoided pinching cold, and scorching heat? *Milt.*

Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd,
Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou
Satt'st unappall'd in calm and *sinless* peace. *Milt.*

No thoughts like mine his *sinless* soul profane,
Observant of the right. *Dryden.*

Did God, indeed, insist on a *sinless* and unerring observance of all this multiplicity of duties; had the christian dispensation provided no remedy for our lapses, we might cry out with Balaam, Alas! who should live, if God did this? *Rogers.*

SI'NLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sinless.*] Exemption from sin.

We may the less admire at his gracious condescensions to those, the *sinlessness* of whose condition will keep them from turning his vouchsafements into any thing but occasions of joy and gratitude. *Boyle.*

SI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *sin.*]

1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good.

Let the boldest *sinner* take this one consideration along with him, when he is going to *sin*, that whether the sin he is about to act ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as soon as it is acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his salvation upon the venture, and makes it ten to one odds against him. *South.*

Never consider yourselves as persons that are to be seen, admired, and courted by men; but as poor *sinners*, that are to save yourselves from the vanities and follies of a miserable world, by humility, devotion, and self-denial. *Law.*

2. An offender; a criminal.

Here 's that which is too weak to be a *sinner*, honest water, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakspeare.*

Over the guilty then the fury shakes
The sounding whip, and brandishes her snakes,
And the pale sinner with her sisters takes. *Dryd.*

Thither, where *sinners* may have rest, I go,
Where flames refin'd in breasts seraphick glow. *Pope.*

Whether the charmer *sinner* it or saint it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope.*

SINO'FFERING. *n. s.* [*sin* and *offering.*] An expiation or sacrifice for sin.

The flesh of the bullock shalt thou burn without the camp; it is a *sinoffering*. *Exodus.*

SI'NOPER, or *Sinople. n. s.* [*terra pontica*, Latin.] A species of earth; ruddle. *Ainsworth.*

To SI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*sinuo*, Latin.] To bend in and out.

Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin, and more *sinuated*. *Woodward.*

SINUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *sinuate.*] A bending in and out.

The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *sinuations*. *Hale.*

SINUO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *sinuous.*] The quality of being sinuous.

SI'NUOUS. *adj.* [*sinueux*, French; from *sinus*, Latin.] Bending in and out.

Try with what disadvantage the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in some pipe that were *sinuous*. *Bacon.*

These, as a line, their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace. *Milt.*

In the dissections of horses, in the concave or *sinuous* part of the liver, whereat the gall is usually seated in quadrupeds, I discover an hollow, long, membranous substance. *Brown.*

SI'NUS. n. s. [Latin.]

1. A bay of the sea; an opening of the land.

Plato supposeth his Atlantis to have sunk all into the sea: whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinuses*, might have had such an original. *Burnet.*

2. Any fold or opening.

To SIP. *v. a.* [ꝑipan, Saxon; *sippen*, Dutch.]

1. To drink by small draughts; to take, at one apposition of the cup to the mouth, no more than the mouth will contain.

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And *sip* with nymphs their elemental tea. *Pope.*

2. To drink in small quantities.

Find out the peaceful hermitage;
The hairy gown and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and rightly spell
Of ev'ry star that heav'n doth shew,
And every herb that *sips* the dew. *Milton.*

3. To drink out of.

The winged nation o'er the forest flies:
Then stooping on the meads and leafy bow'rs,
They skim the floods, and *sip* the purple flow'rs. *Dryden.*

To SIP. *v. n.* To drink a small quantity.

She rais'd it to her mouth with sober grace;
Then *sipping*, offer'd to the next. *Dryden.*

SIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A small draught; as much as the mouth will hold.

Her face o' fire
With labour, and the thing she took to quench it
She would to each one *sip*. *Shakspeare.*

One *sip* of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,
Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton.*

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SI'PHON. *n. s.* [σίφων; *sipho*, Lat. *siphon*, French.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

Beneath th' incessant weeping of these drains
I see the rocky *siphons* stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
Of stiff compacted clay. *Thomson.*

SI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *sip*.] One that sips.

SI'PPET. *n. s.* [*sop*, *sip*, *sippet*.] A small sop.

SIR. *n. s.* [*sire*, French; *seignior*, Italian; *senor*, Spanish; *senior*, Latin.]

1. The word of respect in compellation.

Speak on, *sir*,
I dare your worst objections: if I blush,
It is to see a nobleman want manners. *Shaksp.*

But, *sirs*, be sudden in the execution;
Withal obdurate; do not let him plead. *Shaksp.*

Sir king,
This man is better than the man he slew. *Shaks.*

At a banquet the ambassador desired the wise men to deliver every one of them some sentence or parable, that he might report to his king, which they did: only one was silent, which the ambassador perceiving, said to him, *Sir*, let it not displease you; why do not you say somewhat that I may report? He answered, Report to your lord, that there are that can hold their peace. *Bacon.*

2. The title of a knight or baronet. This word was anciently so much held essential, that the Jews in their addresses expressed it in Hebrew characters.

Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part. *Bacon.*

The court forsakes him, and *sir* Balaam hangs. *Pope.*

3. It is sometimes used for *man*.

I have adventur'd
To try your taking of a false report, which hath
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment,
In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Shakspeare.*

4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

He lost his roast-beef stomach, not being able to touch a *sir*-loin which was served up. *Addis.*

And the strong table groans
Beneath the smoking *sir*-loin, stretch'd immense
From side to side. *Thomson.*

It would be ridiculous indeed, if a spit, which is strong enough to turn a *sir*-loin of beef, should not be able to turn a lark. *Swift.*

SIRE. *n. s.* [*sire*, French; *senior*, Latin.]

1. A father. Used in poetry.

He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
And raise his issue like a loving *sire*. *Shakspeare.*

A virgin is his mother, but his *sire*
The pow'r of the most High. *Milton.*

And now I leave the true and just supports
Of legal princes, and of honest courts,
Whose *sires*, great partners in my father's cares,
Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd.
Prior.

Whether his hoary *sire* he spies,
While thousand grateful thoughts arise,
Or meets his spouse's fonder eye. *Pope.*

2. It is used in common speech of beasts: as, the horse had a good *sire*, but a bad dam.

3. It is used in composition: as, grand*sire*, great grand*sire*.

To SIRE. *v. a.* To beget; to produce.

Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* the base. *Shakspeare.*

SI'REN. *n. s.* [Latin.] A goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them; any mischievous alluring woman.

Oh train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note,
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears:
Sing, *siren*, to thyself, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shaks.*

SIRI'ASIS. *n. s.* [σιρίασις.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun. *Dict.*

SI'RIUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The dogstar.

SIRO'CCO. *n. s.* [Italian; *syrus ventus*, Latin.] The southeast or Syrian wind.

Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton.*

SI'RRAH. *n. s.* [*sir*, *ha! Minsheu*.] A compellation of reproach and insult.

Go, *sirrah*, to my cell;
Take with you your companions: as you look
To have my pardon, trim it handsomely. *Shaks.*

Sirrah, there 's no room for faith, troth, or honesty, in this bosom of thine. *Shakspeare.*

It runs in the blood of your whole race, *sirrah*, to hate our family. *L'Estrange.*

Guess how the goddess greets her son,
Come hither, *sirrah*; no, begone. *Prior.*

SI'RUP. } *n. s.* [Arabick.] The juice of
SI'RUP. } vegetables boiled with sugar.

Shall I, whose ears her mournful words did seize,
Her words in *syrup* laid of sweetest breath,
Relent. *Sidney.*

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy *syrups* of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep,
Which thou owed'st yesterday. *Shakspeare.*

And first, behold this cordial julap here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,
With spirits of balm, and fragrant *syrops* mixt.
Milton.

Those expressed juices contain the true essential salt of the plant; for if they be boiled into the consistence of a *syrup*, and set in a cool place, the essential salt of the plant will shoot upon the sides of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'RUPED. *adj.* [from *syrup*.] Sweet, like sirup; bedewed with sweets.

Yet when there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the *syrupt* leaves:
And tell the bees that theirs is gall. *Drayton.*

SI'RUPY. *adj.* [from *syrup*.] Resembling sirup.

Apples are of a *sirupy* tenacious nature. *Mortimer.*

SISE. *n. s.* [contracted from *assize*.]

You said, if I return'd next *size* in Lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace. *Donne.*

SI'SKIN. *n. s.* [*chloris*, Latin.] A bird; a greenfinch.

SI'STER. *n. s.* [ꝑpeoꝛꝛeꝛ, Saxon; *zuster*, Dutch.]

1. A woman born of the same parents; correlative to brother.

Her *sister* began to scold. *Shakspeare.*

I have said to corruption, thou art my father: to the worm, thou art my mother and my *sister*. *Job.*

2. Woman of the same faith; a christian; one of the same nature; human being.

If a brother or *sister* be naked and destitute of food, and you say unto them, Depart in peace, be you warmed and filled; notwithstanding, you

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give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit? *James.*

3. A female of the same kind.

He chid the *sisters*,
And bade them speak to him. *Shakspeare.*

6. One of the same kind; one of the same condition.

The women, who would rather wrest the laws
Than let a *sister*-plaintiff lose the cause,
As judges on the bench more gracious are,
And more attent to brothers of the bar,
Cried, one and all, the suppliant should have right;
And to the grandame hag adjudg'd the knight.
Dryden.

There grew two olives, closest of the grove,
With roots intwin'd, and branches interwove;
Alike their leaves, but not alike they smil'd
With *sister*-fruits: one fertile, one was wild. *Pope.*

SI'STER *in Law. n. s.* A husband or wife's sister.

Thy *sister in law* is gone back unto her people: return thou after thy *sister in law.* *Ruth.*

SI'STERHOOD. *n. s.* [from *sister.*]

1. The office or duty of a sister.

She abhorr'd
Her proper blood, and left to do the part
Of *sisterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Daniel.*

2. A set of sisters.

3. A number of women of the same order.

I speak,
Wishing a more strict restraint
Upon the *sisterhood*, the votarists of Saint Clare.
Shakspeare.

A woman who flourishes in her innocence, amidst that spite and rancour which prevails among her exasperated *sisterhood*, appears more amiable. *Addison.*

SI'STERLY. *adj.* [from *sister.*] Like a sister; becoming a sister.

After much debatement,
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour,
And I did yield to him. *Shakspeare.*

To SIT. *v. n.* preterit *I sat.* [*sitan*, Gothick; rittan, Saxon; *setten*, Dutch.]

1. To rest upon the buttocks.

Their wives do *sit* beside them, carding wool.
May's Virgil.

Aloft, in awful state,
The godlike hero *sat*
On his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

1. To perch.

All new fashions be pleasant to me,
I will have them whether I thrive or thee;
Now I am a frisker, all men on me look,
What should I do but *sit* cock on the hoop?
What do I care if all the world me fail,
I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Bourd.*

3. To be in a state of rest, or idleness.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here? *Numbers.*

Why *sit* we here each other viewing idly? *Milt.*

4. To be in any local position.

I should be still
Plucking the grass, to know where *sits* the wind:
Peering in maps for ports. *Shakspeare.*

These
Appointed to *sit* there had left their charge.
Milton.

The ships are ready, and the wind *sits* fair.
A. Philips.

5. To rest as a weight or burden.

Your brother's death *sits* at your heart. *Shaks.*

When God lets loose upon us a sickness, if we fear to die, then the calamity *sits* heavy on us.
Taylor.

To toss and fling, and to be restless, only galls our sores, and makes the burden that is upon us *sit* more uneasy. *Tillotson.*

Fear, the last of ills, remain'd behind,
And horrour heavy *sat* on every mind. *Dryd.*

Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the present evil, as the first necessary condition to our happiness. Nothing, as we passionately think, can equal the uneasiness that *sits* so heavy upon us. *Locke.*

6. To settle; to abide.

That this new comer, shame,
There *sit* not and reproach us. *Milton.*

When Thetis blush'd in purple not her own,
And from her face the breathing winds were blown;
A sudden silence *sate* upon the sea,
And sweeping oars with struggling urg'd their way. *Dryden.*

He to the void advanc'd his pace;
Pale horrour *sat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

7. To brood; to incubate.

As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days. *Jerem.*

The egg laid, and severed from the body of the hen, hath no more nourishment from the hen; but only a quickening heat when she *sitteth.*
Bacon.

She mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *sits* upon it in the same manner. *Addison.*

8. To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness, decorum or indecorum.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,
Sits not so easy on me as you think. *Shakspeare.*

Heav'n knows
By what by-paths and indirect crook'd ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well,
How troublesome it *sate* upon my head;
To thee it shall descend with better quiet.
Shakspeare.

Your preferring that to all other considerations does, in the eyes of all men, *sit* well upon you. *Locke.*

9. To be placed in order to be painted.

One is under no more obligation to extol every thing he finds in the author he translates, than a painter is to make every face that *sits* to him handsome. *Garth.*

10. To be in any situation or condition.

As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he *sit* at a great rent; so a merchant cannot drive his trade so well, if he *sit* at great usury. *Bacon.*

Suppose all the church-lands were thrown up to the laity; would the tenants *sit* easier in their rents than now? *Swift.*

11. To be convened, as an assembly of a publick or authoritative kind; to hold a session: as, *the parliament* sits; *the last general council* sat *at Trent.*

12. To be placed at the table.

Whether is greater, he that *sitteth* at meat, or he that serveth? *Luke.*

13. To exercise authority.

The judgment shall *sit*, and take away his dominion. *Daniel.*

Asses are ye that *sit* in judgment. *Judges.*

Down to the golden Chersonese, or where
The Persian in Ecbatan *sate.* *Milton.*

One council *sits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes, and a third for the distributions of justice. *Addison.*

Assert, ye fair ones, who in judgment *sit*,
Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*

14. To be in any solemn assembly as a member.

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Three hundred and twenty men *sat* in council daily. 1 *Maccabees.*

15. *To* SIT *down.* *Down* is little more than emphatical.

Go and *sit down* to meat. *Luke.*

When we *sit down* to our meal, we need not suspect the intrusion of armed uninvited guests. *Decay of Piety.*

16. *To* SIT *down.* To begin a siege.

Nor would the enemy have *sate down* before it, till they had done their business in all other places. *Clarendon.*

17. *To* SIT *down.* To rest; to cease as satisfied.

Here we cannot *sit down*, but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support. *Rogers.*

18. *To* SIT *down.* To settle; to fix abode.

From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getes, *sat down.* *Spenser.*

19. *To* SIT *out.* To be without engagement or employment.

They are glad, rather than *sit out*, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare inexpediency. *Bp. Sanderson.*

20. *To* SIT *up.* To rise from lying to sitting.

He that was dead, *sat up*, and began to speak. *Luke.*

21. *To* SIT *up.* To watch; not to go to bed.

Be courtly,
And entertain, and feast, *sit up*, and revel;
Call all the great, the fair, and spirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
Of freedom. *Ben Jonson.*

Some *sit up* late at winter-fires, and fit
Their sharp-edg'd tools. *May.*

Most children shorten that time by *sitting up* with the company at night. *Locke.*

To SIT. *v. a.*

1. To keep the seat upon.

Hardly the muse can *sit* the head-strong horse,
Nor would she, if she could, check his impetuous force. *Prior.*

2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *sit*, it seems to be an active verb.] To place on a seat.

The happiest youth viewing his progress thro',
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would shut the book, and *sit him* down and die. *Shakspeare.*

He came to visit us, and, calling for a chair, *sat him* down, and we sat down with him. *Bacon.*

Thus fenc'd,
But not at rest or ease of mind,
They *sat them* down to weep. *Milton.*

3. To be settled to do business. This is rather neuter.

The court was *sat* before sir Roger came, but the justices made room for the old knight at the head of them, *Addison.*

SITE. *n. s.* [*situs*, Lat.]

1. Situation; local position.

The city self he strongly fortifies,
Three sides by *site* it well defenced has. *Fairfax.*

Manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, environed the same *site* and temple. *Bacon.*

If we consider the heart in its constituent parts, we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any muscle. 'T is only the *site* and posture of their several parts that give it the form and functions of a heart. *Bentley.*

Before my view appear'd a structure fair;
Its *site* uncertain, if on earth or air. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Thomson* for posture or situation of a thing, with respect to itself; but improperly.

And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes. *Spring.*

SI'TFAST. *n. s.* [*sit* and *fast.*] A hard knob growing under the saddle. *F. Dict.*

SITH. *adv.* [ꝛıꝺe, *Sax.*] Since; seeing that. Obsolete.

What ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead! after which custom, notwithstanding, *sith* it was their custom, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intombed. *Hooker.*

I thank you for this profit, and from hence
I 'll love no friend, *sith* love breeds such offence. *Shakspeare.*

SITHE, *n. s.* [ꝛıꝺe, Sax. This word is very variously written by authors: I have chosen the orthography which is at once most simple and most agreeable to etymology.] The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live register'd upon our brazen tombs;
And then grace us in the disgrace of death:
When, spite of cormorant devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour, which shall 'bate his *scythe*'s keen edge,
And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakspeare.*

Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged, with a *sithe* and an hour-glass. *Peacham.*

There rude impetuous rage does storm and fret,
And there, as master of this murd'ring brood,
Swinging a huge *scithe*, stands impartial death,
With endless business almost out of breath. *Crashaw.*

While the milk-maid singeth blythe,
And the mower whets his *scithe.* *Milton.*

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;
But useless lances into *scythes* shall bend,
And the broad falchion in a ploughshare end. *Pope.*

Grav'd o'er their seats the form of time was found,
His *scythe* revers'd, and both his pinions bound. *Pope.*

But, Stella, say, what evil tongue
Reports you are no longer young?
That time sits with his *scythe* to mow
Where erst sat Cupid with his bow? *Swift.*

SITHE. *n. s.* Time. Obsolete.

The foolish man thereat woxe wond'rous blith,
And humbly thanked him a thousand *sith.* *Spenser.*

SI'THENCE. *adv.* [now contracted to *since*. See SINCE.] Since; in latter times.

This over-running and wasting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *sithence* have afflicted that land. *Spenser.*

SI'THNESS. *adv.* Since. *Spenser.*

SI'TTER. *n. s.* [from *sit.*]

1. One that sits.

The Turks are great *sitters*, and seldom walk; whereby they sweat less, and need bathing more. *Bacon.*

2. A bird that broods.

The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*; and the youngest the best layers. *Mortimer.*

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SI'TTING. *n. s.* [from *sit.*]

1. The posture of sitting on a seat.

2. The act of resting on a seat.
Thou knowest my down-*sitting* and mine uprising. *Psalms.*

3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter
Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat. *Dryden.*

4. A meeting of an assembly.
I'll write you down;
The which shall point you forth at every *sitting*,
What you must say. *Shakspeare.*
I wish it may be at that *sitting* concluded, unless the necessity of the time press it. *Bacon.*

5. A course of study unintermitted.
For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting*. *Locke.*

6. A time for which one sits, as at play, or work, or a visit.
What more than madness reigns,
When one short *sitting* many hundreds drains!
And not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

7. Incubation.
Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuses her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*. *Addison.*

SI'TUATE. *part. adj.* [from *situs*, Lat.]

1. Placed with respect to any thing else.
He was resolved to choose a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely to annoy England. *Bacon.*
Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly *situate* on a haven's side. *Dryden.*
The eye is a part so artificially composed, and commodiously *situate*, as nothing can be contrived better for use, ornament, or security. *Ray.*

2. Placed; consisting.
Earth hath this variety from heav'n
Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale. *Milton.*

SITUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *situate*; *situation*, French.]

1. Local respect; position.
Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation*, and set off with many beautiful walks. *Addison.*

2. Condition; state.
Though this is a *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the subject of all men's petitions to God. *Rogers.*

3. Temporary state; circumstances. Used of persons in a dramatick scene.

SIX. *n. s.* [*six*, Fr.] Twice three; one more than five.
No incident in the piece or play but must carry on the main design; all things else are like *six* fingers to the hand, when nature can do her work with five. *Dryden.*
That of *six* hath many respects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural consideration, as being a perfect number. *Brown.*

SIX *and seven. n. s.* To be *at six and seven*, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion. A ludicrous expression that has been long in use.
All is uneven,
And every thing is left at *six and seven*. *Shaksp.*
In 1588 there sat in the see of Rome a fierce thundering friar, that would set all *at six and seven*, or at six and five, if you allude to his name. *Bacon.*
What blinder bargain e'er was driv'n,
Or wager laid *at six and seven*. *Hudibras.*
John once turned his mother out of doors, to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on *at sixes and sevens*. *Arbuthnot.*
The goddess would no longer wait;
But, rising from her chair of state,
Left all below *at six and seven*,
Harness'd her doves, and flew to heav'n. *Smith.*

SI'XPENCE. *n. s.* [*six* and *pence.*] A coin; half a shilling.
Where have you left the money that I gave you?
Oh!—*sixpence* that I had. *Shakspeare.*
The wisest man might blush,
If D— lov'd *sixpence* more than he. *Pope.*

SIXSCO'RE. *adj.* [*six* and *score.*] Six times twenty.
Sixscore and five miles it containeth in circuit. *Sandys.*
The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this last *sixscore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon.*

SIXTEE'N. *adj.* [ꝛixtyne, Sax.] Six and ten.
It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *sixteen* times. *Bacon.*
If men lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *sixteen* or eighteen. *Taylor.*

SIXTEE'NTH. *adj.* [ꝛixteoꝺa, Sax.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.
The first lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the *sixteenth* to Immer. 1 *Chronicles.*

SIXTH. *adj.* [ꝛixta, Sax.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.
You are more clement than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take
A *sixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakspeare.*
There succeeded to the kingdom of England James the *sixth*, then king of Scotland. *Bacon.*

SIXTH. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A sixth part.
Only the other half would have been a tolerable seat for rational creatures, and five *sixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered useless. *Cheyne.*

SI'XTHLY. *adv.* [from *six.*] In the sixth place.
Sixthly, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants. *Bacon.*

SI'XTIETH. *adj.* [ꝛixteoꝛoꝺa, Sax.] The tenth six times repeated; the ordinal of sixty.
Let the appearing circle of the fire be three feet diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *sixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86,400 such parts. *Digby.*

SI'XTY. *adj.* [ꝛixtiꝛ, Sax.] Six times ten.
When the boats were come within *sixty* yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther. *Bacon.*
Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality. *Brown.*

SIZE. *n. s.* [perhaps rather *cise*, from *incisa*, Lat. or from *assise*, Fr.]

1. Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude.
I ever verified my friends,
With all the *size* that verity
Would without lapsing suffer. *Shakspeare.*

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If any decayed ship be new made, it is more fit to make her a *size* less than bigger. *Raleigh.*

The distance judg'd for shot of every *size*,
The linstocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger *size*, that are more remote. *Locke.*

The martial goddess,
Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *size*,
With speed divine, from street to street she flies. *Pope.*

2. [*assise*, old Fr.] A settled quantity. In the following passage it seems to signify the allowance of the table: whence they say a *sizer* at Cambridge.

'T is not in thee
To cut off my train, to scant my *sizes*,
And, in conclusion, to oppose the bolt
Against my coming in. *Shakspeare.*

3. Figurative bulk; condition.

This agrees too in the contempt of men of a less *size* and quality. *L'Estrange.*

They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, for the middling or lower *size* of people. *Swift.*

4. [*sisa*, Italian.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.

To SIZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjust or arrange according to size.

The foxes weigh the geese they carry,
And, ere they venture on a stream,
Know how to *size* themselves and them. *Hudib.*

Two troops so match'd were never to be found,
Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,
In stature *siz'd*. *Dryden.*

2. [from *assise*.] To settle; to fix.

There was a statute for dispersing the standard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *size* weights and measures. *Bacon.*

3. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with size.

SI'ZED. *adj.* [from *size*.] Having a particular magnitude.

What my love is, proof hath made you know;
And as my love is *siz'd*, my fear is so. *Shaksp.*

That will be a great horse to a Welshman, which is but a small one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken several *sized* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. *Locke.*

SI'ZEABLE. *adj.* [from *size*.] Reasonably bulky; of just proportion to others.

He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a *sizeable* bulk. *Arbuth.*

SI'ZER or *Servitor*. *n. s.* A certain rank of students in the universities.

They make a scramble for degree:
Masters of all sorts and of all ages,
Keepers, sub-*sizers*, lackeys, pages. *Bp. Corbett.*

SI'ZERS. *n. s.* See SCISSARS.

A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and naile,
An apron and *sizers* for head and for taile. *Tusser.*

SI'ZINESS. *n. s.* [from *sizy*.] Glutinousness; viscosity.

In rheumatisms, the *sininess* passes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweats. *Floyer.*

Cold is capable of producing a *sininess* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'ZY. *adj.* [from *size*.] Viscous; glutinous.

The blood is *sizy*, the alkalescent salts in the serum producing coriaceous concretions. *Arbuthnot.*

SKA'DDLE. *n. s.* [ꝩceaðniꝩe, Sax. *scath is harm*; thence *scathle*, *scaddle*.] Hurt; damage. *Dict.*

SKA'DDONS. *n. s.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

SKAI'NSMATE. *n. s.* I suppose from *skain*, or *skean*, a knife, and *mate*.] A messmate. It is remarkable that *mes*, Dutch, is a knife.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills;
I am none of his *skains mates*. *Shakspeare.*

SKATE. *n. s.* [ꝩceaðða, Sax.]

1. A flat sea fish.

2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice.

They sweep
On sounding *skates* a thousand different ways,
In circling poise swift as the winds. *Thomson.*

SKEAN. *n. s.* [Irish and Erse; ꝩaꝫene, Sax.] A short sword; a knife.

Any disposed to do mischief may under his mantle privily carry his head-piece, *skean*, or pistol, to be always ready. *Spenser.*

The Irish did not fail in courage or fierceness, but being only armed with darts and *skeines*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon.*

SKEG. *n. s.* A wild plum.

SKE'GGER. *n. s.*

Little salmons, called *skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea; and though they abound, yet never thrive to any bigness. *Walton.*

SKEIN. *n. s.* [*escaigne*, Fr.] A knot of thread or silk wound and doubled.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial *skein* of sley'd silk, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse? *Shakspeare.*

Our stile should be like a *skein* of silk, to be found by the right thread, not ravelled or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *Ben Jons.*

Besides, so lazy a brain as mine is grows soon weary when it has so entangled a *skein* as this to unwind. *Digby.*

SKE'LETON. *n. s.* [σκελετος.]

1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Quincy.*

When rattling bones together fly,
From the four corners of the sky;
When sinews o'er the *skeletons* are spread,
Those cloth'd with flesh, and life inspires the dead. *Dryden.*

Though the patient may from other causes be exceedingly emaciated, and appear as a ghastly *skeleton*, covered only with a dry skin, yet nothing but the ruin and destruction of the lungs denominates a consumption. *Blackmore.*

I thought to meet, as late as heav'n might grant,
A *skeleton*, ferocious, tall, and gaunt,
Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shook,
And grinn'd terrific, a Sardonian look. *Harte.*

3. The compages of the principal parts.

The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great *skeleton* of the world. *Hale.*

The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analysed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts. *Watts.*

SKE'LLUM. *n. s.* [*skelm*, German.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Skinner.*

SKEP. *n. s.* [ꝩceꝑhen, lower Saxon, to draw.]

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1. A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in.
A pitchforke, a doongforke, seeve, *skep*, and a bin. *Tusser.*
2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is still called *skep*.

SKE'PTICK. *n. s.* [σκεπτικὸς; *sceptique*, Fr.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing.
Bring the cause unto the bar; whose authority none must disclaim, and least of all those *scepticks* in religion. *Decay of Piety.*
Survey
Nature's extended face, then *scepticks* say,
In this wide field of wonders can you find
No art? *Blackmore.*
With too much knowledge for the *sceptick*'s side,
With too much weakness for the stoick's pride,
Man hangs between. *Pope.*
The dogmatist is sure of every thing, and the *sceptick* believes nothing. *Watts.*

SKE'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *skeptick*.] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt.
May the Father of mercies confirm the *sceptical* and wavering minds, and so prevent us, that stand fast, in all our doings, and further us with his continual help. *Bentley.*

SKE'PTICISM. *n. s.* [*scepticisme*, French; from *skeptick*.] Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt.
I laid by my natural diffidence and *scepticism* for a while, to take up that dogmatick way. *Dryden.*

SKETCH. *n. s.* [*schedula*, Lat.] An outline; a rough draught; a first draught; a first plan.
I shall not attempt a character of his present majesty, having already given an imperfect *sketch* of it. *Addison.*
As the lightest *sketch*, if justly trac'd,
Is by ill colouring but the more disgrac'd,
So by false learning is good sense defac'd. *Pope.*

To SKETCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To draw, by tracing the outline.
If a picture is daubed with many glaring colours the vulgar eye admires it: whereas he judges very contemptuously of some admirable design *sketched* out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of Raphael. *Watts.*
2. To plan, by giving the first or principal notion.
The reader I 'll leave in the midst of silence, to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketched*, and which every man must finish for himself. *Dryden.*

SKE'WER, *n. s.* [*skere*, Danish.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.
Sweetbreads and collops were with *skewers* prick'd
About the sides. *Dryden.*
I once may overlook
A *skewer* sent to table by my cook. *King.*
From his rug the *skewer* he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes. *Swift.*
Send up meat well stuck with *skewers*, to make it look round; and an iron *skewer*, when rightly employed, will make it look handsomer. *Swift.*

To SKE'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with skewers.

SKIFF. *n. s.* [*esquife*, Fr. *scapha*, Latin.] A small light boat.
If in two *skiffs* of cork a loadstone and steel be placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth not move, the other standing still; but both steer into each other. *Brown.*
In a poor *skiff* he pass'd the bloody main,
Choak'd with the slaughter'd bodies of his train. *Dryden.*
On Garraway cliffs
A savage race, by shipwreck fed,
Lie waiting for the founder'd *skiffs*,
And strip the bodies of the dead. *Swift.*

SKI'LFUL. *adj.* [*skill* and *full*.] Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dexterous; able. It is, in the following examples, used with *of*, *at*, and *in*, before the subject of skill. *Of* seems poetical, *at* ludicrous, *in* popular and proper.
His father was a man of Tyre, *skilful* to work in gold and silver. *2 Chronicles.*
They shall call the husbandmen to mourning, and such as are *skilful of* lamentation to wailing. *Amos.*
Will Vafer is *skilful at* finding out the ridiculous side of a thing, and placing it in a new light. *Tatler.*
Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well spent;
Your *skilful* hand employ'd to save
Despairing wretches from the grave:
And then supporting with your store
Those whom you dragg'd from death before. *Swift.*
Instructors should not only be *skilful in* those sciences which they teach; but have skill in the method of teaching, and patience in the practice. *Watts.*

SKI'LFULLY. *adv.* [from *skilful*.] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously.
As soon as he came near me, in fit distance, with much fury, but with fury *skilfully* guided, he ran upon me. *Sidney.*
Ulysses builds a ship with his own hands, as *skilfully* as a ship-right. *Broome.*

SKI'LFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *skilful*.] Art; ability; dexterousness.
He fed them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the *skilfulness* of his hands. *Psalms.*

SKILL. *n. s.* [*skil*, Islandick.]
1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness.
Skill in the weapon is nothing without sack. *Shakspeare.*
You have
As little *skill* to fear, as I have purpose
To put you to 't. *Shakspeare.*
Oft nothing profits more
Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right,
Well manag'd; of that *skill* the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head. *Milton.*
I will from wond'rous principles ordain
A race unlike the first, and try my *skill* again. *Dryden.*
Phocion the Athenian general, then ambassador from the state, by his great wisdom and *skill* at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest of Athens, and restored the Athenians to his favour. *Swift.*
2. Any particular art.
Learned in one *skill*, and in another kind of learning unskilful. *Hooker.*

To SKILL. *v. n.* [*skilia*, Islandick.]
1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at: with *of*.
They that *skill* not *of* so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire. *Spens.*

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The overseers were all that could *skill of* instruments of musick. 2 *Chronicles.*

One man of wisdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in those things that he can *skill of*, than ten thousand others that be ignorant. *Whitgift.*

2. [*skilia*, Islandick, signifies to distinguish.] To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. Not in use.

Whether the commandments of God in scripture be general or special, it *skilleth* not. *Hooker.*

What *skills* it, if a bag of stones or gold
About thy neck do drown thee; raise thy head,
Take stars for money; stars not to be told
By any art: yet to be purchas'd.
None is so wasteful as the scraping dame:
She loseth three for one; her soul, rest, fame.
Herbert.

He intending not to make a summer business of it, but a resolute war, without term prefixed, until he had recovered France, it *skilled* not much when he began the war, especially having Calais at his back, where he might winter. *Bacon.*

SKI'LLED. *adj.* [from *skill.*] Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with: with *of* poetically, with *in* popularly.

Of these nor *skill'd* nor studious. *Milton.*

Moses *in* all the Egyptian arts was *skill'd*,
When heav'nly power that chosen vessel fill'd.
Denham.

He must be very little *skilled in* the world, who thinks that a voluble tongue shall accompany only a good understanding. *Locke.*

SKI'LLESS. *adj.* [from *skill.*] Wanting skill; artless. Not in use.

Nor have I seen
More that I may call men than you:
How features are abroad I 'm *skillness of.* *Shaksp.*

Jealously what might befal your travel,
Being *skilless* in these parts; which to a stranger,
Unguided and unfriended, often prove
Rough and unhospitable. *Shakspeare.*

Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,
Mishapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a *skilless* soldier's flask
Is set on fire. *Shakspeare.*

SKI'LLET. *n. s.* [*escuellette*, Fr.] A small kettle or boiler.

When light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid foil with wanton dulness
My speculative and offic'd instruments,
Let house-wives make a *skillet* of my helm,
And all indign and base adversities
Make head against my estimation, *Shakspeare.*

Break all the wax, and in a kettle or *skillet* set it over a soft fire. *Mortimer.*

SKILT. *n. s.* [a word used by *Cleaveland*, of which I know not either the etymology or meaning.]

Smeitymnus! ha! what art?
Syriack? or Arabick? or Welsh? What *skilt?*
Ape all the bricklayers that Babel built. *Cleavel.*

To SKIM. *v. a.* [properly to *scum*, from *scum*; *escume*, French.]

1. To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface.

My coz Tom, or his coz Mary,
Who hold the plough or *skim* the dairy,
My fav'rite books and pictures sell. *Prior.*

2. To take by skimming.

She boils in kettles must of wine, and *skims*
With leaves the dregs that overflow the brims.
Dryden.

His principal studies were after the works of Titian, whose cream he had *skimmed.* *Dryd.*

The surface of the sea is covered with its bubbles, while it rises, which they *skim* off into their boats, and afterwards separate in pots. *Add.*

Whilome I 've seen her *skim* the clouted cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream.
Gay.

3. To brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface.

Nor seeks in air her humble flight to raise,
Content to *skim* the surface of the seas. *Dryden.*

The swallow *skims* the river's wat'ry face.
Dryden.

A winged eastern blast just *skimming* o'er
The ocean's brow, and sinking on the shore.
Prior.

4. To cover superficially. Improper. Perhaps originally '*skin.*

Dang'rous flats in secret ambush lay,
Where the false tides *skim* o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled depths betray.
Dryden.

To SKIM. *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along.

Thin airy shapes o'er the furrows rise,
A dreadful scene! and *skim* before his eyes. *Add.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow;
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and *skims* along the main. *Pope.*

Such as have active spirits, who are ever *skimming* over the surface of things with a volatile spirit, will fix nothing in their memory. *Watts.*

They *skim* over a science in a very superficial survey, and never lead their disciples into the depths of it. *Watts.*

SKI'MBLESKAMBLE, *adj.* [a cant word formed by reduplication from *scamble.*] Wandering; wild.

A couching lion and a ramping cat,
And such a deal of *skimbleskamble* stuff,
As puts me from my faith. *Shakspeare.*

SKI'MMER. *n. s.* [from *skim.*] A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off.

Wash your wheat in three or four waters, stirring it round; and with a *skimmer*, each time, take off the light. *Mortimer.*

SKIMMI'LK. *n. s.* [*skim* and *milk.*] Milk from which the cream has been taken.

Then cheese was brought: says Slouch, this e'en shall roll;
This is *skimmilk*, and therefore it shall go. *King.*

SKIN. *n. s.* [*skind*, Danish.]

1. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or scarfskin, which is thin and insensible; and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible.

The body is consumed to nothing, the *skin* feeling rough and dry like leather. *Harvey.*

The priest on *skins* of offerings takes his ease,
And nightly visions in his slumber sees. *Dryden.*

2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather.

On whose top he strow'd
A wild goat's shaggy *skin*; and then bestow'd
His own couch on it. *Chapman.*

3. The body; the person: in ludicrous speech.

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein it is hard for a man to save both his *skin* and his credit. *L'Estrange.*

4. A husk.

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To SKIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin.

The beavers run to the door to make their escape, are there entangled in the nets, seized by the Indians, and immediately *skinned*. *Ellis.*

2. To cover with the skin.

It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place,
Whilst rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakspeare.*

Authority, though it err like others,
Has yet a kind of medicine in itself,
That *skins* the vice o' th' top. *Shakspeare.*

The wound was *skinned*; but the strength of his thigh was not restored. *Dryden.*

It only patches up and *skins* it over, but reaches not the bottom of the sore. *Locke.*

The last stage of healing, or *skinning* over, is called cicatrization. *Sharp.*

3. To cover superficially.

What I took for solid earth was only heaps of rubbish, *skinned* over with a covering of vegetables. *Addison.*

SKI'NFLINT. *n. s.* [*skin* and *flint*.] A niggardly person.

SKINK. *n. s.* [rcenc, Saxon.]

1. Drink; any thing potable.

2. Pottage.

Scotch *skink*, which is a pottage of strong nourishment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled: jelly also of knuckles of veal. *Bacon.*

To SKINK. *v. n.* [rcencan, Saxon.] To serve drink. Both noun and verb are wholly obsolete.

SKI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *skink*.] One that serves drink.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapt even now into my hand by an under *skinker*; one that never spake other English in his life, than eight shillings and six-pence, and you are welcome, sir. *Shakspeare.*

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sym, the king of *skinkers*. *Ben Jons.*

His mother took the cup the clown had fill'd:
The reconciler bowl went round the board,
Which, emptied, the rude *skinker* still restor'd,
Dryden.

SKI'NNED. *adj.* [from *skin*.] Having skin.

When the ulcer becomes foul, and discharges a nasty ichor, the edges in process of time tuck in, and, growing *skinned* and hard, give it the name of callous. *Sharp.*

SKI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *skin*.] A dealer in skins, or pelts.

SKI'NNINESS. *n. s.* [from *skinny*.] The quality of being skinny.

SKI'NNY. *adj.* [from *skin*.] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh.

Her choppy finger laying
Upon her *skinny* lips. *Shakspeare.*

Lest the asperity of these cartilages of the windpipe should hurt the gullet, which is tender, and of a *skinny* substance, these annulary gristles are not made round; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way. *Ray.*

His fingers meet
In *skinny* films, and shape his oary feet. *Addison.*

To SKIP. *v. n.* [*squittire*, Italian; *esquirer*, Fr. I know not whether it may not come, as a diminutive, from *scape*.]

1. To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully.

Was not Israel a derision unto thee? Was he found among thieves? For since thou spakest of him, thou *skippedst* for joy. *Jeremiah.*

The queen, bound with love's powerful'st charm,
Sat with Pigwiggen arm in arm:
Her merry maids, that thought no harm,
About the room were *skipping*. *Drayton.*

At spur or switch no more he *skips*,
Or mended pace, then Spaniard whipt. *Hudibras.*

The earth-born race
O'er ev'ry hill and verdant pasture stray,
Skip o'er the lawns, and by the rivers play.
Blackmore.

John *skipped* from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, peeping into every cranny. *Arbuthnot.*

Thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,
And quick sensations *skip* from vein to vein. *Pope.*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day;
Had he thy reason would he *skip* and play? *Pope.*

2. *To* SKIP *over*. To pass without notice.

Pope Pius II. was wont to say, that the former popes did wisely to set the lawyers a-work to debate, whether the donation of Constantine the Great to Sylvester of St. Peter's patrimony were good or valid in law or no; the better *to skip over* the matter in fact, whether there was ever any such thing at all or no. *Bacon.*

A gentleman made it a rule, in reading, *to skip over* all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. *Swift.*

To SKIP. *v. a.* [*esquirer*, French.]

1. To miss; to pass.

Let not thy sword *skip* one:
Pity not honour'd age for his white beard;
He is an usurer. *Shakspeare.*

They who have a mind to see the issue, may *skip* these two chapters, and proceed to the following. *Burnet.*

2. In the following example *skip* is active or neuter, as *over* is thought an adverb or preposition.

Although to engage very far in such a metaphysical speculation were unfit, when I only endeavour to explicate fluidity, yet we dare not quite *skip* it *over*, lest we be accused of overseeing it. *Boyle.*

SKIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound.

He looked very curiously upon himself, sometimes fetching a little *skip*, as if he had said his strength had not yet forsaken him. *Sidney.*

You will make so large a *skip* as to cast yourself from the land into the water. *More.*

SKI'PJACK. *n. s.* [*skip* and *jack*.] An upstart.

The want of shame or brains does not presently entitle every little *skipjack* to the board's end in the cabinet. *L'Estrange.*

SKI'PKENNEL. *n. s.* [*skip* and *kennel*.] A lackey; a footboy.

SKI'PPER. *n. s.* [*schipper*, Dutch.] A shipmaster or shipboy.

Are you not afraid of being drowned too? No, not I, says the *skipper*. *L'Estrange.*

No doubt you will return very much improved.——Yes, refined like a Dutch *skipper* from a whale fishing. *Congreve.*

SKI'PPET. *n. s.* [probably from *skiff*.] A small boat. Not used.

Upon the bank they sitting did espy
A dainty damsel, dressing of her hair,
By whom a little *skippet* floating did appear.
Fairy Queen.

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SKI'RMISH. *n. s.* [from *ys* and *carm*, Welsh, the shout of war: whence, *ysgarm*, and *ysgarmes*, old British words. *Macs a naw 'sgarmes a wnan*, says an ancient writer. *Escarmouche*, French.]

1. A slight fight; less than a set battle.

One battle, yes, a *skirmish* more there was
With adverse fortune fought by Cartismand;
Her subjects most revolt. *Philips.*

2. A contest; a contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there 's a *skirmish* of wit. *Shakspeare.*

These *skirmishes* expire not with the first propugners of the opinions: they perhaps began as single duellers; but then they soon have their partisans and abettors, who not only enhance, but entail the feud to posterity. *Decay of Piety.*

To SKI'RMISH. *v. n.* [*escarmoucher*, Fr. from the noun.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

Ready to charge, and to retire at will;
Though broken, scatter'd, fled, they *skirmish* still. *Fairfax.*

A gentleman volunteer, *skirmishing* with the enemy before Worcester, was run through his arm in the middle of the biceps with a sword, and shot with a musket-bullet in the same shoulder. *Wiseman.*

I 'll pass by the little *skirmishings* on either side. *Atterbury.*

SKI'RMISHER. *n. s.* [from *skirmish.*] He who skirmishes. *Ainsworth.*

To SKIRRE. *v. a.* [This word seems to be derived from ρεῖν, Saxon, pure, clean; unless it shall be rather deduced from σκιρτάω.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clear.

Send out more horses, *skirre* the country round;
Hang those that talk of fear. *Shakspeare.*

To SKIRRE. *v. n.* To scour; to scud; to run in haste.

We 'll make them *skirre* away as swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Shaksp.*

SKI'RRET. *n. s.* [*sisarum*, Lat.] A plant.

Skirrets are a sort of roots propagated by seed. *Mortimer.*

SKIRT. *n. s.* [*skiorte*, Swedish.]

1. The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist.

It's but a nightgown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, side-sleeves and *skirts*, round underborne with a bluish tinsel. *Shakspeare.*

As Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the *skirt* of his mantle, and it rent. 1 *Samuel.*

2. The edge of any part of the dress.

A narrow lace, or a small *skirt* of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, and crosses the breast, being a part of the tucker, is called the modesty-piece. *Addison.*

3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part.

He should seat himself at Athie, upon the *skirt* of that unquiet country. *Spenser.*

Ye mists, that rise
From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey,
Till the sun paint your fleecy *skirts* with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author rise. *Milt.*

Though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmost *skirts*
Of glory, and far off his steps adore. *Milton.*

The northern *skirts* that join to Syria have entered into the conquests or commerce of the four great empires; but that which seems to have secured the other is, the stony and sandy desarts, through which no army can pass. *Temple.*

Upon the *skirts*
Of Arragon our squander'd troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

To SKIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge.

Temple *skirteth* this hundred on the waste side. *Carew.*

Of all these bounds,
With shadowy forests and with champaigns rich'd,
With plenteous rivers and wide *skirted* meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakspeare.*

The middle pair
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold. *Milton.*

A spacious circuit on the hill there stood,
Level and wide, and *skirted* round with wood. *Addison.*

Dark cypresses the *skirting* sides adorn'd,
And gloomy eugh-trees, which for ever mourn'd. *Harte.*

SKI'TTISH. *adj.* [*skye*, Danish; *scheew*, Dutch.]

1. Shy; easily frighted.

A restiff *skittish* jade had gotten a trick of rising, starting, and flying out at her own shadow. *L'Estrange.*

2. Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate.

Now expectation, tickling *skittish* spirits,
Sets all on hazard. *Shakspeare.*

He still resolv'd, to mend the matter,
T' adhere and cleave the obstinater;
And, still the *skittisher* and looser,
Her freaks appear'd to sit the closer. *Hudibras.*

3. Changeable; fickle.

Some men sleep in *skittish* fortune's hall,
While others play the idiots in her eyes. *Shaks.*

Such as I am, all true lovers are;
Unstaid and *skittish* in all notions else,
Save in the constant image of the creature
That is belov'd. *Shakspeare.*

SKI'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *skittish.*] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickly.

SKI'TTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *skittish.*] Wantonness; fickleness.

SKONCE. *n. s.* [See SCONCE.]

Reynard ransacketh every corner of his wily *skonce*, and bestirreth the utmost of his nimble stumps to quit his coat from their jaws. *Carew.*

SKREEN. *n. s.* [*escran*, *escrein*, French, which *Minsheu* derives from *secerniculum*, Latin. *Nimis violenter, ut solet*, says *Skinner*, which may be true as to one of the senses; but if the first sense of *skreen* be a kind of coarse *sieve* or *riddle*, it may perhaps come, if not from *cribrum*, from some of the descendants of *cerno*.]

1. A riddle or coarse sieve.

A skuttle or *skreen* to rid soil fro' the corn. *Tusser.*

2. Any thing by which the sun or weather is kept off.

To cheapen fans, or buy a *screen*. *Prior.*

So long condemn'd to fires and *screens*,
You dread the waving of these greens. *Anon.*

3. Shelter; concealment.

Fenc'd from day by night's eternal *skreen*;
Unknown to heav'n, and to myself unseen. *Dryden.*

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To SKREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To riddle; to sift. A term yet used among masons when they sift sand for mortar.
2. To shade from sun or light, or weather.
3. To keep off light or weather.

The curtains closely drawn, the light to *skreen:*
Thus cover'd with an artificial night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

The waters mounted up into the air: their interposition betwixt the earth and the sun *skreen* and fence off the heat, otherwise insupportable. *Woodward.*

4. To shelter; to protect.

Ajax interpos'd
His sevenfold shield, and *skreen'd* Laertes' son,
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him sore. *Philips.*

He that travels with them is to *skreen* them, and get them out when they have run themselves into the briars. *Locke.*

His majesty encouraged his subjects to make mouths at their betters, and afterwards *skreened* them from punishment. *Spectator.*

The scales, of which the scarf-skin is composed, are designed to fence the orifices of the secretory ducts of the miliary glands, and to *skreen* the nerves from external injuries. *Cheyne.*

SKUE. *adj.* [Of this word there is found no satisfactory derivation.] Oblique; sidelong. It is most used in the adverb *askue.*

Several have imagined that this *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate thing; and that if the poles had been erect to the plane of the ecliptick, all mankind would have enjoyed a very paradise. *Bentley.*

To SKULK. *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.

Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You *skulk'd* behind the fence, and sneaked away. *Dryden.*

While publick good aloft in pomp they wield,
And private interest *skulks* behind the shield. *Young.*

SKULL. *n. s.* [*skiola*, Islandick; *skatti*, Islandick, a head.]

1. The bone that encloses the head: it is made up of several pieces, which, being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigness of the brain. *Quincy.*

Some lay in dead men's *skulls*; and in those holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 't were in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems. *Shak.*

With redoubled strokes he plies his head;
But drives the batter'd *skull* within the brains. *Dryden.*

2. [yceole, Saxon, a company.] A shoal. See SCULL.

Repair to the river, where you have seen them swim in *skulls* or shoals. *Walton.*

SKU'LLCAP. *n. s.* A headpiece.

SKU'LLCAP. *n. s.* [*cassida*, Lat.] A plant.

SKY. *n. s.* [*sky*, Danish.]

1. The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth.

The mountains their broad backs upheave
Into the clouds, their tops ascend the *sky. Milt.*

The maids of Argos, who with frantick cries,
And imitated lowings, fill'd the *skies. Roscom.*

Raise all thy winds, with night involve the *skies. Dryden.*

2. The heavens.

The thunderer's bolt, you know,
Sky planted, batters all rebelling coasts. *Shakspe.*

What is this knowledge but the *sky* stol'n fire,
For which the thief still chain'd in ice doth sit? *Davies.*

Wide is the fronting gate, and, rais'd on high,
With adamantine columns threats the *sky. Dryd.*

3. The weather; the climate.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies. Shakspeare.*

We envy not the warmer clime, that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent *skies*;
Nor at the coarseness of our heav'n repine,
Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiades shine. *Addison.*

SKY'EY. *adj.* [from *sky.* Not very elegantly formed.] Ethereal.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *skyey* influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly afflict. *Shakspeare.*

SKY'COLOUR. *n. s.* [*sky* and *colour.*] An azure colour; the colour of the sky.

A solution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *skycolour*, but nothing near so high as the ceruleous tincture of silver. *Boyle.*

SKY'COLOURED. *adj.* [*sky* and *colour.*] Blue; azure; like the sky.

This your Ovid himself has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water-nymphs are dressed in *skycoloured* garments. *Addison.*

SKY'DYED. *adj.* [*sky* and *dye.*] Coloured like the sky.

There figs, *skydyed*, a purple hue disclose. *Pope.*

SKY'ED. *adj.* [from *sky.*] Enveloped by the skies. This is unauthorized and inelegant.

The pale deluge floats
O'er the *sky'd* mountain to the shadowy vale. *Thomson.*

SKY'ISH. *adj.* [from *sky.*] Coloured by the ether; approaching the sky.

Of this flat a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the *skyish* head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakspeare.*

SKY'LARK. *n. s.* [*sky* and *lark.*] A lark that mounts and sings.

He next proceeded to the *skylark*, mounting up by a proper scale of notes, and afterwards falling to the ground with a very easy descent. *Spectator.*

SKY'LIGHT. *n. s.* [*sky* and *light.*] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling.

A monstrous fowl dropped through the *skylight*, near his wife's apartment. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SKY'ROCKET. *n. s.* [*sky* and *rocket.*] A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

I considered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a *skyrocket* discharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addison.*

SLAB. *n. s.* *Ainsworth.*

1. A puddle.
2. A plane of stone: as, a marble *slab.*

SLAB. *adj.* [a word, I suppose, of the same original with *slabber*, or *slaver.*] Thick; viscous; glutinous.

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Nose of Turk, and Tartar's lips;
Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the gruel thick and *slab*. *Shakspeare.*

To SLA'BBER. *v. n.* [*slabben, slabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.
2. To shed or pour any thing.

To SLA'BBER. *v. a.* [*slaver* is the word used.]

1. To smear with spittle.
He *slabbered* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To shed; to spill.
The milk-pan and cream-pot so *slabber'd* and tost,
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost. *Tusser.*

SLA'BBERER. *n. s.* [from *slabber.*] He who slabbers; an idiot.

SLA'BBY. *adj.* [the same with *slab.*]

1. Thick; viscous. Not used.
In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, *slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be forborn, and drying to be used. *Wiseman.*
2. Wet; floody: in low language.
When waggish boys the stunted besom ply,
To rid the *slabby* pavements, pass not by. *Gay.*

SLACK. *adj.* [ʃlaec, Saxon; *slaken*; Islandick; *ʃslack*, Welsh; *laxus*, Latin.]

1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose.
The vein in the arm is that which Aretæus commonly opens; and he gives a particular caution, in this case, to make a *slack* compression, for fear of exciting a convulsion. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast.
All his joints relax'd:
From his *slack* hand the garland wreath'd for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed. *Milton.*
3. Remiss; not diligent; not eager; not fervent.
Thus much help and furtherance is more yielded, in that, if so be our zeal and devotion to Godward be *slack*, the alacrity and fervour of others serveth as a present spur. *Hooker.*
Seeing his soldiers *slack* and timorous, he reproved them of cowardice and treason. *Knolles.*
Nor were it just, would he resume that shape,
That *slack* devotion should his thunder 'scape. *Waller.*
Rebellion now began, for lack
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *slack*. *Hudibras.*
4. Not violent; not rapid.
Their pace was formal, grave, and *slack*:
His nimble wit outran the heavy pack. *Dryden.*
5. Not intense.
A handful of *slack* dried hops spoil many pounds, by taking away their pleasant smell. *Mortimer.*

To SLACK. } *To* SLA'CKEN. } *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To be remiss; to neglect.
When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord, *slack* not to pay it. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To lose the power of cohesion.
The fire, in lime burnt, lies hid, so that it appears to be cold; but water excites it again, whereby it *slacks* and crumbles into fine powder. *Moxon.*
3. To abate.
Whence these raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames. *Milton.*
4. To languish; to fail; to flag. *Ainsw.*

To SLACK. } *To* SLA'CKEN. } *v. a.*

1. To loosen; to make less tight.
Ah! generous youth, that wish forbear;
Slack all thy sails, and fear to come. *Dryden.*
Had Ajax been employ'd, our *slacken'd* sails
Had still at Aulis waited happy gales. *Dryden.*
2. To relax; to remit.
This makes the pulses beat, and lungs respire;
This holds the sinews like a bridle's reins,
And makes the body to advance, retire,
To turn, or stop, as she them *slacks* or strains. *Davies.*
Taught power's due use to people and to kings,
Taught nor to *slack* nor strain its tender strings. *Pope.*
3. To ease; to mitigate. *Philips* seems to have used it by mistake for *slake.*
Men, having been brought up at home under a strict rule of duty, always restrained by sharp penalties from lewd behaviour, so soon as they come thither, where they see laws more slackly tended, and the hard restraint which they were used unto now *slacked*, they grow more loose. *Spenser.*
If there be cure or charm
To respite, or deceive, or *slack* the pain
Of this ill mansion. *Milton.*
On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all moons some succulent plant
Allow'd, that poor helpless man might *slack*
His present thirst, and matter find for toil. *Philips.*
4. To remit for want of eagerness.
My guards
Are you, great powers, and th' unbated strength
Of a firm conscience; which shall arm each step
Ta'en for the state, and teach me *slack* no pace. *Ben Jonson.*
With such delay well pleas'd, they *slack* their course. *Milton.*
5. To cause to be remitted; to make to abate.
You may sooner by imagination quicken or *slack* a motion, than raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower than make him stand still. *Bacon.*
This doctrine must supersede and *slacken* all industry and endeavour, which is the lowest degree of that which hath been promised to be accepted by Christ; and leave nothing to us to deliberate or attempt, but only to obey our fate. *Hammond.*
Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's cumbrance, if not snare; more apt
To *slacken* virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise. *Milton.*
Balls of this metal *slack'd* Atlanta's pace,
And on the am'rous youth bestow'd the race. *Waller.*
One conduces to the poet's aim, which he is driving on in every line: the other *slackens* his pace, and diverts him from his way. *Dryden.*
6. To relieve; to unbend.
Here have I seen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to *slacken* and unbend his cares,
Attended to the chace by all the flow'r
Of youth, whose hopes a nobler prey devour. *Denham.*
7. To withhold; to use less liberally.
He that so generally is good, must of necessity hold his virtue to you, whose worthiness would stir it up where it wanted, rather than *slack* it where there is such abundance. *Shakspeare.*

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8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of cohesion.

Some unslacked lime cover with ashes, and let it stand till rain comes to *slack* the lime; then spread them together. *Mortimer.*

9. To neglect.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From those that she calls servants, or from mine?
If then they chanc'd to *slack* ye,
We could controul them. *Shakspeare.*

This good chance, that thus much favoureth,
He *slacks* not. *Daniel.*

Slack not the good presage, while heav'n inspires
Our minds to dare, and gives the ready fires. *Dryden.*

10. To repress; to make less quick or forcible.

I should be griev'd, young prince, to think my presence
Unbent your thoughts, and *slacken'd* 'em to arms. *Addison.*

SLACK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Small coal; coal broken in small parts: as *slacked* lime turns to powder.

SLA'CKLY. *adv.* [from *slack.*]

1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.

2. Negligently; remissly.

That a king's children should be so convey'd,
So *slackly* guarded, and the search so slow
That could not trace them. *Shakspeare.*

SLA'CKNESS. *n. s.* [from *slack.*]

1. Looseness; not tightness.

2. Negligence; inattention; remissness.

It concerneth the duty of the church by law to provide, that the looseness and *slackness* of men may not cause the commandments of God to be unexecuted. *Hooker.*

These thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my behind-hand *slackness.* *Shakspeare.*

From man's effeminate *slackness* it begins,
Who should better hold his place
By wisdom, and superior gifts receiv'd. *Milton.*

3. Want of tendency; tardiness.

When they have no disposition to shoot out above their lips, there is a *slackness* to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected. *Sharp.*

4. Weakness; not force; not intenseness.

Through the *slackness* of motion, or long banishment from the air, it might gather some aptness to putrefy. *Brerewood.*

SLAG. *n. s.* The dross or recrement of metal.

Not only the calces but the glasses of metal may be of differing colours from the natural colour of the metal, as I have observed about the glass or *slag* of copper. *Boyle.*

SLAIE. *n. s.* A weaver's reed. *Ainsw.*

SLAIN. The participle passive of *slay.*

The *slain* of the Lord shall be many. *Isaiah.*

The king grew vain,
Fought all his battles o'er again;
And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he slew the *slain.* *Dryden.*

To SLAKE. *v. a.* [from *slack, Skinner*; from *slock*, Islandick, to quench, *Lye.*]

1. To quench; to extinguish.

He did always strive
Himself with salves to health for to restore,
And *slake* the heavenly fire that raged evermore. *Spenser.*

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not *slake* mine ire, nor ease my heart. *Shakspeare.*

She with her cold hand *slakes*
His spirits, the sparks of life, and chills his heart. *Crashaw.*

From Iulus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed:
Amaz'd, with running water we prepare
To quench the sacred fire, and *slake* his hair. *Dryden.*

The fragrant fruit from bending branches shake,
And with the crystal stream their thirst at pleasure *slake.* *Blackmore.*

Coarse are his meals, the fortune of the chace;
Amidst the running stream he *slakes* his thirst. *Addison.*

2. It is used of lime: so that it is uncertain whether the original notion of *To slack* or *slake* lime be to powder or quench it.

That which he saw happened to be fresh lime, and gathered before any rain had fallen to *slake* it. *Woodward.*

To SLAKE. *v. n.* [This is apparently from *slack.*]

1. To grow less tense; to be relaxed.

If she the body's nature did partake,
Her strength would with the body's strength decay;
But when the body's strongest sinews *slake,*
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay. *Davies.*

2. To go out; to be extinguished.

She perceiving that his flame did *slake,*
And lov'd her only for his trophy's sake. *Brown.*

To SLAM. *v. a.* [*lema*, Islandick; *schlagen*, Dutch.] To slaughter; to crush. A word not used but in low conversation.

To SLA'NDER. *v. a.* [*esclaundrie*, Fr. *scandalum*, Lat.] To censure falsely; to belie.

Slander Valentine
With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent. *Shakspeare.*

He hath *slandered* thy servant unto the king. 2 *Samuel.*

Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly defacing and *slandering* it. *Whitgift.*

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
By practice harden'd in the *slandering* trade;
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befall,
And sputt'ring under specious names thy gall. *Dryden.*

Of all her dears she never *slander'd* one,
But cares not if a thousand are undone. *Pope.*

SLA'NDER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. False invective.

When *slanders* do not live in tongues;
When cut-purses come not to throngs. *Shaksp.*

Since that, we hear he is in arms,
We think not so;
Yet charge the consul with our harms,
That let him go:
So in our censure of the state
We still do wander,
And make the careful magistrate
The mark of *slander.* *Ben Jonson.*

We are not to be dejected by the *slanders* and calumnies of bad men, because our integrity shall then be cleared by him who cannot err in judgment. *Nelson.*

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2. Disgrace; reproach.
Thou *slander* of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins. *Shakesp.*
3. Disreputation; ill name.
You shall not find me, daughter,
After the *slander* of most stepmothers,
Ill-ey'd unto you. *Shakspeare.*

SLA'NDERER. *n. s.* [from *slander*.] One who belies another; one who lays false imputations on another.
In your servants suffer any offence against yourself rather than against God: endure not that they should be railers or *slanderers*, tell-tales, or sowers of dissension. *Taylor.*
Thou shalt answer for this, thou *slanderer!* *Dryden.*

SLA'NDEROUS. *adj.* [from *slander*.]
1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods.
What king so strong
Can tie the gall up in the *slanderous* tongue? *Shakspeare.*
To me belongs
The care to shun the blast of *sland'rous* tongues:
Let malice, prone the virtuous to defame,
Thus with vile censure taint my spotless name. *Pope.*
2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious.
I was never able till now to choke the mouth of such detractors with the certain knowledge of their *slanderous* untruths. *Spenser.*
We lay these honours on this man,
To ease ourselves of divers *sland'rous* loads. *Shak.*
As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a *slanderous* misreport he shuts the same to his best friends. *South.*

SLA'NDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *slanderous*.] Calumniously; with false reproach.
I may the better satisfy them who object these doubts, and *slanderously* bark at the courses which are held against that traiterous earl and his adherents. *Spenser.*
They did *slanderously* object,
How that they durst not hazard to present
In person their defences. *Daniel.*

SLANG. The preterit of *sling*.
David *slang* a stone, and smote the Philistine. 1 *Samuel.*

SLANK. *n. s.* [*alga marina*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SLANT. } *adj.* [from *slanghe*, a
SLA'NTING. } serpent, Dutch. *Skinner*.] Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.
Late the clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the *slant* lightning: whose thwart flame driv'n down
Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. *Milt.*
The sun round the globe describes th' equator line,
By which wise means he can the whole survey
With a direct or with a *slanting* ray,
In the succession of a night and day. *Blackmore.*

SLA'NTLY. } *adv.* [from *slant*.] Ob-
SLA'NTWISE. } liquely; not perpendicularly; slope.
Some maketh a hollowness half a foot deep,
With fower sets in it, set *slantwise* asleep. *Tusser.*

SLAP. *n. s.* [*schlap*, German.] A blow. Properly with the hand open, or with something rather broad than sharp.
The laugh, the *slap*, the jocund curse go round. *Thomson.*

SLAP. *adv.* [from the noun.] With a sudden and violent blow.
Peg's servants complained; and if they offered to come into the warehouse, then straight went the yard *slap* over their noddle. *Arbuthnot.*

To SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with a slap.
Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here stroak'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;
Then *slapp'd* his hand upon the board,
And thus the youth put in his word. *Prior.*

SLAPDA'SH. *interj.* [from *slap* and *dash*.] All at once: as any thing broad falls with a *slap* into the water, and *dashes* it about. A low word.
And yet, *slapdash*, is all again
In ev'ry sinew, nerve, and vein. *Prior.*

To SLASH. *v. a.* [*slasa*, to strike, Islandick.]
1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.
2. To lash. *Slash* is improper.
Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to *slash*
The vig'rous steeds that drew his lord's calash,
To Peggy's side inclin'd. *King.*

To SLASH. *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword; to lay about him.
The knights with their bright burning blades
Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,
Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. *F. Queen.*
Not that I 'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like *slashing* Bentley with his desp'rate hook. *Pope.*

SLASH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Cut; wound.
Some few received some cuts and *slashes* that had drawn blood. *Clarendon.*
2. A cut in cloth.
What! this a sleeve?
Here's snip and nip, and cut, and slish and *slash*,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*
Distinguish'd *slashes* deck the great,
As each excels in birth or state;
His oylet-holes are more and ampler;
The king's own body was a sampler. *Prior.*

SLATCH. *n. s.* [a sea term.] The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose. *Bailey.*

SLATE. *n. s.* [from *slit*: *slate* is in some counties a crack; or from *esclate*, a tile, French.] A gray stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon.
A square cannot be so truly drawn upon a *slate* as it is conceived in the mind. *Grew.*
A small piece of a flat *slate* the ants laid over the hole of their nest, when they foresaw it would rain. *Spectator.*

To SLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile.
Sonnets and elegies to Chloris,
Would raise a house about two stories,
A lyrick ode would *slate*. *Swift.*

SLA'TER. *n. s.* [from *slate*.] One who covers with slates or tiles.

SLA'TTERN. *n. s.* [*slaetti*, Swedish.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.
Without the raising of which sum,
You dare not be so troublesome
To pinch the *slatterns* black and blue,
For leaving you their work to do. *Hudibras.*
We may always observe, that a gossip in politicks is a *slattern* in her family. *Addison.*

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The sallow skin is for the swarthy put,
And love can make a *slattern* of a slut. *Dryden.*
Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbands glare,
The new-scour'd manteau, and the *slattern* air.
Gay.

SLA'TY. *adj.* [from *slate.*] Having the nature of slate.

All the stone that is *slaty*, with a texture long, and parallel to the site of the stratum, will split only lengthways, or horizontally; and, if placed in any other position, 't is apt to give way, start, and burst, when any considerable weight is laid upon it. *Woodward.*

SLAVE. *n. s.* [*esclave*, French. It is said to have its original from the *Slavi*, or *Sclavonians*, subdued and sold by the *Venetians.*]

1. One mancipated to a master; not a freeman; a dependant.

The banish'd Kent, who in disguise
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service
Improper for a *slave*. *Shakspeare.*
Thou elvish markt, abortive, rooting hog!
Thou that wast seal'd in thy nativity
The *slave* of nature, and the son of hell. *Shaks.*
Of guests he makes them *slaves*
Inhospitably. *Milton.*
The condition of servants was different from what it is now, they being generally *slaves*, and such as were bought and sold for money. *South.*
Perspective a painter must not want; yet without subjecting ourselves so wholly to it, as to become *slaves* of it. *Dryden.*
To-morrow, should we thus express our friendship,
Each might receive a *slave* into his arms:
This sun perhaps, this morning sun's the last
That e'er shall rise on Roman liberty. *Addison.*

2. One that has lost the power of resistance.

Slaves to our passions we become, and then
It grows impossible to govern men. *Waller.*
When once men are immersed in sensual things, and are become *slaves* to their passions and lusts, then are they the most disposed to doubt of the existence of God. *Wilkins.*

3. It is used proverbially for the lowest state of life.

Power shall not exempt the kings of the earth, and the great men, neither shall meanness excuse the poorest *slave*. *Nelson.*

To SLAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to moil; to toil.

Had women been the makers of our laws,
The men should *slave* at cards from morn to night. *Swift.*

SLA'VER. *n. s.* [*saliva*, Latin; *slæfa*, Islandick.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel.

Mathiolus hath a passage, that a toad communicates its venom not only by urine, but by the humidity and *slaver* of its mouth, which will not consist with truth. *Brown.*
Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite. *Pope.*

To SLA'VER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be smeared with spittle.

Should I
Slaver with lips as common as the stairs
That mount the capitol; join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falsehood as with labour.
Shakspeare.

2. To emit spittle.

Miso came with scowling eyes to deliver a *slavering* good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*

Why must he sputter, spawl, and *slaver* it,
In vain, against the people's favourite? *Swift.*

To SLA'VER. *v. a.* To smear with drivel.

Twitch'd by the slave, he mouths it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is *slaver'd* o'er.
Dryden.

SLA'VERER. *n. s.* [*slabbaerd*, Dutch; from *slaver.*] One who cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.

SLA'VERY. *n. s.* [from *slave.*] Servitude; the condition of a slave; the offices of a slave.

If my dissentings were out of errour, weakness, or obstinacy, yet no man can think it other than the badge of *slavery*, by savage rudeness and importunate obtrusions of violence to have the mist of his errour dispelled. *King Charles.*

SLA'UGHTER. *n. s.* [onſlauȝt, Saxon, from ſlæȝan, ſleȝan, to strike or kill.] Massacre; destruction by the sword.

Sinful Macduff,
They were all struck for thee!
Not for their own demerits, but for mine,
Fell *slaughter* on their souls. *Shakspeare.*
On each hand *slaughter* and gigantick deeds.
Milton.
The pair you see,
Now friends below, in close embraces join;
But, when they leave the shady realms of night,
With mortal hate each other shall pursue:
What wars, what wounds, what *slaughter*, shall ensue! *Dryden.*

To SLA'UGHTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To massacre; to slay; to kill with the sword.

Your castle is surpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely *slaughter'd.* *Shakspeare.*

SLA'UGHTERHOUSE. *n. s.* [*slaughter* and *house.*] House in which beasts are killed for the butcher.

Away with me, all you whose souls abhor
Th' uncleanly savour of a *slaughterhouse*;
For I am stifled with the smell of sin. *Shakſp.*

SLA'UGHTERMAN. *n. s.* [*slaughter* and *man.*] One employed in killing.

The mad mothers with their howls confus'd
Do breake the clouds; as did the wives of Jewry,
At Herod's bloody hunting *slaughtermen. Shaks.*
Ten chas'd by one,
Are now each one the *slaughterman* of twenty.
Shakspeare.
See, thou fight'st against thy countrymen;
And join'st with them will be thy *slaughtermen.*
Shakspeare.

SLA'UGHTEROUS. *adj.* [from *slaughter.*] Destructive; murderous.

I have supt full with horrours:
Direness familiar to my *slaughterous* thoughts
Cannot once start me. *Shakspeare.*

SLA'VISH. *adj.* [from *slave.*] Servile; mean; base; dependant.

A thing
More *slavish* did I ne'er, than answering
A slave without a knock. *Shakspeare.*
You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
Which, like your asses, and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in *slavish* part,
Because you bought them. *Shakspeare.*
The supreme God, t' whom all things ill
Are but as *slavish* officers of vengeance,
Would send a glist'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour unassail'd. *Milton.*
Those are the labour'd births of *slavish* brains;
Not the effect of poetry, but pains. *Denham.*

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Slavish bards our mutual loves rehearse
In lying strains and ignominious verse. *Prior.*

SLA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *slavish.*] Servilely; meanly.

SLA'VISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *slavish.*] Servility; meanness.

To SLAY. *v. a.* pret. *slew*; part. pass. *slain.* [*slaban*, Gothick; ꝑlean, Saxon; *slachten*, Dutch, to strike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death.

Her father's brother
Would be her lord; or shall I say her uncle?
Or he that *slew* her brothers and her uncle?
Shakspeare.

Tyrant, shew thy face:
If thou be'st *slain*, and with no stroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still. *Shakspeare.*

I saw under the altar the souls of them that were *slain* for the word of God. *Revelations.*

Slay and make ready. *Genesis.*

Wrath killeth the foolish man, and envy *slayeth* the silly one. *Job.*

Of Trojan chiefs he view'd a numerous train;
All much lamented, all in battle *slain.* *Dryden.*

He must
By blood and battles pow'r maintain,
And *slay* the monarchs, ere he rule the plain.
Prior.

SLA'YER. *n. s.* [from *slay.*] Killer; murderer; destroyer.

Witness the guiltless blood pour'd oft on ground;
The crowned often slain, the *slayer* crown'd.
Fairy Queen.

They slew those that were *slayers* of their countrymen. *Abbot.*

The *slayer* of himself yet saw I there;
The gore congeal'd was clotted in his hair:
With eyes half clos'd and gaping mouth he lay,
And grim as when he breath'd his sullen soul away. *Dryden.*

SLEAVE. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning: *sleave* silk is explained by *Gouldman*, *floccus sericus*, a lock of silk; and the women still say, *sleave the silk*, for *untwist* it. *Ainsworth* calls a weaver's shuttle or reed a *slay*. To *sley* is to part a twist into single fibres.]

I on a fountain light,
Whose brim with pinks was platted,
The banks with daffadillies dight
With grass like *sleave* was matted. *Drayton.*

SLE'AZY. *adj.* [often written *sleezy.*] Weak; wanting substance. This seems to be of the same race with *sleave*, or from to *slay.*

SLED. *n. s.* [*sled*, Danish; *sledde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels.

The *sled*, the tumbril, hurdles, and the flail,
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

SLE'DDED. *adj.* [from *sled.*] Mounted on a sled.

So frown'd he once when, in an angry parle,
He smote the *sledded* Polack on the ice. *Shaks.*

SLEDGE. *n. s.* [ꝑleeȝ, Saxon; *sleggia*, Islandick.]

1. A large heavy hammer.

They him spying, both with greedy force,
At once upon him ran, and him beset,
With strokes of mortal steel, without remorse,
And on his shield like iron *sledges* bet. *F. Queen.*

The painful smith, with force of fervent heat,
The hardest iron soon doth mollify,
That with his heavy *sledge* he can it beat,
And fashion to what he it list apply. *Spenser.*

The uphand *sledge* is used by under-workmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter and draw it out; they use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon.*

It would follow that the quick stroke of a light hammer should be of greater efficacy than any softer and more gentle striking of a great *sledge.* *Wilkins.*

2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *sled*. See SLED.

In Lancashire they use a sort of *sledge* made with thick wheels, to bring their marl out, drawn with one horse. *Mortimer.*

SLEEK. *adj.* [*sleych*, Dutch.]

1. Smooth; nitid; glossy.

Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep a-nights. *Shakspeare.*

How eagerly ye follow my disgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how *sleek* and wanton
Y' appear in ev'ry thing may bring my ruin. *Shakspeare.*

What time the groves were clad in green,
The fields all drest in flowers,
And that the *sleek*-hair'd nymphs were seen
To seek them summer bowers. *Drayton.*

As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd
His turret crest, and *sleek* enamell'd neck,
Fawning. *Milton.*

Thy head and hair are *sleek*,
And then thou kemb'st the tuzzes on thy cheek.
Dryden.

So *sleek* her skin, so faultless was her make,
Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleasure take
To see so fair a rival. *Dryden.*

2. Not rough; not harsh.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow *sleek*,
That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp. *Milton.*

To SLEEK. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To comb smooth and even.

Yet are the men more loose than they,
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and trimm'd,
More *sleek'd*, more soft, and slacker limb'd.
Ben Jonson.

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,
And fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks
Sleeking her soft alluring locks. *Milton.*

2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy.

Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial 'mong your guests to-night.
Shakspeare.

She does *sleek*
With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies a-nights
In her neat gloves. *Ben Jonson.*

The persuasive rhetorick
That *sleek'd* his tongue, and won so much on Eve,
So little here, nay lost. *Milton.*

A sheet of well *sleeked* marble paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall. *Boyle.*

A cruise of fragrance form'd of burnish'd gold,
Odour divine! whose soft refreshing streams
Sleek the smooth skin, and scent the snowy limbs. *Pope.*

SLEE'KLY. *adv.* [from *sleek.*] Smoothly; glossily.

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Let their heads be *sleekly* comb'd, and their blue coats brush'd. *Shakspeare.*

SLEE'KSTONE. *n. s.* [*sleek* and *stone.*] A smoothing stone.

The purest pasteboard with a *sleekstone* rub smooth, and as even as you can. *Peacham.*

To SLEEP. *v. n.* [*slepan*, Gothick; rleepan, Saxon; *slaepen*, Dutch.]

1. To take rest, by suspension of the mental and corporal powers.

I've watch'd and travell'd hard:
Some time I shall *sleep* out; the rest I 'll whistle. *Shakspeare.*

Where's Pede?—go you, and where you find a maid,
That, ere she *sleep*, hath thrice her prayers said,
Rein up the organs of her fantasy;
Sleep she as sound as careless infancy;
But those that *sleep*, and think not on their sins,
Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, sides, and shins. *Shakspeare.*

If the man be poor, thou shalt not *sleep* with his pledge. *Deuteronomy.*

Peace, good reader! do not weep;
Peace! the lovers are asleep:
They, sweet turtles! folded lie
In the last knot that love could tie.
Let them *sleep*, let them *sleep* on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light
Whose day shall never *sleep* in night. *Crashaw.*

Those who at any time *sleep* without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours busy without their knowing it. *Locke.*

2. To rest; to be motionless.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burley-boned clown in chines of beef ere thou *sleep* in thy sheath, I beseech Jove on my knees thou mayst be turned into hobnails. *Shak.*

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank!
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of musick
Creep in our ears. *Shakspeare.*

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots amain,
Till counterbuff'd she stops, and *sleeps* again. *Dryden.*

3. To live thoughtlessly.

We *sleep* over our happiness, and want to be roused into a quick thankful sense of it. *Atterb.*

4. To be dead; death being a state from which man will some time awake.

If we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him. 1 *Thessalonians.*

A person is said to be dead to us, because we cannot raise from the grave; though he only *sleeps* unto God, who can raise from the chamber of death. *Ayliffe.*

5. To be inattentive; not vigilant.

Heav'n will one day open
The king's eyes, that so long have *slept* upon
This bold, bad man. *Shakspeare.*

6. To be unnoticed, or unattended.

You ever
Have wish'd the *sleeping* of this business, never
Desir'd it to be stirr'd. *Shakspeare.*

SLEEP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Repose; rest; suspension of the mental and corporal powers; slumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry, sleep no more!
Macbeth doth murder *sleep*; the innocent *sleep*;
Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleeve of care;
The birth of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast. *Shakspeare.*

That *sleepe* might sweetly seale
His restfull eyes, he enter'd, and in his bed
In silence took. *Chapman.*

Cold calleth the spirits to succour, and therefore they cannot so well close and go together in the head, which is ever requisite to *sleep*. And for the same cause, pain and noise hinder *sleep*; and darkness furthereth *sleep*. *Bacon.*

Beasts that sleep in winter, as wild bears, during their *sleep* wax very fat, though they eat nothing. *Bacon.*

His fasten'd hands the rudder keep,
And, fix'd on heav'n, his eyes repel invading *sleep*. *Dryden.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
His hat adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god,
And in his hand the *sleep* compelling rod. *Dryd.*

Infants spend the greatest part of their time in *sleep*, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls for the teat, or some pain forces the mind to perceive it. *Locke.*

SLEE'PER. *n. s.* [from *sleep.*]

1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake.

Sound, musick; come, my queen, take hand with me,
And rock the ground whereon these *sleepers* be. *Shakspeare.*

What 's the business,
That such an hideous trumpet calls to parley
The *sleepers* of the house? *Shakspeare.*

In some countries, a plant which shutteth in the night, openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon, the inhabitants say is a plant that sleepeth. There be *sleepers* enow then; for almost all flowers do the like. *Bacon.*

Night is indeed the province of his reign;
Yet all his dark exploits no more contain
Than a spy taken, and a *sleeper* slain. *Dryden.*

2. A lazy inactive drone.

He must be no great eater, drinker, nor *sleeper*, that will discipline his senses, and exert his mind; every worthy undertaking requires both. *Grew.*

3. That which lies dormant, or without effect.

Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution. *Bacon.*

4. [*exocœtus.*] A fish. *Ainsw.*

SLEE'PILY. *adv.* [from *sleep.*]

1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.

2. Dully; lazily.

I rather choose to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and *sleepily* in the easy way of ancient mistakings. *Raleigh.*

3. Stupidly.

He would make us believe that Luther in these actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he had *sleepily* owned before. *Atterbury.*

SLEE'PINESS. *n. s.* [from *sleepy.*] Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake.

Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness*, and is the most illboding symptom of a fever. *Arbuth.*

SLEE'PLESS. *adj.* [from *sleep.*] Wanting sleep; always awake.

The field
To labour calls us, now with sweat impos'd,
Though after *sleepless* night. *Milton.*

While pensive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepless themselves to give their readers sleep. *Pope.*

SLEE'PY. *adj.* [from *sleep.*]

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1. Drowsy; disposed to sleep.
2. Not awake.

Why did you bring these daggers from the place?
They must lie there. Go, carry them, and smear
The *sleepy* grooms with blood. *Shakspeare.*

She wak'd her *sleepy* crew,
And, rising hasty, took a short adieu. *Dryden.*

3. Soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep.

We will give you *sleepy* drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our insufficience, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us. *Shakspeare.*

Let such bethink them, if the *sleepy* drench
Of that forgetful lake benumb not still. *Milton.*

I sleeped about eight hours, and no wonder; for the physicians had mingled a *sleepy* potion in the wine. *Gulliver.*

SLEET. *n. s.* [perhaps from the Danish, *slet.*] A kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
The midmost battles hast'ning up behind,
Who view, far off, the storm of falling *sleet*,
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind. *Dryden.*

Perpetual *sleet* and driving snow
Obscure the skies, and hang on herds below.
Huge oxen stand inclos'd in wintry walls
Of snow congeal'd. *Dryden.*

Rains would have been poured down, as the vapours became cooler; next *sleet*, then snow and ice. *Cheyne.*

To SLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEE'TY. *adj.* [from the noun.] Bringing sleet.

SLEEVE. *n. s.* [rlıf, Saxon.]

1. The part of the garment that covers the arms.

Once my well-waiting eyes espied my treasure,
With *sleeves* turn'd up, loose hair, and breast enlarged,
Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, measure. *Sidney.*

The deep smock *sleeve*, which the Irish women use, they say, was old Spanish; and yet that should seem rather to be an old English fashion: for in armory, the fashion of the manche, which is given in arms, being nothing else but a *sleeve*, is fashioned muchlike to that *sleeve*. And knights, in ancient times, used to wear their mistress's or love's *sleeve* upon their arms; sir Launcelot wore the *sleeve* of the fair maid of Asteloth in a tourney. *Spenser.*

Your hose should be ungartered, your *sleeve* unbuttoned, your shoe untied, demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakspeare.*

You would think a smock a she-angel, he so chants to the *sleeve* band, and the work about the square on 't. *Shakspeare.*

He was cloathed in cloth, with wide *sleeves* and a cape. *Bacon.*

In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and *sleeves* the same. *Dryden.*

2. SLEEVE, in some provinces, signifies a knot or skein of silk, which is by some very probably supposed to be its meaning in the following passage. [See SLEAVE.]

The innocent sleep;
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *sleeve* of care.
Shakspeare.

3. *Sleave*, Dutch, signifies a cover; any thing spread over: which seems to be the sense of *sleeve* in the proverbial phrase.

A brace of sharpers laugh at the whole roguery in their *sleeves*. *L'Estrange.*

Men know themselves utterly void of those qualities which the impudent sycophant ascribes to them, and in his *sleeve* laughs at them for believing. *South.*

John laughed heartily in his *sleeve* at the pride of the esquire. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To hang on a *sleeve*; to make dependent.

It is not for a man which doth know, or should know, what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to ask why we should hang our judgment upon the church's *sleeve*, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker.*

5. [*lolligo*, Latin.] A fish. *Ainsw.*

SLEE'VED. *adj.* [from *sleeve.*] Having sleeves.

SLEE'VELESS. *adj.* [from *sleeve.*]

1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.

His cloaths were strange tho' coarse, and black tho' bare;
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet; but 'twas now, so much ground was seen,
Become tufftaffaty. *Donne.*

They put on *sleeveless* coats of home-spun cotton. *Sandys.*

Behold yon isle by palmers, pilgrims, trod,
Grave mummers! *sleeveless* some, and shirtless others. *Pope.*

2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. [This sense, of which the word has been long possessed, I know not well how it obtained. *Skinner* thinks it properly *liveless* or *lifeless*: to this I cannot heartily agree, though I know not what better to suggest. Can it come from *sleeve*, a *knot* or *skein*, and so signify *unconnected, hanging ill together?* or from *sleeve*, a cover, and therefore means *plainly absurd, foolish without palliation?*]

This *sleeveless* tale of transubstantiation was brought into the world by that other fable of the multipresence. *Hall.*

My landlady quarrelled with him for sending every one of her children on a *sleeveless* errand, as she calls it. *Spectator.*

SLEIGHT. *n. s.* [*slag'd*, cunning, Islandick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice: as, *sleight* of hand, the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but less properly, *slight.*

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be impolite; but rather to be all prudent foresight, lest our simplicity be over-reached by cunning *sleights*. *Hooker.*

Fair Una to the red cross knight
Betrothed is with joy;
Though false Duessa, it to bar,
Her false *sleights* do employ. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vap'rous drop profound;
I 'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that distill'd by magick *sleights*,
Shall raise such artificial sprights,
As, by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shaksp.*

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Out stept the ample size
Of mighty Ajax, huge in strength; to him, Laertes' son,
That crafty one as huge in *sleight*. *Chapman.*
She could not so convey
The massy substance of that idol great;
What *sleight* had she the wardens to betray?
What strength to heave the goddess from her seat? *Fairfax.*
In the wily snake
Whatever *sleights*, none would suspicious mark,
As from his wit and native subtilty
Proceeding. *Milton.*
Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat;
As lookers on feel most delight,
That least perceive the juggler's *sleight*. *Hudib.*
Good humour is but a *sleight* of hand, or a faculty making truths look like appearances, or appearances like truths. *L'Estrange.*
When we hear death related, we are all willing to favour the *sleight*, when the poet does not too grossly impose upon us. *Dryden.*
While innocent he scorns ignoble flight,
His honest friends preserve him by a *sleight*. *Swift.*

SLE'NDER. *adj.* [*slinder*, Dutch.]

1. Thin; small in circumference compared with the length; not thick.
So thick the roses bushing round
About her glow'd; half stooping to support
Each flow'r of *slender* stalk. *Milton.*

2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape.
What *slender* youth, bedew'd with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roses in some pleasant cave. *Milt.*
Beauteous Helen shines among the rest,
Tall, *slender*, straight, with all the graces blest. *Dryden.*

3. Not bulky; slight; not strong.
Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains,
And mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains. *Pope.*

4. Small; inconsiderable; weak.
Yet they, who claim the general assent of the whole world unto that which they teach, and do not fear to give very hard and heavy sentence upon as many as refuse to embrace the same, must have special regard, that their first foundations and grounds be more than *slender* probabilities. *Hooker.*
Where joy most revels, grief doth most lament;
Grief joys, joy grieves, on *slender* accident. *Shakspeare.*
Positively to define that season, there is no *slender* difficulty. *Brown.*
It is a very *slender* comfort that relies upon this nice distinction, between things being troublesome, and being evils; when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to us. *Tillotson.*

5. Sparing; less than enough: as, a *slender* estate, and *slender* parts.
At my lodging,
The worst is this, that, at so *slender* warning,
You're like to have a thin and *slender* pittance. *Shakspeare.*

6. Not amply supplied.
The good Ostorius often deign'd
To grace my *slender* table with his presence. *Philips.*
In obstructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool, *slender*, thin, diluting. *Arbuthnot.*

SLE'NDERLY. *adv.* [from *slender*.]

1. Without bulk.

2. Slightly; meanly.
If the debt be not just, we know not what may be deemed just, neither is it a sum to be *slenderly* regarded. *Hayward.*
If I have done well, it is that which I desired; but if *slenderly* and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. 2 *Maccabees.*

SLE'NDERNESS. *n. s.* [from *slender*.]

1. Thinness; smallness of circumference.
Small whistles give a sound because of their extreme *slenderness*, the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon.*
Their colours arise from the thinness of the transparent parts of the feathers; that is, from the *slenderness* of the very fine hairs or capillamenta, which grow out of the sides of the grosser lateral branches or fibres of those feathers. *Newton.*

2. Want of bulk or strength.
It is preceded by a spitting of blood, occasioned by its acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with *slenderness* and weakness of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness.
The *slenderness* of your reasons against the book, together with the inconveniences that must of necessity follow, have procured a great credit unto it. *Whitgift.*

4. Want of plenty.

SLEPT. The preterit of *sleep*.
Silence, coeval with eternity,
Thou wert ere nature first began to be,
'T was one vast nothing all, and all *slept* fast in thee. *Pope.*

SLEW. The preterit of *slay*.
He *slew* Hamet, a great commander among the Numidians, and chased Benchades and Amida, two of their greatest princes, out of the country. *Knolles.*

To SLEY. *v. n.* [See SLEAVE.] To part or twist into threads.
Why art thou then exasperate, thou immaterial skein of *sley'd* silk? *Shakspeare.*

To SLICE. *v. n.* [ꝑlitan, Sax.]

1. To cut into flat pieces.
Their cooks make no more ado, but, *slicing* it into little gobbets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*
The residue were on foot, well furnished with jack and skull, pikes and *slicing* swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

2. To cut into parts.
Nature lost one by thee, and therefore must *Slice* one in two to keep her number just. *Cleaveland.*

3. To cut off in a broad piece.
When hungry thou stoodst staring like an oaf,
I *slic'd* the luncheon from the barley loaf. *Gay.*

4. To cut; to divide.
Princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them. *Burnet.*

SLICE. *n. s.* [ꝑlite, Sax. from the verb.]

1. A broad piece cut off.
Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and across, so as you may make them rather in *slices* than in continued hacks, doth great good to trees. *Bacon.*
You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; because in cutting a *slice* or two it will wipe itself. *Swift.*
He from out the chimney took
A flitch of bacon off the hook,
And freely, from the fattest side,
Cut out large *slices* to be fry'd. *Swift.*

2. A broad piece.
Then clap four *slices* of pilaster on 't;
That, lac'd with bits of rustick, makes a front. *Pope.*

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3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.
The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the *slice* of apothecaries, with which they spread plaisters. *Hakewill.*
When burning with the iron in it, with the *slice* clap the coals upon the outside close together, to keep the heat in. *Moxon.*

SLICK. *adj.* [*slickt*, Dutch. See SLEEK.]
Whom silver-bow'd Apollo bred, in the Pierian mead,
Both *slicke* and daintie, yet were both in warre of wond'rous dread. *Chapman.*
Glass attracts but weakly; some *slick* stones, and thick glasses, indifferently. *Brown.*

SLID. The preterit of *slide*.
At first the silent venom *slid* with ease,
And seiz'd her cooler senses by degrees. *Dryd.*
From the tops of heav'n's steep hill she *slid*,
And straight the Grecks swift ships she reacht. *Chapman.*

SLI'DDEN. The participle passive of *slide*.
Why is this people *slidden* back by a perpetual backsliding? *Jeremiah.*

To SLI'DDER. *v. n.* [*slidderen*, Dutch.] To slide with interruption.
Go thou from me to fate,
Now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling sire,
Slidd'ring through clotted blood. *Dryden.*
The tempter saw the danger in a trice;
For the man *slidder'd* upon fortune's ice. *Harte.*

To SLIDE. *v. n.* preterit *slid*; participle pass. *slidden.* [rliban, rlibenbe, sliding, Saxon; *slijden*, Dutch; *ys-litixe*, Welsh.]
1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide.
Sounds do not only *slide* upon the surface of a smooth body, but communicate with the spirits in the pores. *Bacon.*
Ulysses, Stheneleus, Tisander *slide*
Down by a rope, Machaon was their guide. *Denham.*
2. To move without change of the foot.
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather *slide* than run by her, lest thou shouldst make her legs slip from her. *Sidney.*
Smooth *sliding* without step. *Milton.*
He that once sins, like him that *slides* on ice,
Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of vice:
Though conscience checks him, yet, those rubs gone o'er,
He *slides* on smoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*
3. To pass inadvertently.
Make a door and a bar for thy mouth: beware thou *slide* not by it. *Ecclesiasticus.*
4. To pass unnoticed.
In the princess I could find no apprehension of what I said or did, but a calm carelessness, letting every thing *slide* justly, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any way belong unto us. *Sidney.*
5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression.
Thou shalt
Hate all, shew charity to none;
But let the famish'd flesh *slide* from the bone,
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakspeare.*
Then no day void of bliss, of pleasure, leaving,
Ages shall *slide* away without perceiving. *Dryd.*
Rescue me from their ignoble hands:
Let me kiss yours when you my wound begin,
Then easy death will *slide* with pleasure in. *Dryden.*
Their eye *slides* over the pages, or the words *slide* over their eyes, and vanish like a rhapsody of evening tales. *Watts.*
6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad.
Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities of life, had they duly manured those first practical notions and dictates of right reason. *South.*
7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction.
Such of them should be retained as *slide* easily of themselves into English compounds, without violence to the ear. *Pope.*
Begin with sense, of ev'ry art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall *slide* into a whole;
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow
A work to wonder at. *Pope.*
8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet.
The gallants dancing by the river side,
They bathe in summer, and in winter *slide*. *Waller.*
9. To fall by errour.
The discovering and reprehension of these colours cannot be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things, which so cleareth man's judgment, as it is the less apt to *slide* into any errour. *Bacon.*
10. To be not firm.
Ye fair!
Be greatly cautious of your *sliding* hearts. *Thom.*
11. To pass with a free and gentle course or flow.

To SLIDE. *v. a.* To put imperceptibly.
Little tricks of sophistry, by *sliding* in or leaving out such words as entirely change the question, should be abandoned by all fair disputants. *Watts.*

SLIDE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Smooth and easy passage.
We have some *slides* or relishes of the voice or strings, continued without notes, from one to another, rising or falling, which are delightful. *Bacon.*
Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business; for people naturally bend to them. *Bacon.*
2. Flow; even course.
There be, whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a *slide* and easiness more than the verses of other poets. *Bacon.*

SLI'DER. *n. s.* [from *slide*.] He who slides.

SLIGHT. *adj.* [*slicht*, Dutch.]
1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable.
Is Cæsar with Antonius priz'd so *slight*? *Shakspeare.*
Their arms, their arts, their manners, I disclose;
Slight is the subject, but the praise not small,
If heav'n assist, and Phœbus hear my call. *Dryd.*
Slight is the subject, but not so the praise,
If she inspire, and he approve my lays. *Pope.*
2. Not important; not cogent; weak.
Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *slight* grounds, some upon no grounds, and some contrary to appearance. *Locke.*
3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort.
The shaking of the head is a gesture of *slight* refusal. *Bacon.*
He in contempt
At one *slight* bound high overleap'd all bound. *Milton.*
4. Foolish; weak of mind.

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No beast ever was so *slight*
For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hudibras.*

5. Not strong; thin: as, a *slight* silk.

SLIGHT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn.
People in misfortune construe unavoidable accidents into *slights* or neglects. *Clarissa.*

2. Artifice; cunning practice. See SLEIGHT.
As boisterous a thing as force is, it rarely achieves any thing but under the conduct of fraud. *Slight* of hand has done that, which force of hand could never do. *South.*
After Nic had bambouzled John a while, what with *slight* of hand, and taking from his own score, and adding to John's, Nic brought the balance to his own side. *Arbuthnot.*

To SLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To neglect; to disregard.
Beware
Lest they transgress and *slight* that sole command. *Milton.*
You cannot expect your son should have any regard for one whom he sees you *slight*. *Locke.*

2. To throw carelessly: unless in this passage to *slight* be the same with to *sling*.
The rogues *slighted* me into the river with as little remorse as they would have drowned puppies. *Shakspeare.*

3. [*slighten*, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demolish. *Junius. Skinner. Ainsworth.*

4. *To* SLIGHT *over*. To treat or perform carelessly.
These men, when they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, if they have the perfection of boldness, will but *slight* it *over*, and no more ado. *Bacon.*
His death and your deliverance
Were themes that ought not to be *slighted over*. *Dryden.*

SLI'GHTER. *n. s.* [from *slight*.] One who disregards.

SLI'GHTINGLY. *adv.* [from *slighting*.] Without reverence; with contempt.
If my sceptick speaks *slightingly* of the opinions he opposes, I have done no more than became the part. *Boyle.*

SLI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *slight*.]

1. Negligently; without regard.
Words, both because they are common, and do not so strongly move the fancy of man, are for the most part but *slightly* heard. *Hooker.*
Leave nothing fitting for the purpose
Untouch'd, or *slightly* handled in discourse. *Shakspeare.*
You were to blame
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift. *Shakspeare.*
The letter-writer dissembles his knowledge of this restriction, and contents himself *slightly* to mention it towards the close of his pamphlet. *Atterbury.*

2. Scornfully: contemptuously.
Long had the Gallick monarch, uncontroul'd,
Enlarg'd his borders, and of human force
Opponent *slightly* thought. *Philips.*

3. Weakly; without force.
Scorn not
The facile gates of hell, too *slightly* barr'd. *Milt.*

4. Without worth.

SLI'GHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *slight*.]

1. Weakness; want of strength.

2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.
Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance, it must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
T' unstable *slightness*. *Shakspeare.*
What strong cries must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impieties! and how does it reproach the *slightness* of our sleepy heartless addresses! *Decay of Piety.*

SLI'LY. *adv.* [from *sly*.] Cunningly; with cunning secrecy; with subtile covertness.
Were there a serpent seen with forked tongue,
That *slily* glided towards your majesty,
It were but necessary you were wak'd. *Shaksp.*
He, closely false and *slily* wise,
Cast how he might annoy them most from far. *Fairfax.*
Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, *slily* robs us of our grand treasure. *Decay of Piety.*
With this he did a herd of goats controul,
Which by the way he met, and *slily* stole;
Clad like a country swain. *Dryden.*
May hypocrites,
That *slily* speak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, pleas'd with the relish weak,
Drink on unwarn'd, till by inchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose,
And through intemperance grow a while sincere. *Philips.*

SLIM. *adv.* [a cant word as it seems, and therefore not to be used.] Slender; thin of shape.
A thin *slim*-gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a henroost; and when he had stuft his guts well, squeezed hard to get out again; but the hole was too little. *L'Estrange.*
I was jogged on the elbow by a *slim* young girl of seventeen. *Addison.*

SLIME. *n. s.* [rlim, Saxon; *sligm*, Dutch.] Viscous mire; any glutinous substance.
The higher Nilus swells,
The more it promises: as it ebbs, the seedsman
Upon the *slime* and ooze scatters his grain. *Shakspeare.*
Brick for stone, and *slime* for mortar. *Genesis.*
God, out of his goodness, caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant *slime* and mud of the earth, and make the land more firm, and to cleanse the air of thick vapours and unwholesome mists. *Raleigh.*
Some plants grow upon the top of the sea, from some concretion of *slime* where the sun beateth hot, and the sea stirreth little. *Bacon.*
And with asphaltick *slime*, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They fasten'd. *Milton.*
Now dragon grown; larger than whom the sun
Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *slime*,
Huge Python! *Milton.*
O foul descent! I 'm now constrain'd
Into a beast, to mix with bestial *slime*,
This essence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton.*

SLI'MINESS. *n. s.* [from *slimy*.] Viscosity; glutinous matter.
By a weak fermentation a pendulous *sliminess* is produced, which answers a pituitous state. *Floyer.*

SLI'MY. *adj.* [from *slime*.]

1. Overspread with slime.
My bended hook shall pierce
Their *slimy* jaws; and, as I draw them up,
I 'll think them every one an Antony. *Shaksp.*
Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,

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'As 't were in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems,
That woo'd the *slimy* bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shakspeare.*

They have cobwebs about them, which is a sign of a *slimy* dryness. *Bacon.*

The rest are all by bad example led,
And in their father's *slimy* track they tread. *Dryden.*

Eels, for want of exercise, are fat and *slimy*. *Arbuthnot.*

Shoals of slow house-bearing snails do creep
O'er the ripe fruitage, paring *slimy* tracks
In the sleek rind. *Philips.*

The swallow sweeps
The *slimy* pool to build his hanging house. *Thomson.*

2. Viscous; glutinous.

Then both from out hell gates, into the waste,
Wide anarchy of chaos, damp and dark,
Hovering upon the waters, what they met
Solid or *slimy*, as in raging sea,
Tost up and down, together crowded drove. *Milton.*

The astrological undertakers would raise men like vegetables, out of some fat and *slimy* soil, well digested by the kindly heat of the sun, and impregnated with the influence of the stars. *Bentley.*

SLI'NESS. *n. s.* [from *sly*.] Designing artifice.

By an excellent faculty in mimickry, my correspondent can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *slyness*, which diverts more than any thing I could say. *Addison.*

SLING. *n. s.* [ɾlıŋgan, Sax. *slingen*, Dut.]

1. A missive weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings.

The arrow cannot make him flee: *sling* stones are turned with him into stubble. *Job.*

Dreads he the twanging of the archer's string?
Or singing stones from the Phœnician *sling*? *Sandys.*

Slings have so much greater swiftness than a stone thrown from the hand, by how much the end of the *sling* is farther off from the shoulder-joint, the center of motion. *Wilkins.*

The Tuscan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the *sling*;
Thrice whirl'd the thong around his head, and threw
The heated lead, half melted as it flew. *Dryd.*

Whirl'd from a *sling*, or from an engine thrown,
Amidst the foes, as flies a mighty stone,
So flew the beast. *Dryden.*

2. A throw; a stroke.

At one *sling*
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasing son,
Both sin and death, and yawning grave at last,
Through chaos hurl'd, obstruct the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

3. A kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is sustained.

To SLING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw by a sling.

2. To throw; to cast. Not very proper.

Ætna's entrails fraught with fire,
That now casts out dark fumes and pitchy clouds,
Incens'd, or tears up mountains by the roots,
Or *slings* a broken rock aloft in air. *Addison.*

3. To hang loosely by a string.

From rivers drive the kids, and *sling* your hook;
Anon I 'll wash 'em in the shallow brook. *Dryd.*

4. To move by means of a rope.

Cœnus I saw amidst the shouts
Of mariners, and busy care to *sling*
His horses soon ashore. *Dryden.*

They *slung* up one of their largest hogsheads, then rolled it towards my hand, and beat out the top. *Gulliver.*

SLI'NGER. *n. s.* [from *sling*.] One who slings or uses the sling.

The *slingers* went about it and smote it. *2 Kings.*

To SLINK. *v. n.* pret. *slunk*. [ɾlıŋgan, Sax. to creep.] To sneak; to steal out of the way.

We will *slink* away in supper time, disguise us at my lodging, and return all in an hour. *Shaksp.*

As we do turn our backs
From our companion, thrown into his grave,
So his familiars from his buried fortunes
Slink away. *Shakspeare.*

He, after Eve seduc'd, unminded *slunk*
Into the wood fast by. *Milton.*

Not far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, hight Sidrophel,
To whom all people far and near
On deep importances repair;
When brass and pewter hap to stray,
And linen *slinks* out of the way. *Hudibras.*

She *slunk* into a corner, where she lay trembling till the company went their way. *L'Estr.*

He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *slink* into a corner, as if nobody had done it. *Arbuthnot.*

A weasel once made shift to *slink*
In at a corn-loft through a chink;
But having amply stuff'd his skin,
Could not get out as he got in. *Pope.*

We have a suspicious, fearful, and constrained countenance, often turning back, and *slinking* through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

To SLINK. *v. a.* To cast; to miscarry of. A low word.

To prevent a mare's *slinking* her foal, in snowy weather keep her where she may have good spring-water to drink. *Mortimer.*

To SLIP. *v. n.* [ɾlıpan, Sax. *slippen*, Dut.]

1. To slide; not to tread firm.

If a man walks over a narrow bridge when he is drunk, it is no wonder that he forgets his caution while he overlooks his danger; but he who is sober, and views that nice separation between himself and the devouring deep, so that, if he should *slip*, he sees his grave gaping under him, surely must needs take every step with horrour and the utmost caution. *South.*

A skilful dancer on the ropes *slips* willingly, and makes a seeming stumble, that you may think him in great hazard, while he is only giving you a proof of his dexterity. *Dryden.*

If after some distinguish'd leap
He drops his pole, and seems to *slip*,
Straight gath'ring all his active strength,
He rises higher half his length. *Prior.*

2. To slide; to glide.

Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather slide than run by her, lest thou shouldst make her legs *slip* from her. *Sidney.*

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery, that the water may *slip* off them. *Mortimer.*

3. To move or fly out of place.

Sometimes the ancle bone is apt to turn out on either side, by reason of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet, upon the least walking on it, the bone *slips* out again. *Wiseman.*

4. To sneak; to slink.

From her most beastly company
I 'gan refrain, in mind to *slip* away,
Soon as appear'd safe opportunity. *Spenser.*

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When Judas saw that his host *slipt* away, he was sore troubled. *1 Maccabees.*

I 'll *slip* down out of my lodging. *Dryden.*

Thus one tradesman *slips* away,
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*

8. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.

The banks of either side seeming arms of the loving earth, that fain would embrace it, and the river a wanton nymph, which still would *slip* from it. *Sidney.*

The blessing of the Lord shall *slip* from thee without doing thee any good, if thou hast not ceased from doing evil. *Taylor.*

Slipping from thy mother's eye, thou went'st
Alone into the temple; there was found
Among the gravest rabbies disputant,
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milton.*

Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,
And thrice the flitting shadow *slipp'd* away,
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day. *Dryden.*

Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and dropping hair,
None but my Ceyx could appear so fair,
I would have strain'd him with a strict embrace,
But through my arms he *slipt*, and vanish'd from the place. *Dryden.*

When a corn *slips* out of their paws, they take hold of it again. *Spectator.*

Wise men watch every opportunity, and retrieve every mispent hour which has *slipped* from them. *Rogers.*

I will impute no defect to those two years which have *slipped* by since. *Swift to Pope.*

9. To fall into fault or errour.

If he had been as you,
And you as he, you would have *slipt* like him;
But he, like you, would not have been so stern. *Shakspeare.*

One *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. *Ecclesiasticus.*

An eloquent man is known far and near; but a man of understanding knoweth when he *slippeth*. *Ecclesiasticus.*

7. To creep by oversight.

Some mistakes may have *slipt* into it; but others will be prevented. *Pope.*

8. To escape; to fall away out of the memory.

By the hearer it is still presumed, that if they be let *slip* for the present, what good soever they contain is lost, and that without all hope of recovery. *Hooker.*

The mathematician proceeds upon propositions he has once demonstrated; and though the demonstration may have *slipt* out of his memory, he builds upon the truth. *Addison.*

Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*, unless some pains be taken to fix them upon the memory. *Watts.*

To SLIP. *v. a.*

1. To convey secretly.

In his officious attendance upon his mistress he tried to *slip* a powder into her drink. *Arbuth.*

2. To lose by negligence.

You are not now to think what 's best to do,
As in beginnings; but what must be done,
Being thus enter'd; and *slip* no advantage
That may secure you. *Ben Jonson.*

Let us not *slip* th' occasion, whether scorn
Or satiate fury yield it from our foe. *Milton.*

One ill man may not think of the mischief he could do, or *slip* the occasion. *L'Estrange.*

To *slip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is great imprudence. *Collier.*

For watching occasions to correct others in their discourse, and not to *slip* any opportunity of shewing their talents, scholars are most blamed. *Locke.*

Thus far my author has *slipt* his first design; not a letter of what has been yet said promoting any ways the trial. *Atterbury.*

3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration.

The runners spread from the master-roots, and have little sprouts or roots to them, which, being cut four or five inches long, make excellent sets; the branches also may be *slipped* and planted. *Mortimer.*

4. To escape from; to leave slily.

This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not.
—Oh, sir, Lucentio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound,
Which runs himself, and catches for his master. *Shakspeare.*

5. To let loose.

On Eryx altars lays
A lamb new fallen to the stormy seas;
Then *slips* his haulsers, and his anchors weighs. *Dryden.*

6. To let a dog loose.

The impatient greyhound, *slipt* from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe to course the fearful hare. *Dryden.*

7. To throw off any thing that holds one.

Forced to alight, my horse *slipped* his bridle, and ran away. *Swift.*

8. To pass over negligently.

If our author gives us a list of his doctrines, with what reason can that about indulgences be *slipped* over? *Atterbury.*

SLIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of slipping; false step.

2. Errour; mistake; fault.

There put on him
What forgeries you please: marry, none so rank
As may dishonour him;
But, sir, such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*,
As are most known to youth and liberty. *Shaks.*

Of the promise there made, our master hath failed us, by *slip* of memory, or injury of time. *Wotton.*

This religious affection, which nature has implanted in man, would be the most enormous *slip* she could commit. *More.*

One casual *slip* is enough to weigh down the faithful service of a long life. *L'Estrange.*

Alonzo, mark the characters;
And if th' impostor's pen have made a *slip*
That shews it counterfeit, mark that, and save me. *Dryden.*

Lighting upon a very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one seemingly indifferent word for another, that discovery opened to me this present view. *Locke.*

Any little *slip* is more conspicuous in a good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece with his character. *Spectator.*

3. A twig torn from the main stock.

In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be discussed by reason, than otherwise they seem, when, by heat of contention, they are divided into many *slips*, and of every branch an heap is made. *Hooker.*

The *slips* of their vines have been brought into Spain. *Abbot.*

Adoption strives with nature, and choice breeds
A native *slip* to us from foreign seeds. *Shaksp.*

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern untutor'd churl, and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree *slip*, whose fruit thou art. *Shakspeare.*

Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by boring holes in their bodies, and putting into

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them earth holpen with muck, and setting seeds or *slips* of violets in the earth. *Bacon.*

So have I seen some tender *slip*,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by some unheedy swain. *Milton.*

They are propagated not only by the seed, but many also by the root, and some by *slips* or cuttings. *Ray.*

4. A leash or string in which a dog is held, from its being so made as to slip or become loose by relaxation of the hand.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start. *Shakspeare.*

God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively, nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the *slip*, is said to hound him at the hare. *Bramhall.*

5. An escape; a desertion. I know not whether *to give the slip* be not originally taken from a dog, that runs and leaves the string or *slip* in the leader's hand.

The more shame for her goodyship,
To give so near a friend the *slip*. *Hudibras.*

The daw did not like his companion, and gave him the *slip*, and away into the woods. *L'Estr.*

Their explications are not yours, and will give you the *slip*. *Locke.*

6. A long narrow piece.

Between these eastern and western mountains lies a *slip* of lower ground, which runs across the island. *Addison.*

SLI'PBOARD. *n. s.* [*slip* and *board.*] A board sliding in grooves.

I ventured to draw back the *slipboard* on the roof, contrived on purpose to let in air. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SLI'PKNOT. *n. s.* [*slip* and *knot.*] A bow-knot; a knot easily untied.

They draw off so much line as is necessary, and fasten the rest upon the line-roll with a *slip-knot*, that no more line turn off. *Moxon.*

In large wounds a single knot first; over this a little linen compress, on which is another single knot; and then a *slipknot*, which may be loosened upon inflammation. *Sharp.*

SLI'PPER or *Slipshoe*. *n. s.* [from *slip.*]

1. A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily.

A gown made of the finest wool,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined *slippers* for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold. *Raleigh.*

If he went abroad too much, she 'd use
To give him *slippers*, and lock up his shoes. *King.*

Thrice rung the bell, the *slipper* knock'd the ground,
And the press'd watch return'd a silver sound. *Pope.*

2. [*crespis*, Latin.] An herb.

SLI'PPER. *adj.* [ꝛlipuꝛ, Sax.] Slippery; not firm. Obsolete. Perhaps never in use but for poetical convenience.

A trustless state of earthly things, and *slipper* hope
Of mortal men, that swinke and sweat for nought. *Spenser.*

SLI'PPERILY. *adv.* [from *slippery.*] In a slippery manner.

SLI'PPERINESS. *n. s.* [from *slippery.*]

1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness.

We do not only fall by the *slipperiness* of our tongues, but we deliberately discipline them to mischief. *Government of the Tongue.*

The schirrus may be distinguished by its want of inflammation in the skin, its smoothness, and *slipperiness* deep in the breast. *Sharp.*

2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

SLI'PPERY. *adj.* [ꝛlipuꝛ, Saxon; *sliperig*, Swedish.]

1. Smooth; glib.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and *slippery*, that the water slips off. *Mortimer.*

Oily substances only lubricate and make the bowels *slippery*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not affording firm footing.

Did you know the art o' th' court,
As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb,
Is certain falling; or so *slipp'ry*, that
The fear 's as bad as falling. *Shakspeare.*

His promise to trust to as *slippery* as ice. *Tusser.*

Their way shall be as *slippery* ways in the darkness. *Jeremiah.*

The *slipp'ry* tops of human state,
The gilded pinnacles of fate. *Cowley.*

The higher they are raised, the giddier they are; the more *slippery* is their standing, and the deeper their fall. *L'Estrange.*

The highest hill is the most *slipp'ry* place,
And fortune mocks us with a smiling face. *Denh.*

Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;
Who can tread sure on the smooth *slippery* way? *Dryden.*

3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.

Thus surely bound, yet be not overbold,
The *slipp'ry* god will try to loose his hold;
And various forms assume, to cheat thy sight,
And with vain images of beasts affright. *Dryd.*

4. Not standing firm.

When they fall, as being *slipp'ry* standers,
The love that lean'd on them, as *slipp'ry* too,
Doth one pluck down another, and together
Die in the fast. *Shakspeare.*

5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; instable.

Oh world, thy *slippery* turns! Friends now fast sworn,
Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise,
Are still together; who twine, as 't were, in love
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*

He looking down
With scorn or pity on the *slippery* state
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate. *Denham.*

6. Not certain in its effect.

One sure trick is better than a hundred *slippery* ones. *L'Estrange.*

7. [*lubrique*, French.] Not chaste.

My wife is *slippery*. *Shakspeare.*

SLI'PPY. *adj.* [from *slip.*] Slippery; easily sliding. A barbarous provincial word.

The white of an egg is ropy, *slippy*, and nutritious. *Floyer.*

SLI'PSHOD. *adj.* [*slip* and *shod.*] Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on.

The *slipshod* 'prentice from his master's door
Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor. *Swift.*

SLI'PSLOP. *n. s.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by reduplication of *slop*.

SLISH. *n. s.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash*.

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What! this a sleeve?
Here 's snip and nip, and *slish* and slash,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*

To SLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted.* [ɾlıtan, Saxon.] To cut longwise.

To make plants medicinable, *slit* the root, and infuse into it the medicine, as hellebore, opium, scammony, and then bind it up. *Bacon.*

The deers of Arginusa had their ears divided, occasioned at first by *slitting* the ears. *Brown.*

Had it hit
The upper part of him, the blow
Had *slit*, as sure as that below. *Hudibras.*

We *slit* the preternatural body open. *Wiseman.*

A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or some notorious mark, by *slitting* the nose, or brands upon the cheeks. *Temple.*

If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thickness, appears all over of an uniform colour, should be *slit* into threads, or broken into fragments of the same thickness with the plate, I see no reason why every thread or fragment should not keep its colour. *Newton.*

He took a freak
To *slit* my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*

SLIT. *n. s.* [ɾlıt, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a round house of stone; and in the brick conduit there is a window, and in the round house a *slit* or rift of some little breadth: if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

Where the tender rinds of trees disclose
Their shooting gems, a swelling knot there grows:
Just in that place a narrow *slit* we make,
Then other buds from bearing trees we take;
Inserted thus, the wounded rind we close. *Dryd.*

I found, by looking through a *slit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eye, and held close to it parallel to the prisms, I could see the circles much distincter, and visible to a far greater number, than otherwise. *Newton.*

To SLIVE. } *v. a.* [ɾlıꝑan, Saxon.]
To SLI'VER. } To split; to divide longwise; to tear off longwise.

Liver of blaspheming Jew;
Gall of goat; and slips of yew,
Slivered in the moon's eclipse. *Shakspeare.*

SLI'VER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Sliver*, in Scotland, still denotes a slice cut off: as, he took a large *sliver* of the beef.

There on the pendant boughs her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious *sliver* broke,
When down her weedy coronet and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakspeare.*

SLOATS. *n. s.* Of a cart, are those under-pieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*

SLO'BBER. *n. s.* [*glavoerio*, Welsh.] Slaver. See SLAVER.

To SLOCK. *v. n.* [*slock*, to quench, Swedish and Scottish.] To slake; to quench.

SLOE. *n. s.* [ɾla, Saxon; *slaae*, Danish.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild plum.

The fair pomegranate might adorn the pine,
The grape the bramble, and the *sloe* the vine. *Blackmore.*

When you fell your underwoods, sow haws and *sloes* in them, and they will furnish you, without doing of your woods any hurt. *Mort.*

SLOOP. *n. s.* A small ship, commonly with only two masts.

To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *slop*.] To drink grossly and greedily.

SLOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Generally some nauseous or useless medicinal liquor.

The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors. *L'Estrange.*

But thou, whatever *slops* she will have bought,
Be thankful. *Dryden.*

SLOP. *n. s.* [ɾlop, Saxon; *sloove*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowsers; open breeches.

What said Mr. Dumbledon about the sattin for my short cloak and *slops*? *Shakspeare.*

SLOPE. *adj.* [This word is not derived from any satisfactory original. *Junius* omits it: *Skinner* derives it from *slap*, lax, Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a loose rope. Perhaps its original may be latent in *loopen*, Dutch, to run, *slope* being easy to the runner.] Oblique; not perpendicular. It is generally used of acclivity or declivity, forming an angle greater or less with the plane of the horizon.

Where there is a greater quantity of water, and space enough, the water moveth with a *sloper* rise and fall. *Bacon.*

Murm'ring waters fall
Down the *slope* hills, dispers'd, or in a lake,
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd
Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams. *Milton.*

SLOPE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.
2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.

Growing upon *slopes* is caused for that moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, not be in a pool. *Bacon.*

My lord advances with majestick mien,
And when up ten steep *slopes* you 've dragg'd your thighs,
Just at his study door he 'll bless your eyes. *Pope.*

SLOPE. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Uriel
Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now rais'd
Bore him *slope* downward to the sun, now fall'n. *Milton.*

To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakspeare.*

On each hand the flames
Driv'n backward, *slope* their pointed spires, and roll'd
In billows, leave i' th' midst a horrid vale. *Milton.*

The star, that rose at evening bright,
Toward heav'n's descent had *slop'd* his westering wheel. *Milton.*

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora dawn'd, and Phœbus shin'd in vain;
Nor, till oblique he *slop'd* his evening ray,
Had Somnus dry'd the balmy dews away. *Pope.*

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To SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.

Betwixt the midst and these, the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats for human kind;
And cross their limits cut a *sloping* way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway.
Dryden.

There is a handsome work of piles made *sloping* athwart the river, to stop the trees which are cut down, and cast into the river. *Brown.*

Up starts a palace,—lo! th' obedient base
Slopes at its foot, the woods its sides embrace.
Pope.

There is a straight hole in every ant's nest half an inch deep; and then it goes down *sloping* into a place where they have their magazine. *Spectator.*

On the south aspect of a *sloping* hill,
Whose skirts meand'ring Peneus washes still,
Our pious lab'rer pass'd his youthful days
In peace and charity, in pray'r and praise. *Harte.*

SLO'PENESS. *n. s.* [from *slope*.] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity.

The Italians give the cover a graceful pendence of *slopeness*, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of the highest ridge. *Wotton.*

SLO'PEWISE. *adj.* [*slope* and *wise*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

The Wear is a frith, reaching *slopewise* through the Ose from the land to low-water mark, and having in it a bent or cod with an eye-hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the Ose. *Carew.*

SLO'PINGLY. *adv.* [from *sloping*.] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

These atoms do not descend always perpendicularly, but sometimes *slopingly*. *Digby.*

SLO'PPY. *adj.* [from *slop*.] Miry and wet: perhaps rather *slabby*. See SLAB.

To SLOT. *v. a.* [*slughen*, Dutch.] To strike or clash hard.

SLOT. *n. s.* [*slod*, Islandick.] The track of a deer.

SLOTH. *n. s.* [ɾlæþ̃, ɾlepð, Saxon. It might therefore be not improperly written *sloath*, but that it seems better to regard the orthography of the primitive *slow*.]

1. Slowness; tardiness.

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This dilatory *sloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shak.*

2. Laziness; sluggishness; idleness.

False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,
Hog in *sloth*, fox in stealth. *Shakspeare.*

They change their course to pleasure, ease,
and *sloth*. *Milton.*

Industry approach'd,
And rous'd him from his miserable *sloth*. *Thoms.*

3. An animal.

The *sloth* is an animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a tree; and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day. *Grew.*

SLO'THFUL. *adj.* [*sloth* and *full*.] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.

He that is *slothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waster. *Proverbs.*

The desire of the *slothful* killeth him; for his hands refuse to labour. *Proverbs.*

To vice industrious; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and *slothful*. *Milton.*

Flora commands those nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in *slothful* ease and loose delights,
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue.
Dryden.

The very soul of the *slothful* does effectually but lie drowsing in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his senses. *L'Estrange.*

Another is deaf to all the motives to piety, by indulging an idle *slothful* temper. *Law.*

SLO'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *slothful*.] Idly; lazily; with sloth.

SLO'THFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *slothful*.] Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity.

To trust to labour without prayer, argueth impiety and profaneness; it maketh light of the providence of God; and although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of those men whose religion wanteth light of a mature judgment to direct it, when we join with our prayer *slothfulness*, and neglect of convenient labour. *Hooker.*

Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger. *Proverbs.*

SLOUCH. *n. s.* [*sloff*, Danish, stupid.]

1. A downcast look; a depression of the head. In Scotland, an ungainly gait, as also the person whose gait it is.

Our doctor has every quality that can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. *Swift.*

2. A man who looks heavy and clownish.

Begin thy carols then, thou vaunting *slouch*;
Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch.
Gay.

To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look.

SLO'VEN. *n. s.* [*sloef*, Dutch; *ysllyrn*, Welsh, nasty, shabby.] A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed.

The ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slovens*. *Hooker.*

Affect in things about thee cleanliness,
That all may gladly board thee as a flow'r:
Slovens take up their stock of noisomeness
Beforehand, and anticipate their last hour. *Herb.*

You laugh, half beau, half *sloven*, if I stand;
My wig half powder, and all snuff my band.
Pope.

Their methods various, but alike their aim:
The *sloven* and the fopling are the same. *Young.*

SLO'VENLINESS. *n. s.* [from *slovenly*.] Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness.

Slovenliness is the worst sign of a hard student, and civility the best exercise of the remiss; yet not to be exact in the phrase of compliment, or gestures of courtesy. *Wotton.*

SLO'VENLY. *adj.* [from *sloven*.] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly.

Æsop at last found out a *slovenly* lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do. *L'Estrange.*

SLO'VENLY. *adv.* [from *sloven*.] In a coarse inelegant manner.

As I hang my clothes on somewhat *slovenly*, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope.*

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SLO'VENRY. *n. s.* [from *sloven.*] Dirtiness; want of neatness.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd
With rainy marching in the painful field:
There's not a piece of feather in our host,
And time hath worn us into *slovenry*. *Shaksp.*

SLOUGH. *n. s.* [rloȝ, Saxon.]

1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt.

The Scots were in a fallow field, whereinto the English could not enter, but over a cross ditch and a *slough*; in passing whereof many of the English horse were plunged, and some mired. *Hayward.*

The ways being foul, twenty to one
He's here stuck in a *slough*, and overthrown.
Milton.

A carter had laid his waggon fast in a *slough*.
L'Estrange.

2. The skin which a serpent casts off at his periodical renovation.

Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and spirit embrace them; and to inure thyself to what thou art like to be, cast thy humble *slough*, and appear fresh. *Shakspeare.*

When the mind is quicken'd,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move,
With casted *slough* and fresh legerity. *Shaksp.*

Oh let not sleep my closing eyes invade
In open plains, or in the secret shade,
When he, renew'd in all the speckled pride
Of pompous youth, has cast his *slough* aside;
And in his summer liv'ry rolls along
Erect, and brandishing his forky tongue. *Dryd.*

The *slough* of an English viper, that is, the cuticula, they cast off twice every year, at spring and fall; the separation begins at the head, and is finished in twenty-four hours. *Grew.*

The body, which we leave behind in this visible world, is as the womb or *slough* from whence we issue, and are born into the other. *Grew.*

3. It is used by *Shakspeare* simply for the skin.

As the snake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
With shining checker'd *slough*, doth sting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Hen.* VI.

4. The part that separates from a foul sore.

At the next dressing I found a *slough* come away with the dressings, which was the sordes. *Wiseman.*

To SLOUGH. *v. n.* [from the noun]. To part from the sound flesh. A chirurgical term.

SLO'UGHY. *adj.* [from *slough.*] Miry; boggy; muddy.

That custom should not be allowed, of cutting scraws in low grounds *sloughy* underneath, which turn into bog. *Swift.*

SLOW. *adj.* [rlap, rleap, Saxon; *sleeuw*, Trisick.]

1. Not swift; not quick of motion; not speedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity.

Me thou think'st not *slow*,
Who since the morning hour set out from heav'n,
Where God resides, and on mid-day arriv'd
In Eden, distance inexpressible! *Milton.*

Where the motion is so *slow* as not to supply a constant train of fresh ideas to the senses, the sense of motion is lost. *Locke.*

2. Late; not happening in a short time.

These changes in the heav'ns, though *slow*, produc'd
Like change on sea and land, sidereal blast.
Milton.

3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick.

I am *slow* of speech, and a *slow* tongue. *Exod.*

Mine ear shall not be *slow*, mine eye not shut.
Milton.

The *slow* of speech make in dreams unpremeditated harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with.
Addison.

For though in dreadful whirls we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not *slow* to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Addison.*

4. Dull; inactive; tardy; sluggish.

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *slow*
To guard their shore from an expected foe.
Dryden.

5. Not hasty; acting with deliberation; not vehement.

The Lord is merciful, and *slow* to anger.
Common Prayer.

He that is *slow* to wrath, is of great understanding. *Proverbs.*

The politick and wise
Are sly *slow* things with circumspective eyes. *Pope*

6. Dull; heavy in wit.

The blockhead is a *slow* worm. *Pope.*

SLOW, in composition, is an adverb; *slowly.*

This *slow*-pac'd soul, which late did cleave
T' a body, and went but, by the body's leave,
Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,
Dispatches in a minute all the way
'Twixt heav'n and earth. *Donne.*

To the shame of *slow* endeavouring art
Thy easy numbers flow. *Milton.*

This day's death denounc'd, if aught I see,
Will prove no sudden but a *slow*-pac'd evil,
A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Milton.*

For eight *slow*-circling years by tempests tost.
Pope.

Some demon urg'd
T' explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile,
Slow-pacing thrice around th' insidious pile.
Pope.

To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatoriness; to delay; to procrastinate. Not in use. The true word was *forslow.*

Now do you know the reason of this haste?
—I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd.*
Shakspeare.

SLO'WLY. *adv.* [from *slow.*]

1. Not speedily; not with celerity; not with velocity.

The gnome rejoicing bears her gift away,
Spreads his black wings, and *slowly* mounts to day. *Pope.*

2. Not soon; not early; not in a little time.

The poor remnant of human seed peopled their country again *slowly*, by little and little.
Bacon.

Our fathers bent their baneful industry
To check a monarchy that *slowly* grew;
But did not France or Holland's fate foresee,
Whose rising pow'r to swift dominion flew. *Dryd.*

We oft our *slowly* growing works impart,
While images reflect from art to art. *Pope.*

3. Not hastily; not rashly: as, he determines *slowly.*

4. Not promptly; not readily: as, he learns *slowly.*

5. Tardily; sluggishly.

The chapel of St. Laurence advances so very *slowly*, that 't is not impossible but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial-place is finished. *Addison.*

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SLO'WNESS. *n. s.* [from *slow.*]

1. Smallness of motion; not speed; want of velocity; absence of celerity or swiftness.
   Providence hath confined these human arts, that what any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the *slowness* of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickness of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is required unto it. *Wilkins.*
   Motion is the absolute mode of a body, But swiftness or *slowness* are relative ideas. *Watts.*
2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to pass; not quickness.
   Tyrants use what art they can to increase the *slowness* of death. *Hooker.*
3. Dulness to admit conviction or affection.
   Christ would not heal their infirmities, because of the hardness and *slowness* of their hearts, in that they believed him not. *Bentley.*
4. Want of promptness; want of readiness.
5. Deliberation; cool delay.
6. Dilatoriness; procrastination.

SLO'WWORM. *n. s.* [rlapýnm, Saxon.] The blind wörm; a large viper, not mortal, scarcely venomous.
   Though we have found formed snakes in the belly of the cæcilia, or *slowworm*, yet may the viper emphatically bear the name. *Brown.*

To SLU'BBER. *v. a.* [probably from *lubber.*]

1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry.
   Nature shewed she doth not like men who *slubber* up matters of mean account. *Sidney.*
   Bassanio told him, he would make some speed Of his return: he answer'd, do not so, *Slubber* not business for my sake. *Shakspeare.*
   As they are *slubbered* over, the malignity that remains will show itself in some chronick disease. *Wiseman.*
2. To stain; to daub. [This seems to be from *slobber*, *slabber*, or *slaver.*]
   You must be content to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Shakspeare.*
3. To cover coarsely or carelessly. This is now not in use, otherwise than as a low colloquial word.
   A man of secret ambitious ends, and proportionate counsels, smothered under the habit of a scholar, and *slubbered* over with a certain rude and clownish fashion, that had the semblance of integrity. *Wotton.*

SLU'BBERDEGULLION. *n. s.* [I suppose a cant word without derivation.] A paltry, dirty, sorry wretch.
   Quoth she, although thou hast deserv'd, Base *slubberdegullion*, to be serv'd As thou didst vow to deal with me, If thou hadst got the victory. *Hudibras.*

SLUDGE. *n. s.* [I suppose from rloz, slough, Sax.] Mire; dirt mixed with water.
   The earth I made a mere soft *sludge* or mud. *Mortimer.*

SLUG. *n. s.* [*slug*, Danish, and *slock*, Dutch, signify a glutton, and thence one that has the sloth of a glutton.]

1. An idler; a drone; a slow, heavy, sleepy, lazy, wretch.
   Fie! what a *slug* is Hastings, that he comes not! *Shakspeare.*
2. An hinderance; an obstruction.
   Usury dulls and damps all improvements, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this *slug*. *Bacon.*
3. A kind of slow creeping snail.
4. [rlecz, a hammerhead, Sax.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal shot from a gun.
   When fractures are made with bullets or *slugs*, there the scalp and cranium are driven in together. *Wiseman.*
   As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can fly, And pond'rous *slugs* cut swiftly thro' the sky. *Pope.*

To SLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move slowly.
   All he did was to deceive good knights, And draw them from pursuit of praise and fame, To *slug* in sloth and sensual delights, And end their days with irrenowned shame. *Fairy Queen.*
   He lay not all night *slugging* in a cabin under his mantle, but used commonly to keep others waking to defend their lives. *Spenser.*
   One went *slugging* on with a thousand cares. *L'Estrange.*

SLU'GGARD. *n. s.* [from *slug.*] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.
   Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen, That you have ta'en a tardy *sluggard* here. *Shakspeare.*
   This mightier sound shall make The dead to rise, And open tombs and open eyes, To the long *sluggards* of five thousand years. *Cowley.*
   Up, up, says Avarice; thou snor'st again, Stretchest thy limbs, and yawn'st, but all in vain: The tyrant Lucre no denial takes; At his command th' unwilling *sluggard* wakes. *Dryden.*
   Sprightly May commands our youth to keep The vigils of the night, and breaks their *sluggard* sleep. *Dryden.*

To SLU'GGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *sluggard.*] To make idle; to make dronish.
   Rather see the wonders of the world abroad, Than, living dully *sluggardiz'd* at home, Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness, *Shakspeare.*

SLU'GGISH. *adj.* [from *slug.*] Dull; drowsy; lazy; slothful; idle; insipid; slow; inactive; inert.
   Sluggish idleness, the nurse of sin, Upon a slothful ass he chose to ride. *Fairy Qu.*
   The dull billows, thick as troubled mire, Whom neither wind out of their seat could force, Nor tides did drive out of their *sluggish* source. *Spenser.*
   One, bolder than the rest, With his broad sword provok'd the *sluggish* beast. *Waller.*
   Matter, being impotent, *sluggish*, and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward.*

SLU'GGISHLY. *adv.* [from *sluggish.*] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; slowly.

SLU'GGISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *sluggish.*] Dulness; sloth; laziness; idleness; inertness.

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The most of mankind are inclined by her thither, if they would take the pains; no less than birds to fly, and horses to run: which if they lose, it is through their own *sluggishness*, and by that means become her prodigies, not her children. *Ben Jonson.*

It is of great moment to teach the mind to shake off its *sluggishness*, and vigorously employ itself about what reason shall direct. *Locke.*

SLUICE. *n. s.* [*sluyse*, Dutch; *escluse*, Fr. *sclusa*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water.

Two other precious drops, that ready stood
Each in their crystal *sluice*, he, ere they fell,
Kiss'd, as the gracious signs of sweet remorse,
And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*

Divine Alpheus, who, by secret *sluice*,
Stole under seas to meet his Arethuse. *Milton.*

If we receive them all, they were more than seven; if only the natural *sluices*, they were fewer. *Brown.*

As waters from her *sluices*, flow'd
Unbounded sorrow from her eyes. *Prior.*

Each *sluice* of affluent fortune open'd soon,
And wealth flow'd in at morning, night, and noon. *Harte.*

To **SLUICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates.

Like a traitor coward,
Sluic'd out his inn'cent soul through streams of blood. *Shakspeare.*

Veins of liquid ore *sluic'd* from the lake. *Milton.*

You wrong me, if you think I 'll sell one drop
Within these veins for pageants; but let honour
Call for my blood, I 'll *sluice* it into streams;
Turn fortune loose again to my pursuit,
And let me hunt her through embattled foes,
In dusty plains; there will I be the first. *Dryd.*

SLU'ICY. *adj.* [from *sluice*.] Falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain,
Suck'd by the spungy clouds from off the main:
The lofty skies at once come pouring down,
The promis'd crop and golden labours drown. *Dryden.*

To **SLU'MBER.** *v. n.* [rlumejan, Sax. *sluymeren*, Dutch.]

1. To sleep lightly; to be not awake, nor in profound sleep.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither *slumber* nor sleep. *Psalms.*

Conscience wakes despair that *slumber'd*. *Milton.*

2. To sleep; to repose. *Sleep* and *slumber* are often confounded.

God speaketh, yet man perceiveth it not: in a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in *slumberings* upon the bed. *Job.*

Have ye chosen this place,
After the toil of battle, to repose
Your wearied virtue, for the use you find
To *slumber* here? *Milton.*

3. To be in a state of negligence and supineness.

Why *slumbers* Pope, who leads the tuneful train,
Nor hears that virtue which he loves complain? *Young.*

To **SLU'MBER.** *v. a.*

1. To lay to sleep.

2. To stupify; to stun.

Then up he took the *slum'ber'd* senseless corse,
And, ere he could out of his swoon awake,
Him to his castle brought. *Fairy Queen.*

To honest a deed after it was done, or to *slumber* his conscience in the doing, he studied other incentives. *Wotton.*

SLU'MBER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Light sleep; sleep not profound.

And for his dreams, I wonder he 's so fond
To trust the mock'ry of unquiet *slumbers*. *Shakspeare.*

From carelessness it shall fall into *slumber*, and from a *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep; till at last perhaps it shall sleep itself into a lethargy, and that such an one, that nothing but hell and judgment shall awaken it. *South.*

Labour and rest, that equal periods keep;
Obedient *slumbers* that can wake and weep. *Pope.*

2. Sleep; repose.

Boy! Lucius! fast asleep? It is no matter;
Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of *slumber*. *Shaks.*

Ev'n lust and envy sleep, but love denies
Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes:
Three days I promis'd to attend my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryden.*

SLU'MBEROUS. } **SLU'MBERY.** } *adj.* [from *slumber*.]

1. Inviting to sleep; soporiferous; causing sleep.

The timely dew of sleep,
Now falling with soft *slumb'rous* weight, inclines
Our eyelids. *Milton.*

While pensive in the silent *slumb'rous* shade,
Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade;
Minerva, life-like, on embodied air
Impress'd the form of Iphthema. *Pope.*

There every eye with *slumb'rous* chains she bound,
And dash'd the flowing goblets to the ground. *Pope.*

2. Sleepy; not waking.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching: in this *slumbery* agitation, what have you heard her say? *Shakspeare.*

SLUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *sling*.

SLUNK. The pret. and part. pass. of *slink*.

Silence accompany'd; for beast, and bird,
They to their grassy couch, these to their nests,
Were *slunk*. *Milton.*

To **SLUR.** *v. a.* [*sloorig*, Dutch, nasty; *sloore*, a slut.]

1. To sully; to soil; to contaminate.

2. To pass lightly; to balk; to miss.

The atheists laugh in their sleeves, and not a little triumph; to see the cause of theism thus betrayed by its professed friends, and the grand argument *slurred* by them, and so their work done to their hands. *Cudworth.*

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he *slurs* his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor,
And took but with intention to restore. *Dryden.*

3. To cheat; to trick.

What was the publick faith found out for,
But to *slur* men of what they fought for? *Hudibras.*

Come, seven 's the main,
Cries Ganymede: the usual trick:
Seven, *slur* a six; eleven, a nick. *Prior.*

SLUR. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; slight disgrace.

Here is an ape made a king for shewing

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tricks; and the fox is then to put a *slur* upon him, in exposing him for sport to the scorn of the people. *L'Estrange.*

No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs, or without a *slur* to his reputation; since he that trusts a knave has no other recompence but to be accounted a fool for his pains. *South.*

SLUT. *n. s.* [*slodde*, Dutch.]

1. A dirty woman.

Cricket, to Windsor chimnies shalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;
Our radiant queen hates *sluts* and sluttery.
Shakspeare.

The veal 's all rags, the butter 's turn'd to oil;
And thus I buy good meat for *sluts* to spoil.
King.

2. A word of slight contempt to a woman.

Hold up, you *sluts*,
Your aprons mountant; you 're not oathable,
Although I know you 'll swear. *Shakspeare.*

The frogs were ready to leap out of their skins for joy, till one crafty old *slut* in the company advised them to consider a little better on 't. *L'Estrange.*

SLU'TTERY. *n. s.* [from *slut.*] The qualities or practice of a slut.

Slutt'ry, to such neat excellence oppos'd,
Should make desire vomit emptiness. *Shaks.*

These make our girls their *sluttery* rue,
By pinching them both black and blue;
And put a penny in their shoe,
The house for cleanly sweeping. *Drayton.*

A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion that his swarthy colour was rather *sluttery* than nature, and the fault of his master that kept him no cleaner. *L'Estrange.*

SLU'TTISH. *adj.* [from *slut.*]

1. Nasty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanliness.

All preparations both for food and lodging, such as would make one detest niggardness, it is so *sluttish* a vice. *Sidney.*

Albeit the mariners do covet store of cabbins, yet indeed they are but *sluttish* dens that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover stealths, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with their splinters. *Raleigh.*

The nastiness of that nation, and *sluttish* course of life, hath much promoted the opinion, occasioned by their servile condition at first, and inferior ways of parsimony ever since. *Brown.*

Slothful disorder fill'd his stable,
And *sluttish* plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes for *meretricious*.

She got a legacy by *sluttish* tricks. *Holiday.*

SLU'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *sluttish.*] In a sluttish manner; nastily; dirtily.

SLU'TTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *sluttish.*] The qualities or practice of a slut; nastiness; dirtiness.

That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy favour, setting forth both in *sluttishness*. *Sidney.*

I look on the instinct of this noisome and troublesome creature, the louse, of searching out foul and nasty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an effect of divine providence, designed to deter men and women from *sluttishness* and sordidness, and to provoke them to cleanliness and neatness. *Ray.*

SLY. *adj.* [ɣlɪð, Sax. slippery, and metaphorically deceitful; *slægur*, Islandick.] Meanly artful; secretly insidious; cunning.

For my *sly* wiles and subtile craftiness,
The title of the kingdom I possess.
Hubberd's Tale.

And for I doubt the Greekish monarch *sly*,
Will use with him some of his wonted craft.
Fairfax.

His proud step he scornful turn'd,
And with *sly* circumspection. *Milton.*

Envy is a cursed plant; some fibres of it are rooted almost in every man's nature, and it works in a *sly* and imperceptible manner. *Watts.*

It is odious in a man to look *sly* and leering at a woman. *Clarissa.*

SLY'LY. *adv.* [from *sly.*] With secret artifice; insidiously.

To SMACK. *v. n.* [ɣmæckan, Sax. *smaecken*, Dutch.]

1. To have a taste; to be tinctured with any particular taste.

2. To have a tincture or quality infused.

All sects, all ages, *smack* of this vice, and he
To die for it! *Shakspeare.*

He is but a bastard to the time,
That doth not *smack* of observation. *Shakspeare.*

3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste.

She kiss'd with *smacking* lip the snoring lout;
For such a kiss demands a pair of gloves. *Gay.*

4. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate.

He gives a *smacking* buss. *Pope.*

To SMACK, *v. a.*

1. To kiss.

So careless flow'rs, strow'd on the water's face,
The curled whirlpools suck, *smack*, and embrace,
Yet drown them. *Donne.*

2. To make to emit any quick smart noise.

More than one steed must Delia's empire feel,
Who sits triumphant o'er the flying wheel;
And, as she guides it through th' admiring throng,
With what an air she *smacks* the silken thong!
Young.

SMACK. *n. s.* [*smaeck*, Dutch; from the verb.]

1. Taste; savour.

2. Tincture; quality from something mixed.

The child, that sucketh the milk of the nurse, learns his first speech of her; the which, being the first inured to his tongue, is ever after most pleasing unto him; insomuch, that though he afterwards be taught English, yet the *smack* of the first will always abide with him. *Spenser.*

Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some relish of the saltness of time, and have a care of your health. *Shakspeare.*

It caused the neighbours to rue, that a petty *smack* only of popery opened a gap to the oppression of the whole. *Carew.*

As the Pythagorean soul
Runs through all beasts, and fish, and fowl,
And has a *smack* of ev'ry one,
So love does, and has ever done. *Hudibras.*

3. A pleasing taste.

Stack pease upon hovel;
To cover it quickly let owner regard,
Lest dove and the cadow there finding a *smack*,
With ill stormy weather do perish thy stack.
Tusser.

4. A small quantity; a taste.

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Trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach,
If' essays the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack*. *Dryd.*

5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.

6. A loud kiss.

He took
The bride about the neck, and kiss'd her lips
With such a clamorous *smack*, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakspeare.*

I saw the lecherous citizen turn back
His head, and on his wife's lip steal a *smack*.
Donne.

7. [rnacca, Sax. *sneckra*, Islandick.] A small ship.

SMALL. *adj.* [rmall, Sax. *smal*, Dutch; *smaar*, Islandick.]

1. Little in quantity; not great.

For a *small* moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee. *Isaiah.*

Death only this mysterious truth unfolds,
The mighty soul how *small* a body holds. *Dryd.*

All numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole together a distinct name, whereby to distinguish it from every *smaller* or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

The ordinary *smallest* measure we have is looked on as an unit in number. *Locke.*

The danger is less when the quantity of the fluids is too *small*, than when it is too great; for a *smaller* quantity will pass where a larger cannot, but not contrariwise. *Arbuthnot.*

Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work: such is the dressing of *small* birds, requiring a world of cookery. *Swift.*

2. Slender; exile; minute.

After the earthquake a fire, and after the fire a still *small* voice. 1 *Kings.*

Your sin and calf I burnt, and ground it very *small*, till it was as *small* as dust. *Deuteronomy.*

Those wav'd their limber fans
For wings, and *smallest* lineaments exact. *Milt.*

Small-grained sand is esteemed the best for the tenant, and the large for the landlord and land. *Mortimer.*

3. Little in degree.

There arose no *small* stir about that way. *Acts.*

4. Little in importance; petty; minute.

Is it a *small* matter that thou hast taken my husband? *Genesis.*

Narrow man being fill'd with little shares,
Courts, city, church, are all shops of *small* wares;
All having blown to sparks their noble fire,
And drawn their sound gold ingot into wire.
Donne.

Some men's behaviour is like a verse, wherein every syllable is measured: how can a man comprehend great matters that breaketh his mind too much to *small* observations? *Bacon.*

Knowing, by fame, *small* poets, *small* musicians,
Small painters, and still *smaller* politicians.
Harte.

Small is the subject, but not so the praise.
Pope.

5. Little in the principal quality; not strong; weak: as, *small* beer.

Go down to the cellar to draw ale or *small* beer. *Swift.*

SMALL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part of any thing. It is particularly applied to the part of the leg below the cal.

Her garment was cut after such a fashion, that though the length of it reached to the ancles, yet in her going one might sometimes discern the *small* of her leg. *Sidney.*

Into her legs I 'd have love's issues fall,
And all her calf into a gouty *small*. *Suckling.*

His excellency, having mounted on the *small* of my leg, advanced forwards. *Gulliver.*

SMA'LLAGE. *n. s.* [from *small age*, because it soon withers. *Skinner. Eleoselinon*, Lat.] A plant. It is a species of parsley, and a common weed by the sides of ditches and brooks. *Miller.*

Smallage is raised by slips or seed, which is reddish, and pretty big, of a roundish oval figure; a little more full and rising on one side than the other, and streaked from one end to the other. *Mortimer.*

SMA'LLCOAL. *n. s.* [*small* and *coal*.] Little wood coals used to light fires.

A *smallcoal* man, by waking one of these distressed gentlemen, saved him from ten years imprisonment. *Spectator.*

When *smallcoal* murmurs in the hoarser throat,
From smutty dangers guard thy threaten'd coat.
Gay.

SMA'LLCRAFT, *n. s.* [*small* and *craft*.] A little vessel below the denomination of a ship.

Shall he before me sign, whom t' other day
A *smallcraft* vessel hither did convey;
Where stain'd with prunes and rotten figs he lay?
Dryden.

SMA'LLNESS. *n. s.* [from *small*.]

1. Littleness; not greatness.

The parts in glass are evenly spread, but are not so close as in gold; as we see by the easy admission of light, and by the *smallness* of the weight. *Bacon.*

2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility.

Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or the *smallness* of the parts, or subtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

The *smallness* of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted. *Newton.*

3. Want of strength; weakness.

SMA'LLPOX. *n. s.* [*small* and *pox*.] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; *variolæ*.

He fell sick of the *smallpox*. *Wiseman.*

SMA'LLY. *adv.* [from *small*.] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree.

A child that is still, and somewhat hard of wit, is never chosen by the father to be made a scholar; or else, when he cometh to the school, is *smally* regarded. *Ascham.*

SMALT. *n. s.* A beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash. *Hill.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with logwood water; and moreover turnsoil with lac mingled with *smalt* of bice. *Peacham.*

SMA'RAGDINE. *adj.* [*smaragdinus*, Lat.] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

SMART. *n. s.* [rmeonta, Saxon; *smert*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.]

1. Quick, pungent, lively, pain.

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Then her mind, though too late, by the *smart*, was brought to think of the disease. *Sidney.*

2. Pain, corporal or intellectual.

Mishaps are master'd by advice discreet,
And counsel mitigates the greatest *smart*.
Fairy Queen.

It increased the *smart* of his present sufferings, to compare them with his former happiness. *Atterbury.*

To SMART. *v. n.* [ȝmeoꝛtan, Saxon; *smerten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel quick lively pain.

When a man's wounds cease to *smart*, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal. *South.*

Human blood, when first let, is mild, and will not make the eye, or a fresh wound, *smart*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To feel pain of body or mind.

He that is surety for a stranger shall *smart* for it. *Proverbs.*

No creature *smarts* so little as a fool.
Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,
Thou unconcern'd canst hear the mighty crack. *Pope.*

SMART. *adj.* [from the noun,]

1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart.

How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience! *Shakspeare.*

To the fair he fain would quarter show,
His tender heart recoils at every blow;
If unawares he gives too *smart* a stroke,
He means but to correct, and not provoke.
Granville.

2. Quick; vigorous; active.

That day was spent in *smart* skirmishes, in which many fell. *Clarendon.*

This sound proceeded from the nimble and *smart* percussions of the ambient air, made by the swift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquors. *Boyle.*

3. Producing any effect with force and vigour.

After show'rs
That stars shine *smarter*, and the moon adorns,
As with unborrow'd beams, her sharpen'd horns.
Dryden.

4. Acute; witty.

It was a *smart* reply that Augustus made to one that ministred this comfort of the fatality of things: this was so far from giving any ease to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him. *Tillotson.*

5. Brisk; vivacious; lively.

You may see a *smart* rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, during the whole course of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver. *Addison.*

Who, for the poor renown of being *smart*,
Would leave a sting within a brother's heart?
Young.

SMART. *n. s.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity. A cant word.

SMA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *smart*.] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; wittily.

The art, order, and gravity, of those proceedings, where short, severe, constant, rules were set, and *smartly* pursued, made them less taken notice of. *Clarendon.*

SMA'RTNESS. *n. s.* [from *smart*.]

1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour.

What interest such a *smartness* in striking the air hath in the production of sound, may in some measure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a switch or other wand, which produce no sound, if they do but slowly pass through the air; whereas, if the one do smartly strike the air, and the other be shot out of a gun, the celerity of their percussions on the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces an audible noise. *Boyle.*

2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness.

I defy all the clubs to invent a new phrase, equal in wit, humour, *smartness*, or politeness, to my set. *Swift.*

SMATCH. *n. s.* [corrupted from *smack*.]

1. Taste; tincture; twang.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect;
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in't.
Shakspeare.

Some nations have a peculiar guttural or nasal *smatch* in their language. *Holder.*

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixt with a *smatch* of a vitriolick. *Grew.*

2. [*cæruleo*, Latin.] A bird.

To SMA'TTER. *v. n.* [It is supposed to be corrupted from *smack* or *taste*.]

1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect, knowledge.

Such a practice gives a slight *smattering* of several sciences, without any solid knowledge. *Watts.*

Since, by a little *smattering* in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind. *Bentley.*

2. To talk superficially or ignorantly.

In proper terms, such as men *smatter*,
When they throw out and miss the matter.
Hudibras.

Of state affairs you cannot *smatter*;
Are aukward when you try to flatter. *Swift.*

SMA'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge.

All other sciences were extinguished during this empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology. *Temple.*

SMA'TTERER. *n. s.* [from *smatter*.] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge.

These few who preserve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two *smatterers*, the clergy's friends. *Swift.*

To SMEAR. *v. a.* [ȝmeꝛan, Saxon; *smeeren*, Dutch.]

1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear.

If any such be here, that love this painting,
Wherein you see me *smear'd*,
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,
Let him wave thus. *Shakspeare.*

Then from the mountain hewing timber tall,
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk,
Smear'd round with pitch. *Milton.*

Smear'd as she was with black Gorgonean blood,
The fury sprang above the Stygian flood. *Dryd.*

2. To soil; to contaminate.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?
Who *smeared* thus, and mir'd with infamy,
I might have said no part of it is mine. *Shakſp.*

SMEAR. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An ointment; any fat liquor or juice.

SMEA'RY. *adj.* [from *smear*.] Dauby; adhesive.

A *smeary* foam works o'er my grinding jaws,
And utmost anguish shakes my lab'ring frame.
Rowe.

SMEATH. *n. s.* A seafowl.

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To SMEETH *or* SMUTCH. *v. a.* [ꝼmiðde, Saxon.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke. Not in use.

SME'GMATICK. *adj.* [σμῆγμα.] Soapy; detersive. *Dict.*

To SMELL. *v. a.* pret. and part. *smelt.* [Of this word the etymology is very obscure. *Skinner*, the most acute of all etymologists, derives it from *smoel*, warm, Dutch; because smells are increased by heat.]

1. To perceive by the nose.

Their neighbours hear the same musick, or *smell* the same perfumes, with themselves: for here is enough. *Collier.*

2. To find out by mental sagacity.

The horse *smelt* him out, and presently a crochet came in his head how to countermine him. *L'Estrange.*

To SMELL. *v. n.*

1. To strike the nostrils.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet *smells* to him as it doth to me; all his senses have but human conditions. *Shakspeare.*

The daintiest smells of flowers are out of those plants whose leaves *smell* not. *Bacon.*

2. To have any particular scent: with *of.*

Honey in Spain *smelleth* apparently *of* the rosemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it. *Bacon.*

A work of this nature is not to be performed upon one leg, and should *smell of* oil if duly handled. *Brown.*

If you have a silver saucepan, and the butter *smells of* smoke, lay the fault upon the coals. *Swift.*

3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality.

My unsoil'd name, the austereness of my life,
Will so your accusation overweigh,
That you shall stifle in your own report,
And *smell* of calumny. *Shakspeare.*

A man so *smelling* of the people's lee,
The court receiv'd him first for charity. *Dryd.*

4. To practise the act of smelling.

Whosoever shall make like unto that, to *smell* thereto, shall be cut off. *Exodus.*

I had a mind to know, whether they would find out the treasure, and whether *smelling* enabled them to know what is good for their nourishment. *Spectator.*

5. To exercise sagacity.

Down with the nose, take the bridge quite away,
Of him that, his particular to forefend,
Smells from the general weal. *Shakspeare.*

SMELL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ.

Next, in the nostrils she doth use the *smell*,
As God the breath of life in them did give:
So makes he now this power in them to dwell,
To judge all airs whereby we breathe and live. *Davies.*

2. Scent; power of affecting the nose.

The sweetest *smell* in the air is the white double violet, which comes twice a-year. *Bacon.*

All sweet *smells* have joined with them some earthy or crude odours. *Bacon.*

Pleasant *smells* are not confined unto vegetables, but found in divers animals. *Brown.*

There is a great variety of *smells*, though we have but a few names for them: the *smell* of a violet and of musk, both sweet, are as distinct as any two *smells*. *Locke.*

SME'LLER. *n. s.* [from *smell.*] He who smells.

SME'LLFEAST. *n. s.* [*smell* and *feast.*] A parasite; one who haunts good tables.

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common *smellfeast*, that spunges upon other people's trenchers. *L'Estrange.*

SMELT. The pret. and part. pass. of *smell.*

A cudgel he had felt,
And far enough on this occasion *smelt.* *King.*

SMELT. *n. s.* [ꝼmelt, Saxon.] A small sea fish.

Of round fish there are brit, sprat, barn, *smelts.* *Carew.*

To SMELT. *v. a.* [*smalta*, Islandick; *smelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

A sort of earth, of a dusky red colour, found chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to render it worth *smelting.* *Woodward.*

SME'LTER. *n. s.* [from *smelt.*] One who melts ore.

The *smelters* come up to the assayers. *Woodw.*

To SMERK. *v. a.* [ꝼmeꝼcian, Saxon.] To smile wantonly.

Certain gentlemen of the gown, whose aukward, spruce, prim, sneering, and *smirking* countenances have got good preferment by force of cringing. *Swift.*

SMERKY *or* SMIRK. *adj.* Nice; smart; jaunty.

Seest, how brag yon bullock bears,
So *smirk*, so smooth, his pricked ears;
His horns been as brade as rainbow bent,
His dew-lap as lith as lass of Kent. *Spenser.*

SME'RLIN. *n. s.* [*cobitis aculeata.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SMI'CKET. *n. s.* [diminutive of *smock*; *smocket*, *smicket.*] The under garment of a woman.

To SMIGHT, for *smite.*

As when a griffon, seized of his prey,
A dragon fierce encountreth in his flight,
Through widest air making his idle way,
That would his rightful ravin rend away;
With hideous horrour both together *smight*,
And souce so sore that they the heavens affray. *Fairy Queen.*

To SMILE. *v. n.* [*smuylen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express kindness, love, or gladness, by the countenance: contrary to *frown.*

The goddess of the mountain *smiled* upon her votaries, and cheared them in their passage to her palace. *Tatler.*

The *smiling* infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake. *Pope.*

She *smil'd* to see the doughty hero slain;
But, at her smile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

But when her anxious lord return'd,
Rais'd is her head; her eyes are dry'd:
She *smiles* as William ne'er had mourn'd,
She looks as Mary ne'er had dy'd. *Prior.*

2. To express slight contempt by the look.

Our king replied, which some will *smile* at now, but according to the learning of that time. *Camden.*

Should some more sober critick come abroad,
If wrong, I *smile*; if right, I kiss the rod. *Pope.*

'T was what I said to Crags and Child,
Who prais'd my modesty, and *smil'd.* *Pope.*

3. To look gay or joyous.

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Let their heirs enrich their time
With *smiling* plenty and fair prosp'rous days.
Shakspeare.

For see the morn,
Unconcern'd with our unrest, begins
Her rosy progress *smiling*. *Milton.*

All things *smil'd*,
Birds on the branches warbling. *Milton.*

The river of bliss through midst of heaven
Rolls o'er Elysian flow'rs her amber stream;
With these, that never fade, the spirits elect
Bind their resplendent locks inwreath'd with beams;
Now in loose garlands thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
Impurpled with celestial roses *smil'd*. *Milton.*

The desart *smil'd*,
And paradise was open'd in the wild. *Pope.*

4. To be favourable; to be propitious.

Then let me not let pass
Occasion, which now *smiles*. *Milton.*

Me all too mean for such a task I weet;
Yet, if the sov'reign lady deigns to *smile*,
I'll follow Horace with impetuous heat,
And clothe the verse in Spenser's native style.
Prior.

SMILE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure or kindness: opposed to *frown*.

I frown upon him, yet he loves me still.—
—Oh that your frowns would teach my *smiles* such skill. *Shakspeare.*

No man marks the narrow space
'Twixt a prison and a *smile*. *Wotton.*

To these that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly to the trains and to the *smiles*
Of these fair atheists. *Milton.*

Sweet intercourse
Of looks and *smiles*: for *smiles* from reason flow,
To brute denied, and are of love the food. *Milt.*

2. Gay or joyous appearance.

Yet what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains, and her sunny shores,
With all the gifts that heav'n and earth impart,
The *smiles* of nature, and the charms of art?
Addison.

SMI'LINGLY. *adv.* [from *smiling*.] With a look of pleasure.

His flaw'd heart,
'Twixt two extremes of passion, joy and grief,
Burst *smilingly*. *Shakspeare.*

Carneades stopping him *smilingly*, told him, we are not so forward to lose good company.
Boyle.

To SMILT. *v. n.* [corrupted from *smelt*, or *melt*.]

Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream. *Mortimer.*

To SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk* or *murcky*.] To cloud; to dusk; to soil.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber *smirch* my face.
Shakspeare.

Like the shaven Hercules in the *smirch* worm-eaten tapestry. *Shakspeare.*

To SMIRK. *v. a.* To look affectedly soft or kind.

Her grizzled locks assume a *smirking* grace,
And art has levell'd her deep-furrow'd face.
Young.

SMIT. The part. pass. of *smite*.

Fir'd with the views this glitt'ring scene displays,
And *smit* with passion for my country's praise,
My artless reed attempts this lofty theme,
Where sacred Isis rolls her ancient stream.
Tickel.

To SMITE. *v. a.* pret. *smote*; participle pass. *smit*, *smitten*. [ꝑmiꝛan, Saxon; *smijten*, Dutch.]

1. To strike; to reach with a blow.

So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy eye beams, when their fresh rays have *smote*
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows. *Shakspeare.*

The sword of Satan with steep force to *smite*,
Descending. *Milton.*

2. To kill; to destroy.

The servants of David had *smitten* of Benjamin's men, so that three hundred and threescore died. 2 *Samuel.*

God *smote* him for his errour, and he died.
2 *Samuel.*

3. To afflict; to chasten. A scriptural expression.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Wake.*

4. To blast.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten*, but the wheat and the rye not. *Exodus.*

5. To affect with any passion.

I wander where the muses haunt,
Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,
Smit with the love of sacred song. *Milton.*

Tempt not the Lord thy God, he said, and stood;
But Satan *smitten* with amazement fell. *Milton.*

See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart,
Not touch'd by nature, and not reach'd by art.
Pope.

Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame.
Pope.

To SMITE. *v. n.* To strike; to collide.

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together. *Nahum.*

SMI'TER. *n. s.* [from *smite*.] He who smites.

I gave my back to the *smiters*, and my cheeks to them that pluck off the hair. *Isaiah.*

SMITH. *n. s.* [ꝑmiꝺ, Saxon; *smeth*, German; *smid*, Dutch; from ꝑmiꝛan, Saxon, to beat.]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and can shoe him. I am afraid his mother played false with a *smith*. *Shakspeare.*

Lawless man the anvil dares profane,
And forge that steel by which a man is slain:
Which earth at first for ploughshares did afford;
Nor yet the *smith* had learn'd to form a sword.
Tate.

The ordinary qualities observable in iron, or a diamond, that make their true complex idea, a *smith* or a jeweller commonly knows better than a philosopher. *Locke.*

2. He that makes or effects any thing.

The doves repented, though too late,
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate.
Dryden.

SMI'THCRAFT. *n. s.* [ꝑmiꝺcꝛæft, Sax.] The art of a smith.

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Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and musick. *Raleigh.*

SMI'THERY. *n. s.* [from *smith.*] The shop of a smith.

SMI'THING. *n. s.* [from *smith.*] An art manual, by which an irregular lump, or several lumps, of iron is wrought into an intended shape. *Moxon.*

SMI'THY. *n. s.* [ꝑmiꝺꝺe, Saxon.] The shop of a smith.

His blazing locks sent forth a crackling sound,
And hiss'd like red hot iron within the *smithy* drown'd. *Dryden.*

SMITT. *n. s.* The finest of the clayey ore, made up into balls, they use for marking of sheep, and call it *smitt*. *Woodward.*

SMI'TTEN. [part. pass. of *smite.*] Struck; killed; affected with passion.

How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together? for if the one be *smitten* against the other, it shall be broken. *Ecclesiasticus.*

We did esteem him stricken, *smitten* of God, and afflicted. *Isaiah.*

By the advantages of a good person and a pleasing conversation, he made such an impression in her heart as could not be effaced; and he was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia. *Addison.*

SMOCK. *n. s.* [ꝑmoc, Saxon.]

1. The under garment of a woman; a shift.

Her body covered with a light taffeta garment, so cut, as the wrought *smock* came through it in many places. *Sidney.*

How dost thou look now? oh ill-starr'd wench!
Pale as thy *smock!* when we shall meet at compt;
This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n.
Shakspeare.

Their apparel was linen breeches, and over that a *smock* close girt unto them with a towel. *Sandys.*

Though Artemisia talks by fits
Of councils, classicks, fathers, wits;
Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke:
Yet in some things, methinks, she fails;
'Twere well if she would pair her nails,
And wear a cleaner *smock*. *Swift.*

2. *Smock* is used in a ludicrous kind of composition for any thing relating to women.

At *smock*-treason, matron, I believe you,
And if I were your husband; but when I
Trust to your cobweb bosoms any other,
Let me there die a fly, and feast yon spider.
Ben Jonson.

Plague on his *smock*-loyalty!
I hate to see a brave bold fellow sotted,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey, by love. *Dryden.*

SMO'CKFACED. *adj.* [*smock* and *face.*] Palefaced; maidenly.

Old chiefs, reflecting on their former deeds,
Disdain to rust with batter'd invalids;
But active in the foremost ranks appear,
And leave young *smockfac'd* beaux to guard the rear. *Fenton.*

SMOKE. *n. s.* [*ys-mwg*, Welsh; ꝑmec, ꝑmoec, Saxon, *smoock*, Dutch.] The visible effluvium, or sooty exhalation, from any thing burning.

She might utter out some *smoke* of those flames wherewith else she was not only burned, but smothered. *Sidney.*

Stand off, and let me take the air;
Why should the *smoke* pursue the fair?
Cleaveland.

He knew tears caused by *smoke*, but not by flame. *Cowley.*

All involv'd with stench and *smoke*. *Milton.*

As *smoke* that rises from the kindling fires
Is seen this moment, and the next expires. *Prior.*

Smoke passing through flame cannot but grow red hot, and red hot *smoke* can appear no other than flame. *Newton.*

To SMOKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat.

When the sun went down, a *smoking* furnace, and a burning lamp passed between those pieces. *Genesis.*

His brandish'd steel,
Which *smok'd* with bloody execution. *Shaksp.*

To him no temple stood nor altar *smok'd*. *Milton.*

For Venus, Cytherea was invok'd,
Altars for Pallas to Athena *smok'd*. *Granville.*

2. To burn; to be kindled. A scriptural term.

The anger of the Lord shall *smoke* against that man. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To move with such swiftness as to kindle; to move very fast, so as to raise dust like smoke.

Aventinus drives his chariot round;
Proud of his steeds he *smokes* along the field;
His father's hydra fills the ample shield. *Dryd.*

With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew,
He lash'd the coursers, and the coursers flew;
Beneath the bending yoke alike they held
Their equal pace, and *smok'd* along the field. *Pope.*

4. To smell or hunt out.

He hither came t' observe and *smoke*
What courses other riskers took. *Hudibras.*

I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of mummers, and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels. *Addison.*

5. To use tobacco.

6. To suffer; to be punished.

Maugre all the world will I keep safe,
Or some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome.
Shakspeare.

To SMOKE. *v. a.*

1. To scent by smoke; to medicate by smoke, or dry in smoke.

Frictions of the back-bone with flannel, *smoked* with penetrating aromatical substances, have proved effectual. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To smell out; to find out.

He was first *smok'd* by the old lord; when his disguise and he is parted, what a sprat you shall find him! *Shakspeare.*

Tom Tattle passes for an impertinent, and Will Trippet begins to be *smoked*, in case I continue this paper. *Spectator.*

3. To sneer; to ridicule to the face.

Smoke the fellow there. *Congreve.*

To SMOKE-DRY. *v. a.* [*smoke* and *dry.*] To dry by smoke.

Smoke-dry the fruit, but not if you plant them. *Mortimer.*

SMO'KER. *n. s.* [from *smoke.*]

1. One that dries or perfumes by smoke.

2. One that uses tobacco.

SMO'KELESS. *adj.* [from *smoke.*] Having no smoke.

Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* tow'rs survey,
And turn th' unwilling steed another way. *Pope.*

SMO'KY. *adj.* [from *smoke.*]

1. Emitting smoke; fumid.

Victorious to the top aspires,
Involving all the wood in *smoky* fires. *Dryden.*

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2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fog, the consequence whereof proves very offensive to the lungs. *Harvey.*

If blast septentrional with brushing wings
Sweep up the *smoky* mists, and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals! *Philips.*

3. Noisome with smoke.

O he 's as tedious
As a tir'd horse, or as a railing wife;
Worse than a *smoky* house. *Shakspeare.*

Courtesy
Is sooner found in lowly sheds,
With *smoky* rafters, than in tap'stry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

Morpheus, the humble god, that dwells
In cottages and *smoky* cells,
Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;
And, though he fears no prince's frown,
Flies from the circle of a crown. *Denham.*

SMOOTH. *adj.* [rmeð, rmoeð, Saxon; *mwyth*, Welsh.]

1. Even on the surface; not rough; level; having no asperities.

Behold Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man. *Genesis.*

Missing thee, I walk unseen
On the dry *smooth*-shaven green,
To behold the wandering moon
Riding near her highest noon. *Milton.*

The outlines must be *smooth*, imperceptible to the touch, and even without eminences or cavities. *Dryden.*

Nor box nor limes, without their use;
Smooth-grain'd, and proper for the turner's trade,
Which curious hands may carve, and steel with ease invade. *Dryden.*

2. Evenly spread; glossy.

He for the promis'd journey bids prepare
The *smooth*-hair'd horses and the rapid car. *Pope.*

3. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction.

By the hand he took me rais'd,
And over fields and waters, as in air,
Smooth-sliding without step. *Milton.*

The fair-hair'd queen of love
Descends *smooth*-gliding from the courts above. *Pope.*

4. Gently flowing.

Smooth Adonis from his rock
Ran purple to the sea. *Milton.*

5. Voluble; not harsh; soft.

When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows. *Gay.*

So, Dick adept, tuck back thy hair;
And I will pour into thy ear
Remarks which none did e'er disclose
In *smooth*-pac'd verse or hobbling prose. *Prior.*

6. Bland; mild; adulatory.

The subtle fiend,
Though inly stung with anger and disdain,
Dissembled, and this answer *smooth* return'd. *Milton.*

This *smooth* discourse and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a traitor. *Addison.*

He was *smooth*-tongued, gave good words, and seldom lost his temper. *Arbuthnot.*

The madding monarchs to compose,
The Pylian prince, the *smooth*-speech'd Nestor, rose. *Tickel.*

To SMOOTH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To level; to make even on the surface.

The carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that *smootheth* with the hammer him that smote the anvil. *Isaiah.*

Smiling she seem'd, and full of pleasing thought,
From ocean as she first began to rise,
And *smooth'd* the ruffled seas, and clear'd the skies. *Dryden.*

Now on the wings of winds our course we keep;
The God hath *smooth'd* the waters of the deep. *Pope.*

2. To work into a soft uniform mass.

It brings up again into the mouth that which it had swallowed, and chewing it, grinds and *smooths* it, and afterwards swallows it into another stomach. *Ray.*

3. To make easy; to rid from obstructions.

Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

4. To make flowing; to free from harshness.

In their motions harmony divine
So *smooths* her charming tones. *Milton.*

All your muse's softer art display;
Let Carolina *smooth* the tuneful lay;
Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine,
And sweetly flow thro' all the royal line. *Pope.*

5. To palliate; to soften.

Had it been a stranger, not my child,
To *smooth* his fault, I would have been more mild. *Shakspeare.*

6. To calm; to mollify.

Now breathe we, lords; good fortune bids us pause,
And *smooth* the frowns of war with peaceful looks. *Shakspeare.*

Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm. *Milton.*

7. To ease.

Restor'd it soon will be; the means prepar'd,
The difficulty *smooth'd*, the danger shar'd:
Be but yourself. *Dryden.*

8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments.

Because I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apish courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakspeare.*

This man 's a flatt'rer? if one be,
So are they all; for every greeze of fortune
Is *smooth'd* by that below. *Shakspeare.*

To SMO'OTHEN. *v. a.* [a bad word among mechanicks for *smooth*.] To make even and smooth.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and *smoothen* the extuberances left. *Moxon.*

SMO'OTHFACED. *adj.* [*smooth* and *face*.] Mild looking; having a soft air.

O, shall I say I thank you, gentle wife?
—Not so, my lord; a twelvemonth and a day,
I 'll mark no words that *smoothfac'd* wooers say. *Shakspeare.*

Let their heirs
Enrich their time to come with *smoothfac'd* peace,
With smiling plenty, and fair prosp'rous days. *Shakspeare.*

SMO'OTHLY. *adv.* [from *smooth*.]

1. Not roughly; evenly.

2. With even glide.

The musick of that murm'ring spring
Is not so mournful as the strains you sing;
Nor rivers winding through the vales below
So sweetly warble, or so *smoothly* flow. *Pope.*

3. Without obstruction; easily; readily.

Had Joshua been mindful, the fraud of the

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Gibeonites could not so *smoothly* have past unespied, till there was no help. *Hooker.*

4. With soft and bland language.

SMO'OTHNESS. *n. s.* [from *smooth.*]

1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity.

A countryman feeding his flock by the seaside, it was so delicate a fine day, that the *smoothness* of the water tempted him to set up for a merchant. *L'Estrange.*

The nymph is all into a laurel gone,
The *smoothness* of her skin remains alone. *Dryd.*

2. Softness or mildness on the palate.

Fallacious drink! ye honest men beware,
Nor trust its *smoothness*; the third circling glass
Suffices virtue. *Philips.*

3. Sweetness and softness of numbers.

As French has more fineness and *smoothness* at this time, so it had more compass, spirit, and force, in Montaigne's age. *Temple.*

Virgil, though smooth, where *smoothness* is required, is so far from affecting it, that he rather disdains it; frequently using synalephas, and concluding his sense in the middle of his verse. *Dryden.*

4. Blandness and gentleness of speech.

She is too subtle for thee; and her *smoothness*,
Her very silence, and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her. *Shaksp.*

SMOTE. The preterit of *smite.*

Death with a trident *smote.* *Milton.*

To SMO'THER. *v. a.* [rmoƿan, Sax.]

1. To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air.

She might give a passage to her thoughts, and so as it were utter out some smoke of those flames, wherewith else she was not only burned but *smothered.* *Sidney.*

We *smother'd*
The most replenished sweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er she fram'd. *Shakspeare.*

We are enow yet living in the field,
To *smother* up the English in our throngs. *Shak.*

The helpless traveller, with wild surprise,
Sees the dry desart all around him rise,
And *smother'd* in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Addison.*

2. To suppress.

Lewd and wicked custom, beginning perhaps at the first amongst few, afterwards spreading into greater multitudes, and so continuing; from time may be of force, even in plain things, to *smother* the light of natural understanding. *Hooker.*

She was warmed with the graceful appearance of the hero; she *smothered* those sparkles out of decency, but conversation blew them up into a flame. *Dryden.*

SMO'THER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A state of suppression. Not in use.

This unfortunate prince, after a long *smother* of discontent, and hatred of many of his nobility and people, breaking forth at times into seditions, was at last distressed by them. *Bacon.*

A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in *smother.* *Bacon.*

Nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore men should procure to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in *smother.* *Bacon.*

2. Smoke; thick dust.

Thus must I from the smoke into the *smother*,
From tyrant duke into a tyrant brother. *Shakspeare.*

Where yon disorder'd heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise,
Amid that *smother* Neptune holds his place. *Dryden.*

The greater part enter only like mutes to fill the stage, and spend their taper in smoke and *smother.* *Collier.*

To SMO'THER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To smoke without vent.

Hay and straw have a very low degree of heat; but yet close and *smothering*, and which drieth not. *Bacon.*

2. To be suppressed or kept close.

The advantage of conversation is such, that, for want of company, a man had better talk to a post than let his thoughts lie smoking and *smothering.* *Collier.*

SMO'ULDERING. } [This word seems a
SMO'ULDRY. } participle; but I know not whether the verb *smoulder* be in use: rmoƿan, Sax. to smother; *smoel*, Dutch, hot.] Burning and smoking without vent.

None can breathe, nor see, nor hear at will,
Through *smouldry* cloud of duskish stinking smoke,
That th' only breath him daunts who hath escap'd the stroke. *Fairy Queen.*

In some close pent room it crept along,
And, *smould'ring* as it went, in silence fed;
Till th' infant monster, with devouring strong,
Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head. *Dryd.*

SMUG. *adj.* [*smuck*, dress; *smucken*, to dress; Dutch.] Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation of niceness, but without elegance.

There I have a bankrupt for a prodigal, who dares scarce shew his head on the Rialto; a beggar, that used to come so *smug* upon the mart. *Shakspeare.*

He who can make your visage less horrid, and your person more *smug*, is worthy some good reception. *Spectator.*

To SMUG. *v. a.* To adorn; to spruce.

My men,
In Cince's house, were all, in severall baine
Studiously sweeten'd, *smug'd* with oile, and deckt
With in and outweeds. *Chapman.*

To SMU'GGLE. *v. a.* [*smockelen*, Dutch.] To import or export goods without paying the customs.

SMU'GGLER. *n. s.* [from *smuggle.*] A wretch, who, in defiance of justice and the laws, imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the customs.

SMU'GLY. *adv.* [from *smug.*] Neatly; sprucely.

Lilies and roses will quickly appear,
And her face will look wond'rous *smugly.* *Gay.*

SMU'GNESS. *n. s.* [from *smug.*] Spruceness; neatness without elegance.

SMUT. *n. s.* [rmitta, Saxon; *smette*, Dutch.]

1. A spot made with soot or coal.

2. Must or blackness gathered on corn; mildew.

Farmers have suffered by *smutty* wheat, when such will not sell for above five shillings a bushel; whereas that which is free from *smut* will sell for ten. *Mortimer.*

3. Obscenity.

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To SMUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stain; to mark with soot or coal.
   He is far from being *smutted* with the soil of atheism. *More.*
   A fuller had invitation from a collier to live with him: he gave him a thousand thanks; but, says he, as fast as I make any thing clean, you 'll be *smutting* it again. *L'Estrange.*
   The inside is so *smutted* with dust and smoke, that neither the marble, silver, nor brass works shew themselves. *Addison.*
   I am wonderfully pleased to see my tenants play their innocent tricks, and *smutting* one another. *Addison.*
2. To taint with mildew.
   Mildew falleth upon corn, and *smutteth* it. *Bacon.*

To SMUT. *v. n.* To gather must.
   White red-eared wheat is good for clays, and bears a very good crop, and seldom *smuts*. *Mortimer.*

To SMUTCH. *v. a.* [from *smut*.] To black with smoke.
   Have you seen but a bright lily grow,
   Before rude hands have touch'd it?
   Ha' you mark'd but the fall o' the snow,
   Before the soil had *smutch'd* it? *Ben Jonson.*

SMU'TTILY. *adv.* [from *smutty*.]

1. Blackly; smokily.
2. Obscenely.

SMU'TTINESS. *n. s.* [from *smutty*.]

1. Soil from smoke.
   My vines and peaches, upon my best south walls, were apt to a soot or *smuttiness* upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing. *Temple.*
2. Obsceneness.

SMU'TTY. *adj.* [from *smut*.]

1. Black with smoke or coal.
   The *smutty* grain,
   With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air. *Milton.*
   The *smutty* wainscot full of cracks. *Swift.*
   He was a *smutty* dog yesterday, and cost me near two hours to wash the ink off his face. *Pope.*
2. Tainted with mildew.
   Smutty corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another. *Locke.*
3. Obscene; not modest.
   The place is a censure of a profane and *smutty* passage in the Old Bachelor. *Collier.*

SNACK. *n. s.* [from *snatch*.] A share; a part taken by compact.
   If the master gets the better on 't, they come in for their *snack*. *L'Estrange.*
   For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
   That must be cantled, and the judge go *snack*. *Dryden.*
   All my demurs but double his attacks;
   At last he whispers, "Do, and we go *snacks*." *Pope.*

SNA'COT. *n. s.* [*acus*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SNA'FFLE. *n. s.* [*snavel*, Dutch, the nose.] A bridle which crosses the nose.
   The third o' th' world is yours, which with a *snaffle*
   You may pace easy; but not such a wife. *Shaks.*
   Sooth him with praise;
   This from his weaning let him well be taught,
   And then betimes in a soft *snaffle* wrought. *Dryden.*

To SNA'FFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage.

SNAG. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or original.]

1. A jag, or sharp protuberance.
   The one her other leg had lame,
   Which with a staff, all full of little *snags*,
   She did disport; and Impotence her name. *Fairy Queen.*
   The coat of arms,
   Now on a naked *snag* in triumph born,
   Was hung on high. *Dryden.*
2. A tooth left by itself, or standing beyond the rest; a tooth, in contempt.
   In China none hold women sweet,
   Except their *snags* are black as jet:
   King Chihu put nine queens to death,
   Convict on statute, ivory teeth. *Prior.*

SNA'GGED. } *adj.* [from *snag*.] Full of
SNA'GGY. } snags; full of sharp protuberances; shooting into sharp points.
   His stalking steps are stay'd
   Upon a *snaggy* oak, which he had torn
   Out of his mother's bowels, and it made
   His mortal mace, wherewith his foemen he dismay'd. *Spenser.*
   Naked men belabouring one another with *snagged* sticks, or dully falling together by the ears at fistycuffs. *More.*

SNAIL. *n. s.* [rnœgl, Saxon; *snegel*, Dutch.]

1. A slimy animal which creeps on plants, some with shells on their backs; the emblem of slowness.
   I can tell why a *snail* has a house.—Why?—Why, to put 's head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his horns without a case. *Shakspeare.*
   Fearful commenting
   Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
   Delay leads impotent and *snail*-pac'd beggary. *Shakspeare.*
   The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:
   Snail slow in profit, but he sleeps by day
   More than the wild cat. *Shakspeare.*
   Seeing the *snail*, which every where doth roam,
   Carrying his own house still, still is at home,
   Follow, for he is easy-pac'd, this *snail*
   Be thine own palace, or the world's thy gaol. *Donne.*
   There may be as many ranks of beings in the invisible world superior to us, as we ourselves are superior to all the ranks of being beneath us in this visible world, even though we descend below the *snail* and the oyster. *Watts.*
2. A name given to a drone, from the slow motion of a snail.
   Why prat'st thou to thyself, and answer'st not?
   Dromio, thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot! *Shakspeare.*

SNAIL-CLAVER or *Snail-trefoil*, *n. s.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsw.*

SNAKE. *n. s.* [rnaca, Sax. *snake*, Dutch.] A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper. The snake's bite is harmless. *Snake* in poetry is a general name for serpent.
   Glo'ster's shew beguiles him;
   As the *snake*, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
   With shining chequer'd slough, doth sting a child,
   That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shaksp.*
   We have scotch'd the *snake*, not kill'd it:
   She 'll close and be herself; whilst our poor malice
   Remains in danger of her former teeth. *Shaksp.*
   The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling the gliding of a *snake* upon the ground: they must be smooth and even. *Dryd.*

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Nor chalk, nor crumbling stones, the food of *snakes*,
That work in hollow earth their winding tracks.
Dryden.

SNA'KEROOT. *n. s.* [*snake* and *root*.] A species of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNA'KESHEAD *Iris. n. s.* [*bermodactylus*, Latin.] A plant.

The characters are: it hath a lily-shaped flower, of one leaf, shaped exactly like an iris; but has a tuberose root, divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs. *Miller.*

SNA'KEWEED or *Bistort. n. s.* [*bistorta*, Latin.] A plant.

SNA'KEWOOD. *n. s.* [from *snake* and *wood*.]

What we call *snakewood* is properly the smaller branches of the root of a tall straight tree, growing in the island of Timor, and other parts of the East. It has no remarkable smell; but is of an intensely bitter taste. The Indians are of opinion, that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent, and from thence its name of *lignum colubrinum*, or *snakewood*. We very seldom use it. *Hill.*

SNA'KY. *adj.* [from *snake*.]

1. Serpentine; belonging to a snake; resembling a snake.

Venomous tongue, tipt with vile adder's sting,
Of that self kind with which the furies fell
Their *snaky* heads do comb. *Spenser.*

The crooked arms Meander bow'd with his so *snaky* flood,
Resign'd for conduct the choice youth of all their mortal brood. *Chapman.*

The true lovers knot had its original from *nodus Herculaneus*, or Hercules's knot, resembling the *snaky* complication in the caduceus, or rod of Hermes. *Brown.*

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles. *Milton.*

2. Having serpents.

Look, look unto this *snaky* rod,
And stop your ears against the charming god.
Ben Jonson.

In his hand
He took caduceus, his *snaky* wand. *Hub. Tale.*

What was that *snaky*-headed gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin!
Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone? *Milton.*

His flying hat was fasten'd on his head;
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
He holds the virtue of his *snaky* wand. *Dryden.*

To SNAP. *v. a.* [the same with *knap*.]

1. To break at once; to break short.

If the chain of necessity be no stronger, but that it may be *snapped* so easily in sunder; if his will was no otherwise determined from without himself, but only by the signification of your desire, and my modest intreaty, then we may conclude, human affairs are not always governed by absolute necessity. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Light is broken like a body, as when 't is *snapped* in pieces by a tougher body. *Digby.*

Dauntless as death, away he walks;
Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks;
Searches the parlour, chamber, study,
Nor stops till he has culprit's body. *Prior.*

2. To strike with a knacking noise, or sharp sound.

The bowsy sire
First shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire,
Then *snapt* his box. *Dunciad.*

3. To bite.

A gentleman passing by a coach, one of the horses *snapt* off the end of his finger. *Wiseman.*

All mungrel curs bawl, snarl, and *snap*, where the foe flies before him. *L'Estrange.*

A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all women who are not virgins, may have given occasion to a foolish report, that my lion's jaws are so contrived as to *snap* the hands of any of the female sex, who are not thus qualified. *Addison.*

He *snaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,
The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws.
Gay.

4. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly.

Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *snap* one of the kids, and make some shift to carry him close to their lodgings. *Wotton.*

Some with a noise and greasy light
Are *snapt*, as men catch larks at night. *Butler.*

You should have thought of this before you was taken; for now you are in no danger to be *snapt* singing again. *L'Estrange.*

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not,
When you lay snug to *snap* young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

Belated seem on watch to lie,
And *snap* some cully passing by. *Swift.*

5. [*snappen*, Dutch.] To treat with sharp language.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,
And *snapp'd* their canons with a why not.
Hudibras.

A surly ill-bred lord,
That chides and *snaps* her up at every word.
Granville.

To SNAP. *v. n.*

1. To break short; to fall asunder; to break without bending.

Note the ship's sicknesses; the mast
Shak'd with an ague, and the hold and waist
With a salt dropsy clogg'd; and our tacklings
Snapping, like to too high-stretch'd treble strings.
Donne.

The backbone is divided into so many vertebres for commodious bending, and not one intire rigid bone, which, being of that length, would have been often in danger of *snapping* in sunder. *Ray.*

If your steel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a spring, it will not bow; but with the least bending it will *snap* asunder. *Moxon.*

The makers of these needles should give them a due temper: for if they are too soft, they will bend; and if they are too brittle, they *snap*. *Sharp.*

2. To make an effort to bite with eagerness.

If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I see no reason but I may *snap* at him. *Shaksp.*

We *snap* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. *L'Estrange.*

Towzer *snaps*
At people's heels with frothy chaps. *Swift.*

SNAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.

2. A greedy fellow.

He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning *snap*, then at the board. *L'Estrange.*

3. A quick eager bite.

With their bills, thwarted crosswise at the end, they would cut an apple in two at one *snap*. *Carew.*

4. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON or *Calf's Snout. n. s.* [*antirrhinum*, Latin.]

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1. A plant.
2. A kind of play, in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished.

SNA'PPER. *n. s.* [from *snap*.] One who snaps.

My father named me Autolicus, being letter'd under Mercury; who, as I am, was likewise a *snapper* up of unconsider'd trifles. *Shakspeare.*

SNA'PPISH. *adj.* [from *snap*.]

1. Eager to bite.

The *snappish* cur, the passenger's annoy,
Close at my heel with yelping treble flies. *Swift.*

They lived in the temple; but were such *snappish* curs, that they frighted away most of the votaries. *Spectator.*

2. Peevish; sharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY. *adv.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishly; tartly.

SNA'PPISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *snappish*.] Peevishness; tartness.

SNA'PSACK. *n. s.* [*snappsack*, Swedish.] A soldier's bag: more usually *knapsack*.

SNARE. *n. s.* [*snara*, Swedish and Islandick; *snare*, Danish; *snoor*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing set to catch an animal; a gin; a net; a noose.

O poor hapless nightingale, thought I,
How sweet thou sing'st, how near the deadly *snare!* *Milton.*

2. Any thing by which one is entrapped or entangled.

This I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a *snare* upon you. 1 *Corinthians.*

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare* of his soul. *Proverbs.*

Propound to thyself a constant rule of living, which, though it may not be fit to observe scrupulously, lest it become a *snare* to thy conscience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule be broken. *Taylor.*

For thee ordain'd a help, became thy *snare.* *Milton.*

Beauty, wealth, and wit,
And prowess, to the pow'r of love submit;
The spreading *snare* for all mankind is laid,
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. *Dryden.*

To SNARE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entrap; to entangle; to catch in a noose.

Glo'ster's shew
Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile
With sorrow *snares* relenting passengers. *Shak.*

The wicked is *snared* in the work of his own hands. *Psalms.*

Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth, lest that too heav'nly form, pretended
To hellish falsehood, *snare* them. *Milton.*

To SNARL. *v. n.* [*snarren*, Dutch.]

1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnar.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me? *Shakspeare.*

He is born with teeth!
And so I was; which plainly signified
That I should *snarl*, and bite, and play the dog. *Shakspeare.*

Now, for the bare-pick'd bone of majesty,
Doth dogged war bristle his angry crest,
And *snarleth* in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shaks.*

The shes even of the savage herd are safe;
All, when they *snarl* or bite, have no return
But courtship from the male. *Dryden.*

An angry cur
Snarls while he feeds. *Dryden and Lee.*

2. To speak roughly; to talk in rude terms.

'T is malicious and unmanly to *snarl* at the little lapses of a pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. *Dryden.*

The honest farmer and his wife,
Two years declin'd from prime of life,
Had struggled with the marriage noose,
As almost ev'ry couple does:
Sometimes my plague! sometimes my darling!
Kissing to-day, to-morrow *snarling.* *Prior.*

Where hast thou been *snarling* odious truths, and entertaining company with discourse of their diseases? *Congreve.*

To SNARL. *v. a.* To entangle; to embarrass. I know not that this sense is well authorized.

Confused *snarled* consciences render it difficult to pull out thread by thread. *Decay of Piety.*

SNA'RLER. *n. s.* [from *snarl*.] One who snarls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome, insulting, fellow.

Should stupid libels grieve your mind,
You soon a remedy may find;
Lie down obscure, like other folks,
Below the lash of *snarlers* jokes. *Swift.*

SNA'RY. *adj.* [from *snare*.] Entangling; insidious.

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread. *Dryden.*

SNAST. *n. s.* The snuff of a candle.

It first burned fair, till some part of the candle was consumed, and the sawdust gathered about the *snast*; but then it made the *snast* big and long, and burn duskishly, and the candle wasted in half the time of the wax pure. *Bacon.*

To SNATCH. *n. s.* [*snacken*, Dutch.]

1. To seize any thing hastily.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of treatable dissolution, than to be suddenly cut off in a moment; rather to be taken than *snatched* away from the face of the earth. *Hooker.*

Death,
So *snatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain. *Milton.*

Life's stream hurries all too fast:
In vain sedate reflections we would make,
When half out knowledge we must *snatch*, not take. *Pope.*

She *snatch'd* a sheet of Thule from her bed:
Sudden she flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre;
Down sink the flames. *Pope.*

They, sailing down the stream,
Are *snatch'd* immediate by the quick-eyed trout,
Or darting salmon. *Thomson.*

2. To transport or carry suddenly.

He had scarce performed any part of the office of a bishop in the diocese of London when he was *snatched* from thence, and promoted to Canterbury. *Clarendon.*

O nature!
Inrich me with the knowledge of thy works,
Snatch me to heaven. *Thomson.*

To SNATCH. *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at something.

Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly of fool, they would have part on 't; nay, the ladies too will be *snatching.* *Shakspeare.*

He shall *snatch* on the right hand, and be hungry. *Isaiah.*

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Lycus, swifter of his feet,
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidst the war;
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And *snatches* at the beam he first can find. *Dryd.*

SNATCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A hasty catch.
2. A short fit of vigorous action.
After a shower to weeding a *snatch*;
More easily weed with the root to dispatch.
Tusser.
3. A small part of any thing; a broken part.
She chaunted *snatches* of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress. *Shaksp.*
In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by *snatches* of time, as medical vacations would permit. *Brown.*
4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit.
The *snatches* in his voice,
And burst of speaking, were as his. *Shakspeare.*
They move by fits and *snatches*; so that it is not conceivable how they conduce unto a motion, which, by reason of its perpetuity, must be regular and equal. *Wilkins.*
We have often little *snatches* of sunshine and fair weather in the most uncomfortable parts of the year. *Spectator.*
5. A quip; a shuffling answer.
Come, leave your *snatches*, yield me a direct answer. *Shakspeare.*

SNA'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *snatch.*] One that snatches, or takes any thing in haste.
They of those marches
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.
——We do not mean the coursing *snatchers* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot.
Shakspeare.

SNA'TCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *snatching.*] Hastily; with interruption.

To SNEAK. *v. n.* [ȝnican, Saxon; *snige*, Danish.]

1. To creep slily; to come or go as if afraid to be seen.
Once the eagle, England, being in prey,
To her unguarded nest the weazel, Scot,
Comes *sneaking*, and so sucks her princely eggs.
Shakspeare.
Sneak not away, sir; for the friar and you
Must have a word anon: lay hold on him.
Shakspeare.
Discover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You skulk'd behind the fence, and *sneak'd* away.
Dryden.
I ought not to turn my back, and to *sneak* off in silence, and leave the truth to lie baffled, bleeding, and slain. *Watts.*
He *sneak'd* into the grave,
A monarch's half, and half a harlot's slave.
Dunciad.
Are you all ready? Here 's your musick here:
Author, *sneak* off; we 'll tickle you, my dear.
Moore.
2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle.
I need salute no great man's threshold, *sneak* to none of his friends to speak a good word for me to my conscience. *South.*
Nothing can support minds drooping and *sneaking*, and inwardly reproaching them, from a sense of their own guilt, but to see others as bad. *South.*
When int'rest calls off all her *sneaking* train,
When all th' oblig'd desert, and all the vain,
She waits, or to the scaffold, or the cell,
When the last ling'ring friend has bid farewel.
Pope.
Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will *sneaks* a scriv'ner, an exceeding knave. *Pope.*

SNE'AKER. *n. s.* A small vessel of drink.
I have just left the right worshipful and his myrmidons about a *sneaker* of five gallons.
Spectator.

SNE'AKING. *participial adj.* [from *sneak.*]

1. Servile; mean; low.
When the smart dialogue grows rich,
With *sneaking* dog and ugly bitch. *Rowe.*
2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.

SNE'AKINGLY. *adv.* [from *sneaking.*]

1. Meanly; servilely.
Do all things like a man, not *sneakingly*:
Think the king sees thee still. *Herbert.*
While you *sneakingly* submit,
And beg our pardon at our feet,
Discourag'd by your guilty fears
To hope for quarter for your ears. *Hudibras.*
2. In a covetous manner.

SNE'AKINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *sneaking.*]

1. Niggardliness.
2. Meanness; pitifulness.

SNE'AKUP. *n. s.* [from *sneak.*] A cowardly, creeping, insidious, scoundrel. Obsolete.
The prince is a jack, a *sneakup*; and, if he were here, I would cudgel him like a dog, if he would say so. *Shakspeare.*

To SNEAP. *v. a.* [This word seems a corruption of *snib*, or of *snap*, to reprimand. Perhaps *snap* is in that sense from *snib*, *snibbe*, Danish.
Men shulde him *snibbe* bitterly.
Chaucer.]

1. To reprimand; to check.
2. To nip.
What may
Breed upon our absence, may there blow
No *sneaping* winds at home. *Shakspeare.*

SNEAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check.
My lord, I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply: you call honourable boldness impudent sauciness; if a man will court'sy and say nothing, he is virtuous. *Shakspeare.*

To SNEB. *v. a.* [properly to *snib.* See SNEAP.] To check; to chide; to reprimand.
Which made this foolish briar wax so bold,
That on a time he cast him to scold
And *snebbe* the good oak, for he was old. *Spens.*

To SNEER. *v. n.* [This word is apparently of the same family with *snore* and *snort.*]

1. To show contempt by looks: *naso suspendere adunco.*
2. To insinuate contempt by covert expressions.
The wolf was by, and the fox in a *sneering* way advised him not to irritate a prince against his subjects. *L'Estrange.*
I could be content to be a little *sneered* at in a line, for the sake of the pleasure I should have in reading the rest. *Pope.*
If there has been any thing expressed with too much severity, it will fall upon those *sneering* or daring writers of the age against religion, who have left reason and decency. *Watts.*
3. To utter with grimace.

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I have not been *sneering* fulsome lies, and nauseous flattery, at a little tawdry whore. *Congr.*

4. To show awkward mirth.

I had no power over one muscle in their faces, though they *sneered* at every word spoken by each other. *Tatler.*

SNEER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A look of contemptuous ridicule.

Did not the *sneer* of more impartial men
At sense and virtue, balance all agen? *Pope.*

2. An expression of ludicrous scorn.

Socrates or Cæsar might have a fool's coat clapt upon them, and in this disguise neither the wisdom of the one nor the majesty of the other could secure them from a *sneer*. *Watts.*

SNE'ERER. *n. s.* [from *sneer*.] He that sneers or shows contempt.

To SNEEZE. *v. n.* [niesan, Saxon; *niesen*, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly by the nose.

If one be about to *sneeze*, rubbing the eyes till tears run will prevent it; for that the humour descending to the nostrils is diverted to the eyes. *Bacon.*

If the pain be more intense and deeper within, amongst the membranes, there will be an itching in the palate and nostrils, with frequent *sneezing*. *Wiseman.*

To thee Cupid *sneez'd* aloud;
And every lucky omen sent before,
To meet thee landing on the Spartan shore. *Dryden.*

If any thing oppress the head, it hath a power to free itself by *sneezing*. *Ray.*

Violent *sneezing* produceth convulsions in all the muscles of respiration: so great an alteration can be produced only by the tickling of a feather; and if the action of *sneezing* should be continued by some very acrid substance, it will produce headach, universal convulsions, fever, and death. *Arbuthnot.*

An officer put the sharp end of his half-pike a good way up into my nostril, which tickled my nose like a straw, and make me *sneeze* violently. *Swift.*

SNEEZE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Emission of wind audibly by the nose.

I heard the rack,
As earth and sky would mingle; but
These flaws, though mortals fear them,
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Are to the main as wholesome as a *sneeze*
To man's less universe, and soon are gone. *Milton.*

We read in Godignus, that upon a *sneeze* of the emperor of Monomotapa, there passed acclamations successively through the city. *Brown.*

SNE'EZEWORT. *n. s.* [*ptarmica*, Latin.] A plant.

SNET. *n. s.* [among hunters.] The fat of a deer. *Dict.*

SNEW. The old preterit of *To snow*. *Dict.*

To SNIB. *v. a.* [*snibbe*, Danish. See SNEAP.] To check; to nip; to reprimand.

Asked for their pass by every squib,
That list at will them to revile or *snib*.
Hubberd's Tale.

SNICK *and snee*. *n. s.* A combat with knives.

Among the Dunkirkers, where *snick and snee* was in fashion, a boatswain, with some of our men drinking together, became quarrelsome: one of our men beat him down; then kneeling upon his breast, he drew out a knife, sticking in his sash, and cut him from the ear towards the mouth. *Wiseman.*

To SNI'CKER or *Snigger*. *v. n.* To laugh slily, wantonly, or contemptuously; to laugh in one's sleeve. *Dict.*

To SNIFF. *v. n.* [*sniffa*, Swedish.] To draw breath audibly up the nose.

So then you look'd scornful, and *sniff* at the dean,
As who should say, Now am I skinny and lean? *Swift.*

To SNI'GGLE. *v. n.*

Sniggling is thus performed: in a warm day, when the water is lowest, take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long; and then into one of the holes, where an eel may hide herself, with the help of a short stick put in your bait leisurely, and as far as you may conveniently: if within the sight of it, the eel will bite instantly, and as certainly gorge it: pull him out by degrees. *Walton.*

To SNIP. *v. a.* [*snippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with scissors.

The sinus should be laid open, which was *snipt* up about two inches with a pair of probe-scissars, and the incised lips dressed. *Wiseman.*

When tradesmen brought extravagant bills, sir Roger used to bargain to cut off a quarter of a yard: he wore a pair of scissars for this purpose, and would *snip* it off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

Putting one blade of the scissars up the gut, and the other up the wound, *snip* the whole length of the fistula. *Sharp.*

SNIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A single cut with scissors.

What! this a sleeve?
Here's *snip* and nip, and cut, and slish, and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*

The ulcer would not cure farther than it was laid open; therefore with one *snip* more I laid it open to the very end. *Wiseman.*

2. A small shred.

Those we keep within compass by small *snips* of emplast, hoping to defend the parts about; but, in spite of all, they will spread farther. *Wiseman.*

3. A share; a snack. A low word.

He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was glad to hear, because of the *snip* that he himself expected upon the dividend. *L'Estrange.*

SNIPE. *n. s.* [*snepe*, German; ȝnite, Sax. *ysnit*, Welsh.]

1. A small fen fowl with a long bill.

The external evident causes of the atra bilis are a high fermenting diet; as old cheese, birds feeding in fens, as geese, ducks, woodcocks, *snipes*, and swans. *Floyer.*

2. A fool; a blockhead.

Thus do I ever make my fool my purse;
For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I should time expend with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit. *Shakspeare.*

SNI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *snip*.] One that snips.

SNI'PPET. *n. s.* [from *snip*.] A small part; a share.

Witches simpling, and on gibbets
Cutting from malefactors *snippets*;
Or from the pill'ry tips of ears. *Hudibras.*

SNI'PSNAP. *n. s.* [a cant word formed by reduplication of *snap*.] Tart dialogue, with quick replies.

Dennis and dissonance, and captious art,
And *snipsnap* short, and interruption smart. *Pope.*

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SNITE. *n. s.* [rnita, Saxon.] A snipe. This is perhaps the true name; but *snipe* prevails.

Of tame birds Cornwall hath doves, geese, and ducks: of wild, quail, rail, *snite*, and wood-dove. *Carew.*

To SNITE. *v. a.* [rnýtan, Saxon.] To blow the nose.

Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, or to sneeze; in both which the passage of the breath through the mouth, being intercepted by the tongue, is forced to go through the nose. *Grew.*

SNI'VEL. *n. s.* [*snavel*, *snevel*, German.] Snot; the running of the nose.

To SNI'VEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run at the nose.
2. To cry as children.

Funeral tears are hired out as mourning cloaks; and whether we go to our graves *snivelling* or singing, 't is all mere form. *L'Estrange.*

Away goes he *snivelling* and yelping, that he had dropt his axe into the water. *L'Estrange.*

SNI'VELLER. *n. s.* [from *snivel*.] A weeper; a weak lamenter.

He 'd more lament when I was dead,
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed. *Swift.*

To SNORE. *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep.

I did unreverently blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou *snore* for thyself. *Ben Jonson.*

Whose railing heroes, and whose wounded gods,
Makes some suspect he *snores* as well as nods. *Roscommon.*

He may lie in his shades, and *snore* on to doomsday for me; unless I see farther reason of disturbing his repose. *Stillingfleet.*

Is not yonder Proteus' cave?
It *is*; and in it lies the god asleep;
And *snoring* by
We may descry
The monsters of the deep. *Dryden.*

The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,
Lay stretch'd at length, and *snoring* in his den,
Belching raw gobbets from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and cruddled gore confus'd. *Addison.*

SNORE. *n. s.* [rnoꝛa, Saxon, from the verb.] A audible respiration of sleepers through the nose.

The surfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with *snores*: I 've drugg'd their possets. *Shakspeare.*

SNO'RER. *n. s.* [from *snore*.] He that snores.

To SNORT. *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse.

The *snorting* of his horses was heard. *Jeremiah.*

The fiery war-horse paws the ground,
And *snorts* and trembles at the trumpet's sound. *Addison.*

From their full racks the gen'rous steeds retire,
Dropping ambrosial foams, and *snorting* fire. *Addison.*

He with wide nostrils, *snorting*, skims the wave. *Thomson.*

SNOT. *n. s.* [rnote, Sax. *snot*, Dutch.] The mucus of the nose.

Thus, when a greedy sloven once has thrown
His *snot* into the mess, 't is all his own. *Swift.*

SNO'TTY. *adj.* [from *snot*.] Full of snot.

This squire South my husband took in a dirty *snotty*-nosed boy. *Arbuthnot.*

SNOUT. *n. s.* [*snuyt*, Dutch.]

1. The nose of a beast.

His nose in the air, his *snout* in the skies. *Tusser.*

In shape a beagle's whelp throughout,
With broader forehead, and a sharper *snout*. *Dryden.*

2. The nose of a man, in contempt.

Her subtle *snout*
Did quickly wind his meaning out. *Hudibras.*

But when the date of Nock was out,
Off dropt the sympathetick *snout*. *Hudibras.*

What Æthiop lips he has,
How foul a *snout*, and what a hanging face! *Dryden.*

Charm'd with his eyes, and chin, and *snout*,
Her pocket-glass drew slily out;
And grew enamour'd with her phiz,
As just the counterpart of his. *Swift.*

3. The nosel or end of any hollow pipe.

SNO'UTED. *adj.* [from *snout*.] Having a snout.

Their dogs *snouted* like foxes, but deprived of that property which the logicians call *proprium quarto modo*, for they could not bark. *Heylin.*

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and footed like a goat. *Grew.*

SNOW. *n. s.* [rnap, Sax. *snee*, Dutch.] The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke.*

Drought and heat consume *snow* waters. *Job.*

He gives the winter's *snow* her airy birth,
And bids her virgin fleeces clothe the earth. *Sandys.*

Soft as the fleeces of descending *snows*. *Pope.*

To SNOW. *v. n.* [rnapan, Sax. *sneeuwen*, Dutch.] To fall in snow.

The hills being high about them, it *snows* at the tops of them oftener than it rains. *Brown.*

To SNOW. *v. a.* To scatter like snow.

If thou be'st born to see strange sights,
Ride ten thousand days and nights,
Till age *snow* white hairs on thee. *Donne.*

SNO'WBALL. *n. s.* [*snow* and *ball*.] A round lump of congelated snow.

They passed to the east-riding of Yorkshire, their company daily increasing, like a *snowball* in rolling. *Hayward.*

His bulky folly gathers as it goes,
And, rolling o'er you, like a *snowball* grows. *Dryden.*

A *snowball* having the power to produce in us the ideas of white, cold, and round, the powers, as they are in the *snowball*, I call qualities; and, as they are sensations in our understandings, ideas. *Locke.*

SNO'WBROTH. *n. s.* [*snow* and *broth*.] Very cold liquor.

Angelo, a man whose blood
Is very *snowbroth*, one who never feels
The wanton stings and motions of the sense. *Shakspeare.*

SNO'WDEEP. *n. s.* [*viola bulbosa*, Latin.] An herb.

SNO'WDROP. *n. s.* [*narcissoleucoium*, Lat.] An early flower.

When we tried the experiment with the leaves of those purely white flowers that appear about the end of winter, called *snowdrops*, the event was not much unlike that newly mentioned. *Boyle.*

The little shape, by magick pow'r,
Grew less and less, contracted to a flow'r;

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A flow'r, that first in this sweet garden smil'd,
To virgins sacred, and the *snowdrop* styl'd.
Tickel.

SNOW-WHITE. *adj.* [*snow* and *white*.] White as snow.

A snow-white bull shall on your shore be slain;
His offer'd entrails cast into the main. *Dryden.*

SNO'WY. *adj.* [from *snow*.]

1. White like snow.

So shews a *snowy* dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shews. *Shakſp.*
Now I see thy jolly train:
Snowy headed winter leads,
Spring and summer next succeeds;
Yellow autumn brings the rear;
Thou art father of the year. *Rowe.*
The blushing ruby on her *snowy* breast
Render'd its panting whiteness more confest.
Prior.

2. Abounding with snow.

These first in Crete
And Ida known; thence on the *snowy* top
Of cold Olympus rul'd the middle air. *Milton.*
As when the Tartar from his Russian foe,
By Astracan, over the *snowy* plains,
Retires *Milton.*

SNUB. *n. s.* [from *snebbe*, Dutch, a nose; or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood.

Lifting up his dreadful club on high,
All arm'd with ragged *snubs* and knotty grain,
Him thought at first encounter to have slain.
Fairy Queen.

To SNUB. *v. a.* [rather *To snib*. See SNEAP, SNEB, SNIB.]

1. To check; to reprimand.
2. To nip.

Near the sea-shores, the heads and boughs of trees run out far to landward; but toward the sea are so *snubbed* by the winds, as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off. *Ray.*

To SNUB. *v. n.* [*snuffen*, Dutch.] To sob with convulsion.

To SNUDGE. *v. n.* [*sniger*, Danish.] To lie idle, close, or snug.

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;
Now eat his bread in peace,
And *snudge* in quiet; now he scorns increase;
Now all day spares. *Herbert.*

SNUFF. *n. s.* [*snuf*, Dutch, snot.]

1. Snot. In this sense it is not used.
2. The useless excrescence of a candle: whence *moucher la chandelle*.

My *snuff* and loathed part of nature should
Burn itself out. *Shakspeare.*
But dearest heart, and dearer image, stay!
Alas! true joys at best are dreams enough:
Tho' you stay here, you pass too fast away;
For even at first life's taper is a *snuff*. *Donne.*
If the liquor be of a close and glutinous consistency, it may burn without any *snuff*, as we see in camphire, and some other bituminous substances; and most of the ancient lamps were of this kind, because none have been found with such wicks. *Wilkins.*

3. A candle almost burnt out.

Lamentable!
To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace
I' th' dungeon by a *snuff*. *Shakspeare.*

4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame.

A torch, *snuff* and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped in the vapour. *Addison.*

5. Resentment expressed by snifting; perverse resentment. Not used unless in low language.

What hath been seen
Either in *snuffs* or packings of the duke's,
Or the hard rein which both of them have borne
Against the old kind king. *Shakspeare.*
Jupiter took *snuff* at the contempt, and punished him: he sent him home again. *L'Estr.*

6. Powdered tobacco taken by the nose.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of *snuff* the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct, to ev'ry atom just,
The pungent grains of titillating dust. *Pope.*

To SNUFF. *v. a.* [*snuffen*, Dutch.]

1. To draw in with the breath.

A heifer will put up her nose, and *snuff* in the air, against rain. *Bacon.*
With delight he *snuff'd* the smell
Of mortal change on earth. *Milton.*
He *snuffs* the wind, his heels the sand excite;
But when he stands collected in his might,
He roars, and promises a more successful fight.
Dryden.
The youth,
Who holds the nearest station to the light,
Already seems to *snuff* the vital air,
And leans just forward on a shining spear. *Dryd.*
My troops are mounted; their Numidian steeds
Snuff up the wind, and long to scour the desert.
Addison.
My nag's greatest fault was *snuffing* up the air about Brackdenstown, whereby he became such a lover of liberty, that I could scarce hold him in. *Swift.*

2. To scent.

The cow looks up, and from afar can find
The change of heav'n, and *snuffs* it in the wind.
Dryden.
For thee the bulls rebellow through the groves,
And tempt the stream, and *snuff* their absent loves. *Dryden.*
O'er all the blood-hound boasts superior skill,
To scent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!
His fellows vain alarms rejects with scorn,
True to the master's voice, and learned horn:
His nostrils oft, if ancient fame sing true,
Trace the sly felon through the tainted dew:
Once *snuff'd*, he follows with unaker'd aim,
Nor odours lure him from the chosen game;
Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and inflam'd he views,
Springs on relentless, and to death pursues.
Tickel.

3. To crop the candle.

The late queen's gentlewoman!
To be her mistress' mistress!
This candle burns not clear: 't is I must *snuff* it,
And out it goes. *Shakspeare.*
Against a communion-day our lamps should be dressed, our lights *snuffed*, and our religion more active. *Taylor.*
You have got
An office for your talents fit,
To *snuff* the lights and stir the fire,
And get a dinner for your hire. *Swift.*

To SNUFF. *v. n.*

1. To snort; to draw breath by the nose.

The fury fires the pack; they *snuff*, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent.
Dryden.
Says Humpus, sir, my master bad me pray
Your company to dine with him to-day:
He *snuffs*, then follows, up the stairs he goes;
Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his shoes.
King.

2. To snift in contempt.

Ye said, what a weariness is it, and ye have *snuffed* at it. *Mal.*

SNU'FFBOX. *n. s.* [*snuff* and *box*.] The box in which snuff is carried.

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If a gentleman leaves a *snuffbox* on the table, and goes away, lock it up as part of your vails. *Swift.*

Sir Plume, of amber *snuffbox* justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. *Pope.*

SNU'FFER. *n. s.* [from *snuff.*] He that snuffs.

SNU'FFERS. *n. s.* [from *snuff.*] The instrument with which the candle is clipped.

When you have snuffed the candle, leave the *snuffers* open. *Swift.*

To SNU'FFLE. *v. n.* [*snuffelen*, Dutch.] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose.

A water-spaniel came down the river, shewing that he hunted for a duck; and with a *snuffling* grace, disdaining that his smelling force could not as well prevail through the water as through the air, waited with his eye to see whether he could espy the duck's getting up again. *Sidney.*

Bagpipes of the loudest drones,
With *snuffling* broken-winded tones,
Whose blasts of air, in pockets shut,
Sound filthier than from the gut. *Hudibras.*

It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, who smelt and *snuffled*, and considered on 't. *L'Estrange.*

One clad in purple,
Eats and recites some lamentable rhyme;
Some senseless Phillis in a broken note,
Snuffling at nose, and croaking in his throat. *Dryden.*

SNU'FFLER. *n. s.* [from *snuffle.*] He that speaks through the nose.

To SNUG, *v. n.* [*sniger*, Dutch.] To lie close; to snudge.

There *snugging* well, he well appear'd content,
So to have done amiss, so to be shent. *Sidney.*

As the loving couple lay *snugging* together, Venus, to try if the cat had changed her manners with her shape, turned a mouse loose into the chamber. *L'Estrange.*

SNUG. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Close; free from any inconvenience, yet not splendid.

They spied a country farm,
Where all was *snug*, and clean, and warm;
For woods before, and hills behind,
Secur'd it both from rain and wind. *Prior.*

2. Close; out of notice.

At Will's
Lie *snug*, and hear what criticks say. *Swift.*

3. Slily or insidiously close.

Did I not see you, rascal! did I not,
When you lay *snug*, to snap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

To SNU'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *snug.*] To lie close; to lie warm.

SO. *adv.* [ꝑa, Saxon; *soo*, Dutch; *so*, German.]

1. In like manner. It answers to *as* either preceding or following. Noting comparison.

As whom the fables feign of monstrous size,
Titanian or earthborn, that warr'd on Jove,
So stretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay. *Milton.*

Thick *as* autumnal leaves that strew the brooks
In Valombrosa, where th' Etrurian shades
High over-arch'd embow'r, *so* thick bestrewn
Abject and lost lay these. *Milton.*

Fir'd at first sight with what the muse imparts,
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;
So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try,
Mount o'er the vales, and seem to tread the sky. *Pope.*

As into air the purer spirits flow,
And sep'rate from their kindred dregs below,
So flew her soul to its congenial place. *Pope.*

2. To such a degree.

Why is his chariot *so* long in coming? *Judges.*

Can nothing great, and at the height,
Remain *so* long, but its own weight
Will ruin it? Or is 't blind chance
That still desires new states t' advance? *Ben Jonson.*

Amoret, my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy strength does lie;
Where the pow'r that charms us *so*,
In thy soul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

I viewed in my mind, *so* far as I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising world. *Burnet.*

Since then our Arcite is with honour dead,
Why should we mourn that he *so* soon is freed. *Dryden.*

Upon our first going into a company of strangers, our benevolence or aversion rises towards several particular persons, before we have heard them speak, or *so* much as know who they are. *Spectator.*

We think our fathers fools, *so* wise we 're grown:
Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think us *so*. *Pope.*

3. In such a manner.

There 's no such thing as that we beauty call,
It is mere cosenage all;
For though some long ago
Lik'd certain colours mingled *so* and *so*,
That doth not tie me now from chusing new. *Suckling.*

We may be certain that man is not a creature that hath wings; because this only concerns the manner of his existence; and we, seeing what he is, may certainly know that he is not *so* or *so*. *Locke.*

I shall minutely tell him the steps by which I was brought into this way; that he may judge whether I proceeded rationally, if *so* be any thing in my example is worth his notice. *Locke.*

This gentleman is a person of good sense, and knows that he is very much in sir Roger's esteem, *so* that he lives in the family rather as a relation than dependent. *Addison.*

4. It is regularly answered by *as* or *that*, but they are sometimes omitted.

So frown'd the mighty combatants, *that* hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton.*

There is something equivalent in France and Scotland; *so as* 't is a very hard calumny upon our soil to affirm that *so* excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

5. In the same manner.

Of such examples add me to the roll;
Me easily indeed mine may neglect,
But God's propos'd deliverance not *so*. *Milton.*

To keep up the tutor's authority, use him with great respect yourself, and cause all your family to do *so* too. *Locke.*

According to the multifariousness of this immutability, *so* are the possibilities of being. *Norris.*

6. Thus; in this manner.

Not far from thence the mournful fields appear,
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there. *Dryden.*

Does this deserve to be rewarded *so*?
Did you come here a stranger or a foe? *Dryd.*

It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness, to enquire into those matters, whether they be *so* or not. *Tillotson.*

No nation ever complained they had too broad,

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too deep, or too many rivers; they understand better than *so* how to value those inestimable gifts of nature. *Bentley.*

So when the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain.
Pope.

Whether this be from an habitual motion of the animal spirits, or from the alteration of the constitution by some more unaccountable way, this is certain, that *so* it is. *Locke.*

7. Therefore; for this reason; in consequence of this.

The god, though loth, yet was constrain'd
t' obey;
For longer time than that no living wight
Below the earth might suffer'd be to stay:
So back again him brought to living light.
Spenser.

Trafficke, or rove ye, and like theeves oppresse
Poore, strange adventurers; exposing *so*
Your soules to danger, and your lives to wo?
Chapman.

If he set industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it shall prove successful to him; and *so* all that he hath to do is, to endeavour by prayer, and use of the means, to qualify himself for this blessed condition.
Hammond.

It leaves instruction, and *so* instructors, to the sobriety of the settled articles and rule of the church. *Holyday.*

Some are fall'n, to disobedience fall'n;
And *so* from heav'n to deepest hell. *Milton.*

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *so* capable of dominion. *Locke.*

8. On these terms: noting a conditional petition; answered by *as*.

O goddess! tell what I would say,
Thou know'st it, and I feel too much to pray;
So grant my suit, *as* I enforce my might,
In love to be thy champion. *Dryden.*

Here then exchange we mutually forgiveness:
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten;
As here my soul acquits thee of my death,
As here I part without an angry thought. *Rowe.*

So may kind rains their vital moisture yield,
And swell the future harvest of thy field. *Pope.*

9. Provided that; on condition that: *modo*.

Be not sad:
Evil into the mind of God or man
May come and go, *so* unapprov'd, and leave
No spot or blame behind. *Milton.*

So the doctrine be but wholesome and edifying, though there should be a want of exactness in the manner of speaking or reasoning, it may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*

Too much of love thy hapless friend has
prov'd,
Too many giddy foolish hours are gone;
May the remaining few know only friendship:
So thou, my dearest, truest, best Alicia,
Vouchsafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart,
A partner there; I will give up mankind. *Rowe.*

10. In like manner: noting concession of one proposition and assumption of another; answering to *as*.

As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, *so* a prince ought to consider the condition he is in when he enters on it. *Swift.*

11. *So* sometimes returns the sense of a word or sentence going before, and is used to avoid repetition; as, *the two brothers were valiant, but the eldest was more* so; that is, *more valiant*. The French article *le* is often used in the same manner. This mode of expression is not to be used but in familiar language, nor even in that to be commended.

The fat with plenty fills my heart,
The lean with love makes me too *so*. *Cowley.*

Who thinks his wife is virtuous, tho' not *so*,
Is pleas'd and patient till the truth he know.
Denham.

Not to admire is all the art I know
To make men happy, and to keep them *so*.
Creech.

One may as well say, that the conflagration shall be only national, as to say that the deluge was *so*. *Burnet.*

However soft within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair;
For having once been guilty, well they know,
To a revengeful prince they still are *so*. *Dryd.*

He was great ere fortune made him *so*. *Dryd.*

I laugh at every one, said an old cynick, who laughs at me. Do you *so*? replied the philosopher; then you live the merriest life of any man in Athens. *Addison.*

They are beautiful in themselves, and much more *so* in the noble language peculiar to that great poet. *Addison.*

Common-place books have been long used by industrious young divines, and still continue *so*.
Swift.

As to his using ludicrous expressions, my opinion is, that they are not *so*. *Pope.*

The blest to-day is as completely *so*
As who began a thousand years ago. *Pope.*

12. Thus it is; this is the state.

How sorrow shakes him!
So, now the tempest tears him up by th' roots,
And on the ground extends the noble ruin.
Dryden.

13. At this point; at this time.

When
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd
his grave,
And on it said a century of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh;
And, leaving *so* his service, follow you. *Shaksp.*

14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning; well.

O, *so*, and had you a council
Of ladies too? Who was your speaker,
Madam? *Ben Jonson.*

15. It sometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies some latent or surd comparison. In French, *si*.

An astringent is not quite *so* proper, where relaxing the urinary passages is necessary.
Arbuthnot.

16. A word of assumption; thus be it.

There is Percy; if your father will do me any honour, *so*; if not, let him kill the next Percy himself. *Shakspeare.*

I will never bear a base mind: if it be my destiny, *so*; if it be not, *so*. No man is too good to serve his prince. *Shakspeare.*

17. A form of petition.

Ready are th' appellant and defendant,
The armourer and his man, to enter the lists,
So please your highness to behold the fight.
Shakspeare.

18. So *much as*. However much. This is, I think, an irregular expression.

So much as you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose is full as good. *Pope.*

19. So *so*. An exclamation after some

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thing done or known. Corrupted, I think, from *cessek*.

I would not have thee linger in thy pain:
So so. *Shakspeare.*
So so; it works: now, mistress, sit you fast. *Dryden.*

20. So *so*. [*cosi cosi*, Italian.] Indifferently; not much amiss nor well.

He 's not very tall; yet for his years he 's tall;
His leg is but *so so*, and yet 't is well. *Shaksp.*

Deliver us from the nauseous repetition of As and So, which some *so so* writers, I may call them so, are continually sounding in our ears. *Felton.*

21. So *then*. Thus then it is that; therefore.

So then the Volscians stand but as at first,
Ready, when time shall prompt them, to make road
Upon 's again. *Shakspeare.*

To a war are required a just quarrel, sufficient forces, and a prudent choice of the designs: *so then*, I will first justify the quarrel, balance the forces, and propound designs. *Bacon.*

To SOAK. *v. n.* [ꝥocian, Saxon.]

1. To lie steeped in moisture.

For thy conceit in *soaking* will draw in
More than the common blocks. *Shakspeare.*

2. To enter by degrees into pores.

Lay a heap of earth in great frosts upon a hollow vessel, putting a canvass between, and pour water upon it, so as to *soak* through: it will make a harder ice in the vessel, and less apt to dissolve than ordinarily. *Bacon.*

Rain, *soaking* into the strata which lie near the surface, bears with it all such moveable matter as occurs. *Woodward.*

3. To drink gluttonously and intemperately. This is a low term.

Let a drunkard see that his health decays, his estate wastes, yet the habitual thirst after his cups drives him to the tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health and plenty; the least of which he confesses is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a *soaking* club. *Locke.*

To SOAK. *v. a.*

1. To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench.

Many of our princes
Lie drown'd and *soak'd* in mercenary blood:
So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs
In blood of princes. *Shakspeare.*

Their land shall be *soaked* with blood. *Isaiah.*

There deep Galesus *soaks* the yellow sands. *Dryden.*

Wormwood, put into the brine you *soak* your corn in, prevents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*

2. To draw in through the pores.

Thou, whose life 's a dream of lazy pleasure:
'T is all thy bus'ness, bus'ness how to shun;
To bask thy naked body in the sun,
Suppling thy stiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;
Then in thy spacious garden walk a while,
To suck the moisture up and *soak* it in. *Dryd.*

3. To drain; to exhaust. This seems to be a cant term, perhaps used erroneously for *suck*.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth, and *soak* and exhaust it, hurt all things that grow by them. *Bacon.*

A greater sparer than a saver; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his forts, and his garrisons, and his feastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak* his exchequer. *Wotton.*

SO'AKER. *n. s.* [from *soak*.]

1. He that macerates in any moisture.

2. A great drinker. In low language.

SOAP. *n. s.* [ꝥape, Saxon; *sapo*, Lat.] A substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and any unctuous substance.

Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline salt and oil; its virtues are cleansing, penetrating, attenuating, and resolving; and any mixture of any oily substance with salt may be called a *soap*. *Arbuthnot.*

He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers *soap*. *Malachi.*

A bubble blown with water, first made tenacious by dissolving a little *soap* in it, after a while will appear tinged with a great variety of colours. *Newton.*

Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the banks of the river Hermus, seven miles from Smyrna. *Woodward.*

Soap-ashes are much commended, after the *soap*-boilers have done with them, for cold or sour lands. *Mortimer.*

As rain-water diminishes their salt, so the moistening of them with chamber-lee or *soap*-suds adds thereto. *Mortimer.*

SOAPBOI'LER. *n. s.* [*soap* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make soap.

A *soapboiler* condoles with me on the duties on castle-soap. *Addison.*

SO'APWORT. *n. s.* [*japonaria*, Lat.] A species of campion. *Miller.*

To SOAR. *v. n.* [*sorare*, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any visible action of the wings. *Milton* uses it actively.

'T is but a base ignoble mind
That mounts no higher than a bird can *soar*. *Shakspeare.*

Feather'd soon and fledg'd,
They summ'd their pens, and *soaring* th' air sublime,
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.

How high a pitch his resolution *soars*. *Shaks.*

Valour *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune and afflictions. *Addison.*

3. To rise high.

Who aspires must down as low
As high he *soar'd*. *Milton.*

Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they *soar*
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more. *Dryden.*

When swallows fleet *soar* high, and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

SOAR. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.

Within *soar*
Of tow'ring eagles, to all the fowls he seems
A phœnix. *Milton.*

To SOB. *v. n.* [ꝥeob, complaining, Saxon. Perhaps it is a mere *onomatopœia* copied from the sound.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,

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Told the sad story of my father's death,
He twenty times made pause to *sob* and weep.
Shakspeare.

As if her life and death lay on his saying,
Some tears she shed, with sighs and *sobbings* mixt,
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying.
Fairfax.

She sigh'd, she *sobb'd*, and furious with despair,
She rent her garments, and she tore her hair.
Dryden.

When children have not the power to obtain their desire, they will, by their clamour and *sobbing*, maintain their title to it. *Locke.*

I *sobb'd*; and with faint eyes
Look'd upwards to the Ruler of the skies. *Harte.*

SOB. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

Break, heart, or choak with *sobs* my hated breath;
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death.
Dryden.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick *sob*, loud scream, and shriller squall. *Pope.*

A wond'rous bag with both her hands she binds:
There she collects the force of female lungs,
Sighs, *sobs*, and passions, and the war of tongues.
Pope.

To SOB. *v. a.* To soak. A cant word.

The tree being *sobbed* and wet, swells. *Mort.*

SO'BER. *adj.* [*sobrius*, Lat. *sobre*, Fr.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken.

Live a *sober*, righteous, and godly life. *Com. Pr.*

The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the *sober* man. *Taylor.*

No *sober* temperate person, whatsoever other sins he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunkenness and sottishness of his neighbour. *South.*

2. Not overpowered by drink.

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then strike any man, should suffer punishment double as much as if he had done the same being *sober*. *Hooker.*

3. Not mad; right in the understanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, following the fury of his natural temper, made every man and woman in his plays stark raging mad: there was not a *sober* person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryden.*

No *sober* man would put himself into danger, for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion.

This same young *sober* blooded boy a man cannot make him laugh. *Shakspeare.*

Cieca travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and *sober* writer. *Abbot.*

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober* minded. *Titus.*

The governour of Scotland being of great courage, and *sober* judgment, amply performed his duty both before the battle and in the field. *Hayward.*

These confusions disposed men of any *sober* understanding to wish for peace. *Clarendon.*

Among them some *sober* men confessed, that as his majesty's affairs then stood, he could not grant it. *Clarendon.*

To these that *sober* race of men, whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly to the trains and to the smiles
Of these fair atheists. *Milton.*

Be your designs ever so good, your intentions ever so *sober*, and your searches directed in the fear of God. *Waterland.*

5. Serious; solemn; grave.

Petruchio
Shall offer me, disguis'd in *sober* robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster. *Shakspeare.*

Come, civil night,
Thou *sober*-suited matron, all in black. *Shak.*

Twilight grey
Had in her *sober* liv'ry all things clad. *Milton.*

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain?
A little rising rocky chain:
Of men born south or north o' th' hill,
Those seldom move, these ne'er stand still.
Prior.

For Swift and him despis'd the farce of state,
The *sober* follies of the wise and great. *Pope.*

See her *sober* over a sampler, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

To SO'BER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make sober: to cure of intoxication.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *sobers* us again. *Pope.*

SO'BERLY. *adv.* [from *sober*.]

1. Without intemperance.
2. Without madness.
3. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *soberly* of his forces, except his militia of natives be valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly; calmly.

Whenever children are chastised, let it be done without passion, and *soberly*, laying on the blows slowly. *Locke.*

SO'BERNESS. *n. s.* [from *sober*.]

1. Temperance in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *soberness*, and chastity. *Common Prayer.*

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness.

A person noted for his *soberness* and skill in spagyrical preparations, made Helmont's experiment succeed very well. *Boyle.*

The *soberness* of Virgil might have shewn the difference. *Dryden.*

SOBRI'ETY. *n. s.* [from *sobrieté*, Fr. *sobrius*, Latin.]

1. Temperance in drink; soberness.

Drunkenness is more uncharitable to the soul, and in scripture is more declaimed against, than gluttony; and *sobriety* hath obtained to signify temperance in drinking. *Taylor.*

2. Present freedom from the power of strong liquor.
3. General temperance.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant, minister, more than that he which describeth the manner how to pitch a field, should speak of moderation and *sobriety* in diet. *Hooker.*

4. Freedom from inordinate passion.

The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue and *sobriety* to give up their religion. *Rogers.*

5. Calmness; coolness.

Enquire, with all *sobriety* and severity, whether there be in the footsteps of nature any such transmission of immateriate virtues, and what the force of imagination is. *Bacon.*

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Sobriety in our riper years is the effect of a well concocted warmth; but, where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected but an insipid manhood, and old infancy? *Dryd.*

If sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret gracefulness of youth which accompanies his writings, though the stayedness and *sobriety* of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

6. Seriousness; gravity.

A report without truth; and, I had almost said, without any *sobriety* or modesty. *Waterland.*

Mirth makes them not mad;
Nor *sobriety* sad. *Denham.*

SO'CCAGE. *n. s.* [*soc*, Fr. a ploughshare; *soccagium*, barbarous Latin.] A tenure of lands for certain inferiour or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee.

All services due for land being knight's service, or *soccage*: so that whatever is not knight's service, is *soccage*. This *soccage* is of three kinds; a *soccage* of free tenure, where a man holdeth by free service of twelve pence a-year for all manner of services. *Soccage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient demesne, where no writ original shall be sued, but the writ *secundum consuetudinem manerii*. *Soccage* of base tenure is where those that hold it may have none other writ but the *monstraverunt*, and such socmen hold not by certain service. *Cowell.*

The lands are not holden at all of her majesty, or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *soccage*, or by knight's service. *Bacon.*

SO'CCAGER. *n. s.* [from *soccage*.] A tenant by soccage.

SO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*sociable*, Fr. *sociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fit to be conjoined.

Another law toucheth them, as they are *sociable* parts united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before whatsoever their own particular. *Hooker.*

2. Ready to unite in a general interest.

To make man mild and *sociable* to man;
To cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline. *Addison.*

3. Friendly; familiar; conversible.

Them thus employ'd beheld
With pity heav'n's high King, and to him call'd
Raphael, the *sociable* spirit, that deign'd
To travel with Tobias. *Milton.*

4. Inclined to company.

In children much solitude and silence I like not, nor any thing born before his time, as this must needs be in that *sociable* and exposed age. *Wotton.*

SO'CIABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *sociable*.]

1. Inclination to company and converse.

Such as would call her friendship love, and feign
To *sociableness* a name profane. *Donne.*

The two main properties of man are contemplation, and *sociableness*, or love of converse. *More.*

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

He always used courtesy and modesty, disliked of none; sometimes *sociableness* and fellowship, well liked by many. *Heyward.*

SO'CIABLY. *adv.* [from *sociable*.] Conversibly, as a companion.

Yet not terrible,
That I should fear; no *sociably* mild,
As Raphael, that I should much confide;
But solemn and sublime. *Milton.*

SO'CIAL. *adj.* [*socialis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to general or publick interest; relating to society.

To love our neighbour as ourselves, is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society, that by that alone one might determine all the cases in *social* morality. *Locke.*

True self-love and *social* are the same. *Pope.*

2. Easy to mix in friendly gayety; companionable.

Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love. *Pope.*

3. Consisting in union or converse with another.

Thou in thy secrecy although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton.*

SO'CIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *social*.] The quality of being social.

SOCI'ETY. *n. s.* [*société*, French; *societas*, Latin.]

1. Union of many in one general interest.

If the power of one *society* extend likewise to the making of laws for another *society*, as if the church could make laws for the state in temporals, or the state make laws binding the church relating to spirituals, then is that *society* entirely subject to the other. *Locke.*

2. Numbers united in one interest; community.

As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it for the interest of private persons and publick *societies*. *Tillotson.*

3. Company; converse.

To make *society*
The sweeter welcome, we will keep ourself
Till supper-time alone. *Shakspeare.*

Whilst I was big in clamour, came there a man,
Who having seen me in my worser state,
Shunn'd my abhorr'd *society*. *Shakspeare.*

Solitude sometimes is best *society*,
And short retirement urges sweet return. *Milt.*

4. Partnership; union on equal terms.

Among unequals what *society* can sort?
Milton.

Heav'n's greatness no *society* can bear;
Servants he made, and those thou want'st not here. *Dryden.*

SOCK. *n. s.* [*soccus*, Latin; ꝑocc, Saxon; *socke*, Dutch.]

1. Something put between the foot and shoe.

Ere I lead this life long, I 'll sow nether *socks*, and mend them, and foot them too. *Shakspeare.*

A physician, that would be mystical, prescribeth for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile alley; meaning he should put camomile within his *socks*. *Bacon.*

2. The shoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy, and opposed to buskin or tragedy.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned *sock* be on,
Or sweetest Shakspeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

Great Fletcher never treads in buskin here,
Nor greater Jonson dares in *socks* appear;
But gentle Simkin just reception finds
Amidst the monument of vanish'd minds. *Dryden.*

On two figures of actors in the villa Mathei at Rome, we see the fashion of the old *sock* and larva. *Addison.*

SO'CKET. *n. s.* [*souchette*, French.]

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1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick.

Two goodly beacons, set in watches stead,
Therein gave light, and flam'd continually;
For they of living fire most subtilly
Were made, and set in silver *sockets* bright.
Fairy Queen.

She at your flames would soon take fire,
And like a candle in the *socket*
Dissolve. *Hudibras.*

The nightly virgin sees
When sparkling lamps their sputt'ring light advance,
And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

The stars amaz'd ran backward from the sight,
And, shrunk within their *sockets*, lost their light.
Dryden.

Two dire comets
In their own plague and fire have breath'd their last,
Or dimly in their sinking *sockets* frown. *Dryd.*

To nurse up the vital flame as long as the matter will last, is not always good husbandry; it is much better to cover it with an extinguisher of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the *socket*, and at length goes out in no perfume. *Collier.*

2. The receptacle of the eye.

His eye-balls in their hollow *sockets* sink;
Bereft of sleep, he loaths his meat and drink;
He withers at his heart, and looks as wan
As the pale spectre of a murder'd man. *Dryden.*

3. Any hollow that receives something inserted.

The *sockets* and supporters of flowers are figured; as in the five brethren of the rose, and *sockets* of gillyflowers. *Bacon.*

Gomphosis is the connection of a tooth to its *socket*. *Wiseman.*

As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the grating and rubbing of these axes against the *sockets* wherein they are placed, will cause some inaptitude and resistency to that rotation of the cylinder which would otherwise ensue. *Wilkins.*

On either side the head produce an ear,
And sink a *socket* for the shining share. *Dryden.*

SO'CKETCHISEL, *n. s.* A stronger sort of chisel.

Carpenters, for their rougher work, use a stronger sort of chisels, and distinguish them by the name of *socket-chisels*; their shank made with a hollow *socket* a-top, to receive a strong wooden sprig made to fit into the *socket*. *Moxon.*

SO'CLE. *n. s.* [with architects.] A flat square member under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases: it serves as a foot or stand. *Bailey.*

SO'CMAN or *Soccager. n. s.* [rocarman, Saxon.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by soccage tenure, of which there are three kinds. See SOCCAGE. *Cowell.*

SO'COME. *n. s.* [In the old law, and in Scotland.] A custom of tenants obliged to grind corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*

SOD. *n. s.* [*socd*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod.

The sexton shall green *sods* on thee bestow;
Alas! the sexton is thy banker now. *Swift.*

Here fame shall dress a sweeter *sod*
Than fancy's feet have ever trod. *Collins.*

SOD. The preterit of *seethe*.

Never caldron *sod*
With so much fervour, fed with all the store
That could enrage it. *Chapman.*

Jacob *sod* pottage. *Genesis.*

SODA'LITY. *n. s.* [*sodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowship; a fraternity.

A new confraternity was instituted in Spain, of the slaves of the Blessed Virgin, and this *sodality* established with large indulgencies. *Stillingfleet.*

SO'DDEN. [part. pass. of *seethe*.] Boiled; seethed.

Can *sodden* water, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
Shakspeare.

Sodden business! there's a stew'd phrase indeed! *Shakspeare.*

Thou *sodden*-witted lord, thou hast no more brain than I have in my elbows. *Shakspeare.*

Try it with milk *sodden*, and with cream. *Bacon.*

Mix it with *sodden* wines and raisins. *Dryden.*

To SO'DER. *v. a.* [*souder*, French; *solderen*, Dutch. It is generally written *solder*, from *soldare*, Italian; *solidare*, Latin.] To cement with some metallick matter.

He that smootheth with the hammer encourageth him that smote the anvil, saying, It is ready for *soldering*. *Isaiah.*

SO'DER. *n. s.* Metallick cement.

Still the difficulty returns, how these hooks were made: what is it that fastens this *solder*, and links these first principles of bodies into a chain? *Collier.*

SOE. *n. s.* [*sae*, Scottish.] A large wooden vessel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pouring a little into it first, for one bason-full you may fetch up as many *soe*-fulls. *More.*

SOE'VER. *adv.* [*so* and *ever*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *howsoever*.

What great thing *soever* a man proposed to do in his life, he should think of achieving it by fifty. *Temple.*

What love *soever* by an heir is shown,
Or you could ne'er suspect my loyal love. *Dryd.*

SO'FA. *n. s.* [I believe an eastern word.] A splendid seat covered with carpets.

The king leaped off from the *sofa* on which he sat, and cried out, 'T is my Abdallah! *Guardian.*

SOFT. *adj.* [rofr, Saxon; *saft*, Dutch.]

1. Not hard.

Hard and *soft* are names we give things, only in relation to the constitutions of our own bodies; that being called hard, which will put us to pain sooner than change figure, by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that *soft*, which changes the situation of its parts upon an easy touch. *Locke.*

Some bodies are hard, and some *soft*: the hardness is caused by the jejuneness of the spirits, which, if in a greater degree, make not only hard, but fragil. *Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And *soft* with hard, and light with heavy mixt.
Dryden.

2. Not rugged; not rough.

What went ye out for to see? a man clothed in *soft* raiment? behold, they that wear *soft* raiment are in kings houses. *Matthew.*

3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form.

Spirits can either sex assume; so *soft*
And uncompounded is their essence pure.
Milton.

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4. Facile; flexible; not resolute; yielding.
A few divines of so *soft* and servile tempers as disposed them to so sudden acting and compliance. *King Charles.*
One king is too *soft* and easy; another too fiery. *L'Estrange.*
5. Tender; timorous.
What he hath done famously, he did it to that end; though *soft* conscienced men can be content to say, it was for his country. *Shakspeare.*
However *soft* within themselves they are,
To you they will be valiant by despair. *Dryd.*
Curst be the verse, how well soe'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe;
Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the *soft*-ey'd virgin steal a tear. *Pope.*
6. Mild; gentle; kind; not severe.
Would my heart were flint, like Edward's;
Or Edward's *soft* and pitiful, like mine. *Shaks.*
Our torments may become as *soft* as now severe. *Milton.*
Yet *soft* his nature, though severe his lay;
His anger moral, and his wisdom gay. *Pope.*
7. Meek; civil; complaisant.
Thou art their soldier, and, being bred in broils,
Hast not the *soft* way, which thou dost confess
Were fit for thee to use, as they to claim,
In asking their good loves. *Shakspeare.*
8. Placid; still; easy.
On her *soft* axle while she paces even,
She bears thee *soft* with the smooth air along. *Milton.*
There, *soft* extended to the murmuring sound
Of the high porch, Ulysses sleeps profound. *Pope.*
9. Effeminate; vitiously nice.
This sense is also mistress of an art
Which to *soft* people sweet perfumes doth sell;
Though this dear art doth little good impart,
Since they smell best, that do of nothing smell. *Davies.*
An idle and *soft* course of life is the source of criminal pleasures. *Broome.*
10. Delicate; elegantly tender.
Her form more *soft* and feminine. *Milton.*
Less winning *soft*, less amiably mild. *Milton.*
11. Weak; simple.
The deceiver soon found this *soft* place of Adam's, and innocency itself did not secure him. *Glanville.*
12. Gentle; not loud; not rough.
Her voice was ever *soft*,
Gentle, and low; an excellent thing in women. *Shakspeare.*
The Dorian mood of flutes and *soft* recorders. *Milton.*
When some great and gracious monarch dies,
Soft whispers first, and mournful murmurs, rise
Among the sad attendants; then the sound
Soon gathers voice. *Dryden.*
Soft whispering thus to Nestor's son,
His head reclin'd, young Ithacus begun. *Pope.*
13. Smooth; flowing; not vehement; not rapid.
The solemn nightingale tun'd her *soft* lays. *Milton.*
Soft were my numbers; who could take offence,
When smooth description held the place of sense? *Pope.*
Hark! the numbers *soft* and clear
Gently steal upon the ear. *Pope.*
14. Not forcible; not violent.
Sleep falls with *soft* slumb'rous weight. *Milt.*
15. Mild; not glaring.
The sun shining upon the upper part of the clouds, made them appear like fine down or wool, and made the *softest* sweetest lights imaginable. *Brown.*

SOFT. *interj.* Hold; stop; not so fast.
But *soft*, I pray you; did king Richard then
Proclaim my brother? *Shakspeare.*
Oh! come in, Æmilia;
Soft, by and by, let me the curtains draw. *Shaks.*
But *soft*, my muse; the world is wide,
And all at once was not descry'd. *Suckling.*

To SO'FTEN. *v. a.* [from *soft*.]
1. To make soft; to make less hard.
Bodies, into which the water will enter, long seething will rather *soften* than indurate. *Bacon.*
Their arrow's point they *soften* in the flame,
And sounding hammers break its barbed frame. *Gay.*
2. To intenerate; to make less fierce or obstinate; to mollify.
I will *soften* stony hearts. *Milton.*
Our friends see not our faults, or conceal them, or *soften* them by their representation. *Addison.*
I would correct the harsh expressions of one party, by *softening* and reconciling methods. *Watts.*
3. To make easy; to compose; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate.
Call round her tomb each object of desire;
Bid her be all that cheers or *softens* life,
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*
Musick the fiercest griefs can charm;
Musick can *soften* pain to ease,
And make despair and madness please. *Pope.*
4. To make less harsh, less vehement, less violent.
He bore his great commission in his look,
But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke. *Dryden.*
5. To make less glaring.
6. To make tender; to enervate.

To SO'FTEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow less hard.
Many bodies, that will hardly melt, will *soften*; as iron in the forge. *Bacon.*
2. To grow less obdurate, cruel, or obstinate.
He may *soften* at the sight of the child;
The silence often of pure innocence
Persuades, when speaking fails. *Shakspeare.*

SO'FTLY. *adv.* [from *soft*.]
1. Without hardness.
2. Not violently; not forcibly.
Solid bodies, if very *softly* percussed, give no sound; as when a man treadeth very *softly* upon boards. *Bacon.*
3. Not loudly.
Ahab rent his clothes, and went *softly*. 1 *Kin.*
In this dark silence *softly* leave the town,
And to the general's tent direct your steps. *Dryd.*
4. Gently; placidly.
Death will dismiss me,
And lay me *softly* in my native dust,
To pay the forfeit of ill-manag'd trust. *Dryden.*
She with a wreath of myrtle crowns his head,
And *softly* lays him on a flow'ry bed. *Dryden.*
5. Mildly; tenderly.
The king must die;
Though pity *softly* plead within my soul,
Yet he must die, that I may make you great. *Dryden.*

SO'FTNER. *n. s.* [from *soft*.]
1. That which makes soft.
2. One who palliates.
Those *softeners* and expedient-mongers shake

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their heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*

SO'FTNESS. *n. s.* [from *soft.*]

1. The quality of being soft; quality contrary to hardness.

Softness cometh by the greater quantity of spirits, which ever induce yielding and cession; and by the more equal spreading of the tangible parts, which thereby are more sliding and following; as in gold. *Bacon.*

2. Mildness; kindness.

A wise man, when there is a necessity of expressing any evil actions, should do it by a word that has a secondary idea of kindness or *softness*; or a word that carries in it rebuke and severity. *Watts.*

3. Civility; gentleness.

They turn the *softness* of the tongue into the hardness of the teeth. *Holyday.*

Improve these virtues, with a *softness* of manners, and a sweetness of conversation. *Dryden.*

4. Effeminacy; vitious delicacy.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, *softness*, and effeminacy, are prevented; and there is but little room for temptation. *Taylor.*

He was not delighted with the *softnesses* of the court. *Clarendon.*

5. Timorousness; pusillanimity.

This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *softness*; for he was valiant and active. *Bacon.*

Saving a man's self, or suffering, if with reason, is virtue: if without it, is *softness* or obstinacy. *Grew.*

6. Quality contrary to harshness.

Softness of sounds is distinct from the exility of sounds. *Bacon.*

7. Facility; gentleness; candour; easiness to be affected.

Such was the ancient simplicity and *softness* of spirit which sometimes prevailed in the world, that they, whose words were even as oracles amongst men, seemed evermore loth to give sentence against any thing publickly received in the church of God. *Hooker.*

8. Contrariety to energetick vehemence.

Who but thyself the mind and ear can please
With strength and *softness*, energy and ease?
Harte.

9. Mildness; meekness.

For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For *softness* she and sweet attractive grace. *Milt.*
Her stubborn look
This *softness* from thy finger took. *Waller.*

SOHO. *interj.* A form of calling from a distant place.

To SOIL. *v. a.* [silian, Saxon; *soelen*, old German; *souiller*, French.]

1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to stain; to sully.

A silly man in simple weeds forlorn,
And *soil'd* with dust of the long dried way.
Fairy Queen.

Although some hereticks have abused this text, yet the sun is not *soiled* in passage. *Bacon.*

If I *soil*
Myself with sin, I then but vainly toil. *Sandys.*

I would not *soil* these pure ambrosial weeds
With the rank vapours of this sin-worn mould.
Milton.

Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know,
Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,
Of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now *soil'd* and stain'd.
Milton.

One, who cou'd n't for a taste o' th' flesh come in,
Licks the *soil'd* earth,
While reeking with a mangled Ombit's blood.
Tate.

If the eye-glass be tincted faintly with the smoke of a lamp or torch, to obscure the light of the star, the fainter light in the circumference of the star ceases to be visible, and the star, if the glass be sufficiently *soiled* with smoke, appears something more like a mathematical point. *Newton.*

An absent hero's bed they sought to *soil*,
An absent hero's wealth they made their spoil.
Pope.

2. To dung; to manure.

Men now present, just as they *soil* their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South.*

3. To *soil* a horse; to purge him by giving him grass in the spring. It is in *Shakspeare* to glut. [*saouller*, French.]

The *soiled* horse. *Shakspeare.*

SOIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Dirt; spot; pollution; foulness.

By indirect ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well
How troublesome it sat upon my head:
To thee it shall descend with better quiet;
For all the *soil* of the achievement goes
With me into the earth. *Shakspeare.*

That would be a great *soil* in the new gloss of your marriage. *Shakspeare.*

Vexed I am with passions,
Which give some *soil* perhaps to my behaviour.
Shakspeare.

A lady's honour must be touch'd,
Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *soil*. *Dryd.*

2. [*sol*, French; *solum*, Latin.] Ground; earth, considered with relation to its vegetative qualities.

Judgment may be made of waters by the *soil* whereupon they run. *Bacon.*

Her spots thou see'st
As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce
Fruits in her soften'd *soil*. *Milton.*

The first cause of a kingdom's thriving is the fruitfulness of the *soil*, to produce the necessaries and conveniencies of life; not only for the inhabitants, but for exportation. *Swift.*

3. Land; country.

Dorset, that with fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign *soil*,
This fair alliance shall call home
To high promotions. *Shakspeare.*

O unexpected stroke, worse than of death!
Must I thus leave thee, Paradise! thus leave
Thee, native *soil!* these happy walks and shades,
Fit haunts of gods. *Milton.*

4. Dung; compost.

The haven has been stopped up by the great heaps of dirt that the sea has thrown into it; for all the *soil* on that side of Ravenna has been left there insensibly by the sea. *Addison.*

Improve land by dung, and other sort of *soils*. *Mortimer.*

SOI'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *soil.*] Stain; foulness.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver. *Bacon.*

SOI'LURE. *n. s.* [from *soil.*] Stain; pollution.

He merits well to have her,
Not making any scruple of her *soilure*. *Shaksp.*

To SO'JOURN. *v. n.* [*sejourner*, French; *seggiornare*, Italian.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at

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home; to inhabit as not in a settled habitation. Almost out of use.

If, till the expiration of your month,
You will return, and *sojourn* with my sister,
Dismissing half your train, come then to me.
Shakspeare.

Th' advantage of his absence took the king,
And in the mean time *sojourn'd* at my father's.
Shakspeare.

How comes it he is to *sojourn* with you? how creeps acquaintance? *Shakspeare.*

Here dwells he; though he *sojourn* every where in progress, yet his standing house is here.
Donne.

The *sojourning* of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. *Exodus.*

The soldiers first assembled at Newcastle, and there *sojourned* three days. *Hayward.*

To *sojourn* in that land
He comes invited. *Milton.*

He who *sojourns* in a foreign country, refers what he sees abroad to the state of things at home. *Atterbury.*

SO'JOURN. *n. s.* [*sejour*, French; from the verb.] A temporary residence; a casual and no settled habitation. This word was anciently accented on the last syllable: *Milton* accents it indifferently.

The princes, France and Burgundy,
Long in our court have made their am'rous *sojourn*. *Shakspeare.*

Thee I revisit now,
Escap'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obscure *sojourn*. *Milton.*

Scarce view'd the Galilean towns,
And once a-year Jerusalem, few days
Short *sojourn*. *Milton.*

SO'JOURNER. *n. s.* [from *sojourn*.] A temporary dweller.

We are strangers and *sojourners*, as were all our fathers: our days on earth are as a shadow.
1 *Chronicles.*

Waves o'erthrew
Busiris, and his Memphian chivalry,
While with perfidious hatred they pursu'd
The *sojourners* of Goshen. *Milton.*

Not for a night, or quick revolving year;
Welcome an owner, not a *sojourner*. *Dryden.*

To SO'LACE. *v. a.* [*solacier*, old French; *solazzare*, Italian; *solatium*, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuse.

We will with some strange pastime *solace* them. *Shakspeare.*

The birds with song
Solac'd the woods. *Milton.*

To SO'LACE. *v. n.* To take comfort; to be recreated. Obsolete.

One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight.
Shakspeare.

Were they to be rul'd, and not to rule,
This sickly land might *solace* as before. *Shaksp.*

SO'LACE. *n. s.* [*solatium*, Latin.] Comfort; pleasure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleasure; recreation; amusement.

Therein sat a lady fresh and fair,
Making sweet *solace* to herself alone;
Sometimes she sung as loud as lark in air,
Sometimes she laugh'd, that nigh her breath was gone. *Spenser.*

If we have that which is meet and right, although they be glad, we are not to envy them this their *solace*; we do not think it a duty of ours to be in every such thing their tormentors.
Hooker.

Give me leave to go;
Sorrow would *solace*, and my age would ease.
Shakspeare.

Great joy he promis'd to his thoughts, and new *Solace* in her return. *Milton.*

If I would delight my private hours
With musick or with poem, where so soon
As in our native language can I find
That *solace*? *Milton.*

Though sight be lost,
Life yet hath many *solaces*, enjoy'd
Where other senses want not their delights,
At home in leisure and domestick ease,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which Eye-sight exposes daily men abroad. *Milton.*

Through waters and through flames I'll go,
Suff'rer and *solace* of thy woe. *Prior.*

SOLA'NDER. *n. s.* [*soulandres*, French.] A disease in horses. *Dict.*

SO'LAR. } *adj.* [*solaire*, French; *solaris*,
SO'LARY. } Latin.]

1. Being of the sun.

The corpuscles that make up the beams of light be *solary* effluviums, or minute particles of some ethereal substance, thrusting on one another from the lucid body. *Boyle.*

Instead of golden fruits,
By genial show'rs and *solar* heat supply'd,
Unsufferable winter had defac'd
Earth's blooming charms, and made a barren waste. *Blackmore.*

2. Belonging to the sun.

They denominate some herbs *solar*, and some lunar. *Bacon.*

Scripture hath been punctual in other records, concerning *solary* miracles. *Brown.*

3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun.

The cock was pleas'd to hear him speak so fair,
And proud beside, as *solar* people are. *Dryden.*

4. Measured by the sun.

The rule to find the moon's age, on any day of any *solar* month, cannot shew precisely an exact account of the moon, because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and moon, and the number of days of the *solar* months. *Holder.*

SOLD. The pret. and part. pass. of *sell.*

SOLD. *n. s.* [*souldée*, old Fr. *Trevoux.*] Military pay; warlike entertainment.

But were your will her *sold* to entertain,
And number'd be 'mongst knights of maidenhead,
Great guerdon, well I wot, should you remain,
And in her favour high be reckoned. *Fairy Qu.*

SO'LDAN. *n. s.* [for *sultan*.] The emperour of the Turks.

They at the *soldan's* chair defied the best.
Milton.

SO'LDANEL. *n. s.* [*soldanella*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

To SO'LDER. *v. a.* [*soudre*, Fr. *soldare*, Italian; *solidare*, Latin.] See SODER.

1. To unite or fasten with any kind of metallick cement.

A concave sphere of gold, filled with water, and *soldered* up, has, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water squeeze through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton.*

2. To mend; to unite any thing broken.

It booteth them not thus to *solder* up a broken cause, whereof their first and last discourses will fall asunder. *Hooker.*

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Wars 'twixt you twain would be
As if the world should cleave, and that slain men
Should *solder* up the rift. *Shakspeare.*
Thou visible god,
That *sold'rest* close impossibilities,
And mak'st them kiss! *Shakspeare.*
Learn'd he was in med'c'nal lore;
For by his side a pouch he wore
Replete with strange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank would *solder.*
Hudibras.
The naked cynick's jar ne'er flames; if broken,
T'is quickly *solder'd*, or a new bespoken. *Dryd.*
At the Restoration the presbyterians, and other sects, did all unite and *solder* up their several schemes, to join against the church. *Swift.*

SO'LDER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement. A metallick body that will melt with less heat than the body to be soldered.
Goldsmiths say, the coarsest stuff
Will serve for *solder* well enough. *Swift.*

SO'LDERER. *n. s.* [from *solder.*] One that solders or mends.

SO'LDIER. *n. s.* [*soldat*, Fr. from *solidarius*, low Lat. of *solidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a soldier; *souldée*, Fr.]
1. A fighting man; a warriour. Originally one who served for pay.
Your sister is the better *soldier.* *Shakspeare.*
Good Siward,
An older and a better *soldier* none. *Shakspeare.*
A *soldier*
Full of strange oaths and bearded like a pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Ev'n in the cannon's mouth. *Shakspeare.*
A hateful service, that dissolv'd the knees
Of many a *soldier.* *Chapman.*
I have not yet forgot I am a king:
If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face;
I have not yet forgot I am a *soldier.* *Dryden.*
2. It is generally used of the common men, as distinct from the commanders.
It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, should have been a *soldier. Spenser.*

SO'LDIERLIKE. } *adj.* [*soldier* and *like.*]
SO'LDIERLY. } Martial; warlike; military; becoming a soldier.
Although at the first they had fought with beastly fury rather than any *soldierly* discipline, practice had now made them comparable to the best. *Sidney.*
I will maintain the word with my sword to be a *soldierlike* word, and a word of good command. *Shakspeare.*
They, according to a *soldierly* custom, in cases of extremity, by interchange of a kiss by every of them upon the swords of others, sealed a resolution to maintain the place. *Hayward.*
Enemies as well as friends confessed, that it was as *soldierly* an action as had been performed on either side. *Clarendon.*

SO'LDIERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *soldier.*] Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a soldier; martial skill.
Thy father and myself in friendship
First tried our *soldiership*: he did look far
Into the service of the time, and was
Discipled of the bravest. *Shakspeare.*
By sea you throw away
The absolute *soldiership* you have by land,
Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakspeare.*

SO'LDIERY. *n. s.* [from *soldier.*]
1. Body of military men; soldiers collectively.
The Memphian *soldiery*,
That swell'd the Erythrean wave, when wall'd,
The unfroze waters marvellously stood. *Philips.*
I charge not the *soldiery* with ignorance and contempt of learning, without allowing exceptions. *Swift.*
2. Soldiership; military service.
Offering him, if he would exercise his courage in *soldiery*, he would commit some charge unto him under his lieutenant Philanax. *Sidney.*

SOLE. *n. s.* [*solum*, Latin.]
1. The bottom of the foot.
I will only be bold with Benedict for his company; for from the crown of his head to the *sole* of his foot he is all mirth. *Shakspeare.*
Tickling is most in the *soles* of the feet: the cause is, the rareness of being touched there. *Bacon.*
The *soles* of the feet have great affinity with the head and the mouth of the stomach; as going wetshod, to those that use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon.*
Such resting found the *sole* of unblest feet. *Milton.*
In the make of the camel's foot, the *sole* is flat and broad, being very fleshy, and covered only with a thick, soft, and somewhat callous skin, fit to travel in sandy places. *Ray.*
2. The foot.
To redeem thy woful parent's head
From tyrant's rage and ever-dying dread,
Hast wander'd through the world now long a day,
Yet ceasest not thy weary *soles* to lead. *F. Queen.*
3. [*solea*, Lat.] The bottom of the shoe.
Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance.
—Not I, believe me: you have dancing shoes,
With nimble *soles.* *Shakspeare.*
On fortune's cap we are not the very button.
—Nor the *soles* of her shoes. *Shakspeare.*
The caliga was a military shoe, with a very thick *sole*, tied above the instep with leather thongs. *Arbuthnot.*
4. The part of any thing that touches the ground.
The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, having its *sole* made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon.*
Elm is proper for mills, *soles* of wheels, and pipes. *Mortimer.*
5. A kind of sea fish.
Of flat fish, rays, thornbacks, *soles*, and flowks. *Carew.*

To SOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with soles: as, to *sole* a pair of shoes.
His feet were *soled* with a treble tuft of a close short tawney down. *Grew.*

SOLE. *adj.* [*sol*, old Fr. *solus*, Lat.]
1. Single; only.
Take not upon thee to be judge alone: there is no *sole* judge but only one: say not to others, Receive my sentence, when their authority is above thine. *Hooker.*
Orpheus every where expressed the infinite and *sole* power of one God, though he used the name of Jupiter. *Raleigh.*
To me shall be the glory *sole* among
Th' infernal pow'rs. *Milton.*
A rattling tempest through the branches went,
That stripp'd them bare, and one *sole* way they rent. *Dryden.*

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He, *sole* in power, at the beginning said,
Let sea, and air, and earth, and heav'n, be made;
And it was so: and, when he shall ordain
In other sort, has but to speak again,
And they shall be no more. *Prior.*

6. [In law.] Not married.

Some others are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be *sole* and unmarried. *Ayliffe.*

SO'LECISM. *n. s.* [σολοικισμὸς.] Unfitness of one word to another; impropriety in language. A barbarism may be in one word, a solecism must be of more.

There is scarce a *solecism* in writing which the best author is not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read him in the words of some manuscript. *Addison.*

SO'LELY. *adv.* [from *sole*.] Singly; only.

You knew my father well, and in him me,
Left *solely* heir to all his lands. *Shakspeare.*

This night's great business
Shall to all our nights and days to come
Give *solely* sovereign sway and masterdom. *Shak.*

That the intemperate heat of the clime *solely* occasions this complexion, experience admits not. *Brown.*

This truth is pointed chiefly, if not *solely*, upon sinners of the first rate, who have cast off all regard for piety. *Atterbury.*

They all chose rather to rest the cause *solely* on logical disputation, than upon the testimonies of the ancients. *Waterland.*

SO'LEMN. *adj.* [*solemnel*, French; *solemnis*, Latin.]

1. Anniversary; observed once a year with religious ceremonies.

The worship of this image was advanced, and a *solemn* supplication observed every year. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Religiously grave; awful.

His holy rites and *solemn* feasts profan'd. *Milt.*

3. Formal; ritual; religiously regular.

The necessary business of a man's calling, with some, will not afford much time for set and *solemn* prayer. *Duty of Man.*

4. Striking with seriousness; sober; serious.

Then 'gan he loudly through the house to call,
But no one care to answer to his cry;
There reign'd a *solemn* silence over all. *F. Queen.*

To 'swage with *solemn* touches troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

Nor then the *solemn* nightingale ceas'd warbling. *Milton.*

5. Grave; affectedly serious.

When Steele reflects upon the many *solemn* strong barriers to our succession of laws and oaths, he thinks all fear vanisheth: so do I, provided the epithet *solemn* goes for nothing; because, though I have heard of a *solemn* day, and a *solemn* coxcomb, yet I can conceive no idea of a *solemn* barrier. *Swift.*

SO'LEMNESS. } *n. s.* [*solemnité*, Fr. from
SOLE'MNITY. } *solemn*.]

1. Ceremony or rite annually performed.

Were these annual *solemnities* only practised in the church? *Nelson.*

Though the days of *solemnity*, which are but few, must quickly finish that outward exercise of devotion which appertains to such times; yet they increase men's inward dispositions to virtue for the present, and, by their frequent returns, bring the same at length to perfection. *Nelson.*

Great was the cause; our old *solemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise;
But, sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. Religious ceremony.

3. Awful ceremony or procession.

The lady Constance,
Some speedy messenger bid repair
To our *solemnity*. *Shakspeare.*

The moon, like to a silver bow
New bent in heaven, shall behold the night
Of our *solemnities*. *Shakspeare.*

There may be greater danger in using such compositions in churches, at arraignments, plays, and *solemnities*. *Bacon.*

What sun'ral pomp shall floating Tiber see,
When rising from his bed he views the sad *solemnity*! *Dryden.*

Though the forms and *solemnities* of the last judgment may bear some resemblance to those we are acquainted with here, yet the rule of proceeding shall be very different. *Atterbury.*

4. Manner of acting awfully serious.

With much more skilful cruelty, and horrible *solemnity*, he caused each thing to be prepared for his triumph of tyranny. *Sidney.*

5. Gravity; steady seriousness.

The stateliness and gravity of the Spaniards shews itself in the *solemnity* of their language. *Spectator.*

6. Awful grandeur; grave stateliness; sober dignity.

A diligent decency was in Polycletus, above others; to whom though the highest praise be attributed by the most, yet some think he wanted *solemness*. *Wotton.*

7. Affected gravity.

Pr'ythee, Virgilia, turn thy *solemness* out o' door,
And go along with us. *Shakspeare.*

Be this truth eternal ne'er forgot,
Solemnity's a cover for a sot. *Young.*

This speech ended with a *solemnity* of accent. *Female Quixote.*

SOLEMNIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *solemnize*.] The act of solemnizing; celebration.

Soon followed the *solemnization* of the marriage between Charles and Anne dutchess of Bretagne, with whom he received the dutchy of Bretagne. *Bacon.*

To SO'LEMNIZE. *v. a.* [*solemniser*, French; from *solemn*.]

1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate.

Dorilaus in a great battle was deprived of life; his obsequies being no more *solemnized* by the tears of his partakers than the blood of his enemies. *Sidney.*

Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage *solemnized* in another. *Hooker.*

Then 'gan they sprinkle all the parts with wine,
And made great feast to *solemnize* that day. *Fairy Queen.*

The multitude of the celestial host were heard to *solemnize* his miraculous birth. *Boyle.*

Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to *solemnize* this feast. *Milt.*

2. To perform religiously once a year.

What commandment the Jews had to celebrate their feast of dedication, is never spoken of in the law, yet *solemnized* even by our Saviour himself. *Hooker.*

SO'LEMNLY. *adv.* [from *solemn*.]

1. With annual religious ceremonies.

2. With formal gravity and stateliness; with affected gravity.

There are, in points of wisdom and sufficiency, that do nothing or little very *solemnly*. *Bacon.*

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners, with selected friends, withdraw;

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There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise,
Whisp'ring like winds ere hurricanes arise.
Dryden.

3. With formal state.
Let him land,
And *solemnly* see him set on to London. *Shak.*

4. With religious seriousness.
To demonstrate how much men are blinded by their own partiality, I do *solemnly* assure the reader, that he is the only person from whom I ever heard that objection. *Swift.*

To SOLI'CIT. *v. a.* [*solicito*, Latin.]

1. To importune; to entreat.
If you bethink yourself of any crime,
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it straight. *Shakspeare.*
We heartily *solicit*
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land. *Shak.*
How he *solicits* heav'n
Himself best knows; but strangely visited people,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures. *Shakſp.*
Did I request thee, Maker! from my clay
To mold me man? Did I *solicit* thee
From darkness to promote me? *Milton.*
The guardian of my faith so false did prove,
As to *solicit* me with lawless love. *Dryden.*

2. To call to action; to summon; to awake; to excite.
This supernatural *soliciting*
Cannot be ill, cannot be good. *Shakspeare.*
Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praise;
Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount
Her nat'ral graces, that extinguish art. *Shakſp.*
That fruit *solicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*
Sounds and some tangible qualities *solicit* their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*
He is *solicited* by popular custom to indulge himself in forbidden liberties. *Rogers.*

3. To implore; to ask.
With that she wept again; till he again *soliciting* the conclusion of her story, Then must you, said she, know the story of Amphialus? *Sidney.*

4. To attempt; to try to obtain.
I view my crime, but kindle at the view;
Repent old pleasures, and *solicit* new. *Pope.*

5. To disturb; to disquiet. A latinism.
Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid.
Milton.
I find your love, and would reward it too;
But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast. *Dryd.*

SOLICITA'TION. *n. s.* [from *solicit*.]

1. Importunity; act of importuning.
I can produce a man
Of female seed, far abler to resist
All his *solicitations*, and at length
All his vast force, and drive him back to hell.
Milton.

2. Invitation; excitement.
Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a constant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them. *Locke.*

SOLI'CITOR. *n. s.* [from *solicit*.]

1. One who petitions for another.
Be merry, Cassio;
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die
Than give thy cause away. *Shakspeare.*
Honest minds will consider poverty as a recommendation in the person who applies himself to them, and make the justice of his cause the most powerful *solicitor* in his behalf. *Addiſon.*

2. One who does in Chancery the business which is done by attorneys in other courts.
For the king's attorney and *solicitor* general, their continual use for the king's service requires men every way fit. *Bacon.*

SOLI'CITOUS. *adj.* [*solicitus*, Latin.] Anxious; careful; concerned. It has commonly *about* before that which causes anxiety; sometimes *for* or *of*. *For* is proper before something to be obtained.
Our hearts are pure, when we are not *solicitous of* the opinion and censures of men, but only that we do our duty. *Taylor.*
Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not *solicitous for* the future. *Taylor.*
The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough *solicitous* to finish the fortifications. *Clarendon.*
In providing money for disbanding the armies, upon which they were marvellously *solicitous*, there arose a question. *Clarendon.*
They who were in truth zealous for the preservation of the laws, were *solicitous* to preserve the king's honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation. *Clarendon.*
Laud attended on his majesty, which he would have been excused from, if that design had not been in view, to accomplish which he was *solicitous for* his advice. *Clarendon.*
There kept their watch the legions, while the grand
In council sat, *solicitous* what chance
Might intercept their emperour sent. *Milton.*
Without sign of boast, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and blank, he thus began. *Milton.*
No man is *solicitous about* the event of that which he has in his power to dispose of. *South.*
You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your nobleness; but you have been *solicitous of* my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*
The tender dame, *solicitous* to know
Whether her child should reach old age or no,
Consults the sage Tiresias. *Addiſon.*
How lawful and praiseworthy is the care of a family! And yet how certainly are many people rendered incapable of all virtue, by a worldly *solicitous* temper! *Law.*

SOLI'CITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *solicitous*.] Anxiously; carefully.
The medical art being conversant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errours in it are to be *solicitously* avoided. *Boyle.*
He would surely have as *solicitously* promoted their learning, as ever he obstructed it.
Decay of Piety.

SOLI'CITUDE. *n. s.* [*solicitudo*, Latin.] Anxiety; carefulness.
In this, by comparison, we behold the many cares and great labours of worldly men, their *solicitude* and outward shews, and publick ostention, their pride, and vanities. *Raleigh.*
If they would but provide for eternity with the same *solicitude*, and real care, as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. *Tillotson.*
They are to be known by a wonderful *solicitude* for the reputation of their friends. *Tatler.*

SOLI'CITRESS. *n. s.* [feminine of *solicitor*.] A woman who petitions for another.
I had the most earnest *solicitress*, as well as the fairest; and nothing could be refused to my lady Hyde. *Dryden.*

SO'LID. *adj.* [*solidus*, Lat. *solide*, Fr.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.
Land that ever burn'd
With *solid*, as the lake with liquid fire. *Milton.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense.

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This airy things extend themselves in place,
Things *solid* take up little space. *Cowley.*

I hear his thund'ring voice resound,
And trampling feet that shake the *solid* ground. *Dryden.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions.

In a *solid* foot are 1728 *solid* inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Strong; firm.

The duke's new palace is a noble pile, built after this manner, which makes it look very *solid* and majestick. *Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly.

If persons devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a *solid* and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts.*

6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious.

This might satisfy sober and wise men, not with soft and specious words, but with pregnant and *solid* reasons. *King Charles.*

Either not define at all, or seek out other *solider* methods, and more catholick grounds of defining. *Hammond.*

The earth may of *solid* good contain
More plenty than the sun. *Milton.*

7. Not light; not superficial; grave; profound.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men; and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool. *Dryden.*

SO'LID. *n. s.* [In physick.] The part containing the fluids.

The first and most simple *solids* of our body are perhaps merely terrestrial, and incapable of any change or disease. *Arbuthnot.*

SOLI'DITY. *n. s.* [*solidité*, Fr. *soliditas*, Lat. from *solid*.]

1. Fulness of matter; not hollowness.

2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density; not fluidity.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call *solidity*. *Locke.*

The stone itself, whether naked or invested with earth, is not by its *solidity* secured, but washed down. *Woodward.*

3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty.

The most known rules are placed in so beautiful a light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, still more convinced of their truth and *solidity*. *Addison.*

His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence, and have been convinced by the *solidity* of his reasoning. *Prior.*

This pretence has a great deal more of art than of *solidity* in it. *Waterland.*

SO'LIDLY. *adv.* [from *solid*.]

1. Firmly; densely; compactly.

2. Truly; on good grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the main end he is in the world for. *Digby.*

I look upon this as a sufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the subtlest atheist in the world *solidly* to answer; namely, that it is good to be sure. *South.*

SO'LIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *solid*.] Solidity; firmness; density.

It beareth misseltoe: the cause may be the closeness and *solidness* of the wood and pith of the oak. *Bacon.*

It is built with that unusual *solidness*, that it seems he intended to make a sacrifice to perpetuity, and to contest with the iron teeth of time. *Howel.*

SOLIDU'NGULOUS. *adj.* [*solidus* and *ungula*, Lat.] Whole-hoofed.

It is set down by Aristotle and Pliny, that an horse, and all *solidungulous* or whole-hoofed animals, have no gall; which we find repugnant unto reason. *Brown.*

SOLIFI'DIAN. *n. s.* [*solus* and *fides*, Lat.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification.

It may be justly feared, that the title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church of God, at which so many myriads of *solifidians* have stumbled, and fallen irreversibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond.*

SOLI'LOQUY. *n. s.* [*soliloque*, Fr. *solus* and *loquor*, Lat.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy*: Solomon is the person that speaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others say to him. *Prior.*

He finds no respite from his anxious grief,
Then seeks from his *soliloquy* relief. *Garth.*

If I should own myself in love, you know lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy*. *Spectator.*

SO'LIPEDE. *n. s.* [*solus* and *pedes*, Latin.] An animal whose feet are not cloven.

Solipedes, or firm footed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, are in mighty number. *Brown.*

SOLITA'IRE. *n. s.* [*solitaire*, Fr.]

1. A recluse; a hermit.

Often have I been going to take possession of tranquillity, when your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire*. *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck.

SO'LITARILY. *adv.* [from *solitary*.] In solitude; with loneliness; without company.

How should that subsist *solitarily* by itself which hath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it? *Hooker.*

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. *Micah.*

SO'LITARINESS. *n. s.* [from *solitary*.] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cause to blame the prince for sometimes hearing them: the blame-worthiness is, that to hear them he rather goes to *solitariness* than makes them come to company. *Sidney.*

You subject yourself to *solitariness*, the sly enemy that doth most separate a man from well-doing. *Sidney.*

At home, in wholesome *solitariness*,
My piteous soul began the wretchedness
Of suitors at the court to mourn. *Donne.*

SO'LITARY. *adj.* [*solitaire*, Fr. *solitarius*, Latin.]

1. Living alone; not having company.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks. *Milton.*

2. Retired; remote from company; done or passed without company.

In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. *Shakspeare.*

Satan explores his *solitary* flight. *Milton.*

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Him fair Lavinia
Shall breed in groves to lead a *solitary* life.
Dryden.

3. Gloomy; dismal.
Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. *Job.*

4. Single.
Nor did a *solitary* vengeance serve: the cutting off one head is not enough; the eldest son must be involved. *King Charles.*
Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual concurrences supporting their *solitary* instabilities. *Brown.*

SO'LITARY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; a hermit.
You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave with a spring, or any of the accommodations that befit a *solitary*. *Pope.*

SO'LITUDE. *n. s.* [*solitude*, Fr. *solitudo*, Latin.]
1. Lonely life; state of being alone.
It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that speech, Whosoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god. *Bacon.*
What call'st thou *solitude?* Is not the earth
With various living creatures, and the air,
Replenish'd, and all these at thy command,
To come and play before thee? *Milton.*
Such only can enjoy the country, who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *solitude*, and in that *solitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden.*
2. Loneliness; remoteness from company.
The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him, because he hopes that God has placed him and his flock there, to make it their way to heaven. *Law.*
3. A lonely place; a desert.
In these deep *solitudes*, and awful cells,
Where heavenly-pensive contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

SO'LLAR. *n. s.* [*solarium*, low Lat.] A garret.
Some skilfully drieth their hops on a kel,
And some on a *sollar*, oft turning them wel. *Tusser.*

SO'LO. n. s. [Italian.] A tune played by a single instrument.

SO'LOMON'*s Loaf. n. s.* A plant.

SO'LOMON'*s Seal. n. s.* [*polygonatum*, Lat.] A plant.

SO'LSTICE. *n. s.* [*solstice*, Fr. *solstitium*, Latin.]
1. The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter.
2. It is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice.
The sun, ascending unto the northern signs, begetteth first a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *solstice* he intendeth, and by continuation increaseth the same even upon declination. *Brown.*
Let the plowmen's prayer
Be for moist *solstices*, and winters fair. *May.*

SOLSTI'TIAL. *adj.* [*solsticial*, Fr. from *solstice.*]
1. Belonging to the solstice.
Observing the dog-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *solstitial* points, by this observation alone, are exempted a hundred days. *Brown.*
2. Happening at the solstice, or at midsummer.
From the north to call
Decrepit winter; from the south to bring
Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton.*
The fields
Labour'd with thirst; Aquarius had not shed
His wonted showers, and Sirius parch'd with heat
Solstitial the green herbs. *Philips.*

SO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*solubilis*, Lat.]
1. Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.
Sugar is a sal oleosum, being *soluble* in water, and fusible in fire. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Producing laxity; relaxing.

SOLUBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *soluble.*] Susceptiveness of separation of parts.
This cannot account for the indissolvable coherence of some bodies, and the fragility and *solubility* of others. *Glanville.*

To SOLVE. *v. a.* [*solvo*, Lat.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot.
He would *solve* high dispute
With conjugal caresses. *Milton.*
The limiting of the regale only to christian princes, did rather involve and perplex the cause, than any way *solve* it. *Lesley.*
Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,
When God shall *solve* the dark decrees of fates,
His now unequal dispensations clear,
And make all wise and beautiful appear. *Tickel.*
It is mere trifling to raise objections, merely for the sake of answering and *solving* them. *Watts.*

SO'LVENCY. *n. s.* [from *solvent.*] Ability to pay.

SO'LVENT. *adj.* [*solvens*, Lat.]
1. Having the power to cause dissolution.
When dissolved in water, it is not by the eye distinguishable from the *solvent* body, and appears as fluid. *Boyle.*
2. Able to pay debts contracted.

SO'LVIBLE. *adj.* [from *solve.*] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.
Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, because it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, because it is not *solvible*. *Hale.*

SO'LUND-GOOSE. *n. s.* A fowl. I know not whether *solund* or *soland*.
A *solund-goose* is in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer, and somewhat pointed; his wings also much longer, being two yards over. *Grew.*
A Scot, when from the gallow-tree let loose,
Drops into Styx, and turns a *soland-goose*. *Cleaveland.*

SOLU'TION. *n. s.* [*solution*, Fr. *solutio*, Latin.]
1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation.
In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of *solution* of continuity. *Bacon.*
2. Matter dissolved; that which contains any thing dissolved.
Aretæus, to procure sleep, recommends a *solution* of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*
When salt of tartar per deliquium, poured into the *solution* of any metal, precipitates the

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metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more strongly by the salt of tartar than by the metal, and by the stronger attraction go from the metal to the salt of tartar? *Newton.*

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

Something yet of doubt remains,
Which only thy *solution* can resolve. *Milton.*

They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts,
Till, by their own perplexities involv'd,
They ravel more, still less resolv'd,
But never find self-satisfying *solution*. *Milton.*

With hope and fear
The woman did the new *solution* hear;
The man diffides in his own augury,
And doubts. *Dryden.*

This will instruct you to give a plainer *solution* of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections. *Watts.*

SO'LUTIVE. *adj.* [from *solvo*, Lat.] Laxative; causing relaxation.

Though it would not be so abstersive, opening, and *solutive* as mead, yet it will be more lenitive in sharp diseases. *Bacon.*

SOMATO'LOGY. *n. s.* [σῶμα and λέγω.] The doctrine of bodies.

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a substantive: as *gamesome*. [*saam*, Dutch.]

SOME. *adj.* [ꝑom, ꝑum, Saxon; *sums*, Gothick; *sum*, German; *som*, Danish; *som*, *sommig*, Dutch.]

1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity.

We landed some hundred men, where we found *some* fresh water. *Raleigh.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.

Let me leave *some* of the folk that are with me. *Genesis.*

First go with me, *some* few of you, and see the place, and how it may be made convenient for you; and then send for your sick. *Bacon.*

3. Certain persons. *Some* is often used absolutely for some people; part.

Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;
But running from, all to destruction hye. *Daniel.*

Not in the neighbouring moon, as *some* have dream'd. *Milton.*

Your edicts *some* reclaim from sins,
But most your life and blest example wins. *Dryden.*

4. *Some* is opposed to *some*, or to *others*.

It may be that the queen's treasure, in so great occasions of disbursements, is not always so ready; but being paid as it is, now *some*, and then *some*, it is no great impoverishment to her coffers. *Spenser.*

5. It is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural.

Being encountered with a strong storm *some* eight leagues to the westward of Scilly, I held it the office of a commander to take a port. *Raleigh.*

At the higher end of a creek Milbrook lurketh between two hills, a village of *some* eighty houses. *Carew.*

Old men's spirits visual, contrary to those of purblind men, unite not but when the object is at *some* good distance. *Bacon.*

Sir Edward Poinings, after he had continued at Sluice *some* good while, returned unto the king, then before Buloigne. *Bacon.*

The number slain on the rebels part were *some* two thousand. *Bacon.*

They have no black men amongst them, except *some* few which dwell on the seacoast. *Heylin.*

He bore away the prize, to the admiration of *some* hundreds. *Addison.*

Your good-natur'd gods, they say,
Descend *some* twice or thrice a day. *Prior.*

Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,
At night astronomers agree,
The evening has the day bely'd,
And Phyllis is *some* forty-three. *Prior.*

6. One; any, without determining which.

The pilot of *some* small night-founder'd skiff. *Milton.*

SO'MEBODY. *n. s.* [*some* and *body*.]

1. One; not nobody; a person indiscriminate and undetermined.

O that sir John were come, he would make this a bloody day to *somebody*. *Shakspeare.*

Jesus said, *somebody* hath touched me; for I perceive that virtue is gone out of me. *Luke.*

If there be a tacit league, it is against somewhat or *somebody*: who should they be? Is it against wild beasts? No; it is against such routs and shoals of people as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*

If he had not done it when he did, *somebody* else might have done it for him. *Heylin.*

We must draw in *somebody*, that may stand
'Twixt us and danger. *Denham.*

The hopes that what he has must come to *somebody*, and that he has no heirs, have that effect, that he has every day three or four invitations. *Addison.*

2. A person of consideration.

Theudas rose up, boasting himself to be *somebody*. *Acts.*

SO'MEDEAL. *adv.* [ꝑumbeal, Saxon.] In some degree. Obsolete.

Siker now I know thou speak'st of spite,
All for thou lackest *somedele* their delight. *Spenser.*

SO'MEHOW. *adv.* [*some* and *how*.] One way or other; I know not how.

The vesicular cells may be for receiving the arterial and nervous juices, that, by their action upon one another, they may be swelled *somehow*, so as to shorten the length of every fibril. *Cheyne.*

SO'MERSAULT. } *n. s.* [*Somerset* is the
SO'MERSET. } corruption: *sommer*, a beam, and *sault*, Fr. a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a height, and turns over his head.

SO'METHING. *n. s.* [ꝑumꝺinȝ, Sax.]

1. A thing existing, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate.

When fierce Bavar
Did from afar the British chief behold,
Betwixt despair and rage, and hope and pain,
Something within his warring bosom roll'd. *Prior.*

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but small, in respect of that of the heart; but it is still *something*. *Arbuthnot.*

You'll say the whole world has *something* to do, *something* to talk of, *something* to wish for, and *something* to be employed about; but pray put all these *somethings* together, and what is the sum total but just nothing? *Pope.*

Here she beholds the chaos dark and deep,
Where nameless *somethings* in their causes sleep. *Pope.*

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2. More or less; not nothing.
Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*
Years following years steal *something* ev'ry day,
At last they steal us from ourselves away. *Pope.*
Still from his little he could *something* spare,
To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare. *Harte.*

3. A thing wanting a fixed denomination.
Something between a cottage and a cell;
Yet virtue here could sleep, and peace could dwell. *Harte.*

4. Part.
Something of it arises from our infant state. *Watts.*

5. Distance not great.
I will acquaint you with the perfect spy o' th' time; for 't must be done to-night, and *something* from the palace. *Shakspeare.*

SO'METHING. *adv.* In some degree.
The pain went away upon it; but he was *something* discouraged by a new pain falling some days after upon his elbow on the other side. *Temple.*

SO'METIME. *adv.* [*some* and *time.*]
1. Once; formerly.
What art thou that usurp'st this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form,
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did *sometime* march? *Shakspeare.*
Good *sometime* queen, prepare thee hence for France. *Shakspeare.*

2. At one time or other hereafter.

SO'METIMES. *adv.* [*some* and *times.*]
1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other.
It is good that we *sometimes* be contradicted, and that we always bear it well; for perfect peace cannot be had in this world. *Taylor.*

2. At one time: opposed to *sometimes*, or to *another time.*
The body passive is better wrought upon at *sometimes* than at others. *Bacon.*
Sometimes the one, and *sometimes* the other, may be glanced upon in these scripture descriptions. *Burnet.*
He writes not always of a piece, but *sometimes* mixes trivial things with those of greater moment: *sometimes* also, though not often, he runs riot, and knows not when he has said enough. *Dryden.*

SO'MEWHAT. *n. s.* [*some* and *what.*]
1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what.
Upon the sea *somewhat* methought did rise
Like blueish mists. *Dryden.*
He that shuts his eyes against a small light, on purpose to avoid the sight of *somewhat* that displeases him, would, for the same reason, shut them against the sun. *Atterbury.*

2. More or less.
Concerning every of these, *somewhat* Christ hath commanded, which must be kept till the world's end: on the contrary side, in every of them *somewhat* there may be added, as the church judges it expedient. *Hooker.*
These salts have *somewhat* of a nitrous taste, but mixt with a smatch of vitriolick. *Grew.*

3. Part, greater or less.
Somewhat of his good sense will suffer in this transfusion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost. *Dryden.*

SO'MEWHAT. *adv.* In some degree.
The flowre of armes, Lycymnius, that *somewhat* aged grew. *Chapman.*
Holding of the breath doth help *somewhat* to cease the hiccough. *Bacon.*
He is *somewhat* arrogant at his first entrance, and is too inquisitive through the whole; yet these imperfections hinder not our compassion. *Dryden.*

SO'MEWHERE. *adv.* [*some* and *where.*] In one place or other; not nowhere.
Hopeless and forlorn
They are return'd, and *somewhere* live obscurely. *Denham.*
Compressing two prisms hard together, that their sides, which by chance were a very little convex, might *somewhere* touch one another, I found the place in which they touched to become absolutely transparent, as if they had there been one continued piece of glass. *Newton.*
Does something still, and *somewhere* yet remain,
Reward or punishment? *Prior.*
Of the dead we must speak gently; and therefore, as Mr. Dryden says *somewhere*, peace be to its manes. *Pope.*

SO'MEWHILE. *n. s.* [*some* and *while.*] Once; for a time. Out of use.
Though under colour of the shepherds *somewhile*,
There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile,
That often devoured their own sheep,
And often the shepherd that did 'em keep. *Spenser.*

SOMNI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*somnifere*, French; *somnifer*, Latin.] Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive.
I wish for some *somniferous* potion, that might force me to sleep away the intermediate time, as it does with men in sorrow. *Walton.*

SOMNI'FICK. *adj.* [*somnus* and *facio*, Lat.] Causing sleep.

SO'MNOLENCY. *n. s.* [*somnolentia*, Latin.] Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.

SON. *n. s.* [*sunus*, Gothick; runa, Saxon; *sohn*, German; *son*, Swedish; *sone*, Dutch; *syn*, Sclavonian.]
1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother.
She had a *son* for her cradle, ere she had a husband for her bed. *Shakspeare.*
Cast out this bondwoman and her *son*. *Genesis.*
He compares the affection of the Divine Being to the indulgence of a wise father, who would have his *sons* exercised with labour and pain, that they may gather strength. *Addison.*

2. Descendant, however distant: as, the *sons* of Adam.
I am the *son* of the wise, the *son* of ancient kings. *Isaiah.*

3. Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confessor to his penitent.
Be plain, good *son*, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confession finds but riddling shrift. *Shakspeare.*

4. Native of a country.
Britain then
Sees arts her savage *sons* controul. *Pope.*

5. The second person of the Trinity.
If thou be the *son* of God, come down. *Matt.*

6. Product of any thing.
Our imperfections prompt our corruption, and loudly tell us we are *sons* of earth. *Brown.*
Earth's tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine,
Their parents' undecaying strength declare. *Blackmore.*

7. In scripture, *sons* of pride, and *sons* of light, denoting some quality. It is a hebraism.

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This new fav'rite
Of heav'n, this man of clay, *son* of despite.
Milton.

SON-IN-LAW. *n. s.* One married to one's daughter.

If virtue no benighted beauty lack,
Your *son-in-law* is far more fair than black.
Shakspeare.

A foreign *son-in-law* shall come from far,
Whose race shall bear aloft the Latian name.
Dryden.

SO'NSHIP. *n. s.* [from *son*.] Filiation; the character of a son.

The apostle to the Hebrews makes afflictions not only incident but necessary to christianity, the badge and cognizance of *sonship*.
Decay of Piety.

SONA'TA. n. s. [Italian.] A tune.

He whistled a Scotch tune, and an Italian *sonata*.
Addison.

Could Pedro, think you, make no trial
Of a *sonata* on his viol,
Unless he had the total gut
Whence every string at first was cut? *Prior.*

SONG. *n. s.* [from ɔeɼunʒen, Saxon.]

1. Any thing modulated in the utterance.

Noise other than the sound of dance and *song*.
Milton.

He first thinks fit no sonnetter advance
His censure farther than the *song* or dance.
Dryden.

2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad.

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy virgin knight;
For the which, with *songs* of woe,
Round about his tomb they go! *Shakspeare.*

In her days ev'ry man shall sing
The merry *songs* of peace to all his neighbours.
Shakspeare.

3. A poem; lay; strain.

The bard that first adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient *song*. *Dryd.*

There we a while will rest;
Our next ensuing *song* to wond'rous things addrest. *Drayton.*

4. Poetry; poesy.

This subject for heroick *song* pleased me.
Milton.

Names memorable long,
If there be force in virtue or in *song*. *Pope.*

5. Notes of birds.

The lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted in her *song* the morning grey. *Dryden.*

6. *Old* SONG. A trifle.

I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old song*.
More.

A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honour, was forced by a cobler to resign all for an *old song*.
Addison.

SO'NGISH. *adj.* [from *song*.] Containing songs; consisting of songs. A low word.

The *songish* part must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, its intention being to please the hearing.
Dryden.

SO'NGSTER. *n. s.* [from *song*.] A singer. Used of human singers, it is a word of slight contempt.

The pretty *songsters* of the spring, with their various notes, did seem to welcome him as he passed.
Howel.

Some *songsters* can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks read in any book but their own.
L'Estrange.

Either *songster* holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes.
Dryden.

SO'NGSTRESS. *n. s.* [from *song*.] A female singer.

Through the soft silence of the listening night
The sober-suited *songstress* trills her lay.
Thomson.

SO'NNET. *n. s.* [*sonnet*, French; *sonnetto*, Italian.]

1. A short poem consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule. It is not very suitable to the English language; and has not been used by any man of eminence since *Milton*, of whose sonnets this is a specimen.

A book was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon,
And woven close, both matter, form, and stile;
The subject new: it walk'd the town a-while,
Numb'ring good intellects, now seldom por'd on:
Cries the stall-reader, Bless us, what a word on
A title-page is this! and some in file
Stand spelling false, while one might walk to Mile-
End-green. Why is it harder, sirs, than Gordon,
Colkitto, or Macdonnel, or Galasp?
Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek,
That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp:
Thy age, like ours, soul of sir John Cheek,
Hated not learning worse than toad or asp,
When thou taught'st Cambridge and king Edward Greek.
Milton.

2. A small poem.

Let us into the city presently,
To sort some gentlemen well skill'd in musick;
I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn. *Shaksp.*

SONNETTE'ER. *n. s.* [*sonnetier*, Fr. from *sonnet*.] A small poet, in contempt.

Assist me, some extemporal god of rhime; for I am sure I shall turn *sonnetteer*. *Shakspeare.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: your makers of parterres and flower-gardens are epigrammatists and *sonnetteers* in this art.
Spectator.

What woful stuff this madrigal would be,
In some starv'd hackney *sonnetteer* or me!
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style refines!
Pope.

SONI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*sonus* and *fero*, Lat.] Giving or bringing sound.

This will appear, let the subject matter of sounds be what it will; either the atmosphere, or the etherial part thereof, or *soniferous* particles of bodies.
Derham.

SONORI'FICK. *adj.* [*sonorus* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing sound.

If he should ask me why a clock strikes, and points to the hour; and I should say, it is by an indicating form and *sonorifick* quality, this would be unsatisfactory.
Watts.

SONO'ROUS. *adj.* [*sonore*, Fr. *sonorus*, Latin.]

1. Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill sound. Bodies are distinguished as *sonorous* or *unsonorous*.

All the while
Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds;
At which the universal host up sent
A shout that tore hell's concave.
Milton.

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2. High sounding; magnificent of sound.
The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. *Addison.*
The vowels are *sonorous.* *Dryden.*

SONO'ROUSLY. *adv.* [from *sonorous.*] With high sound; with magnificence of sound.

SONO'ROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sonorous.*]
1. The quality of giving sound.
Enquiring of a maker of viols and lutes of what age he thought lutes ought to be, to attain their full and best seasoning for *sonorousness*, he replied, That in some twenty years would be requisite, and in others forty. *Boyle.*
2. Magnificence of sound.

SOON. *adv.* [*suns*, Gothick; ſona, Sax. *saen*, Dutch.]
1. Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned or supposed.
Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Yet to their general's voice they *soon* obey'd. *Milton.*
You must obey me, *soon* or late;
Why should you vainly struggle with your fate? *Dryden.*
2. Early; before any time supposed: opposed to *late.*
O boy! thy father gave thee life too *soon*,
And hath bereft thee of thy life too late. *Shak.*
Do this, that I may be restored to you the *sooner.* *Hebrews.*
How is it that you are come so *soon* to-day? *Exodus.*
The earlier stayeth for the later, and not the later cometh *sooner.* *Bacon.*
3. Readily; willingly.
I would as *soon* see a river winding through woods and meadows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles. *Addison.*
4. It has in *Sidney* the signification of an adjective, whether licentiously or according to the custom of his time.
He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a *soon* and prosperous issue. *Sidney.*
5. SOON *as.* Immediately; at the very time.
As *soon as* he came nigh unto the camp, he saw the calf and the dance. *Exodus.*
Nor was his virtue poison'd, *soon as* born,
With the too early thoughts of being king. *Dryden.*
Feasts, and business, and pleasures, and enjoyments, seem great things to us, whilst we think of nothing else; but as *soon as* we add death to them, they all sink into an equal littleness. *Law.*

SO'ONLY. *adv.* [from *soon.*] Quickly; speedily. This word I remember in no other place; but if *soon* be, as it seems once to have been, an adjective, *soonly* is proper.
A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and, *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work. *More.*

SO'APBERRY. *n. s.* [*sapindus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SOOT. *n. s.* [rot, Saxon; *soot*, Islandick; *saet*, Dutch.] Condensed or embodied smoke.
Soot, though thin spread in a field, is a very good compost. *Bacon.*
If the fire be not kept within the tunnel of the chimney, and some appointed to sweep down the *soot*, the house will be in danger of burning. *Howel.*
Oft they assay'd,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefullest disrelish, writh'd their jaws,
With *soot* and cinders fill'd. *Milton.*
Our household gods, that droop upon our hearths,
Each from his venerable face shall brush
The Macedonian *soot*, and shine again. *Dryden.*

SO'OTED. *adj.* [from *soot.*] Smeared, manured, or covered with soot.
The land was *sooted* before. *Mortimer.*

SO'OTERKIN. *n. s.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves.
When Jove was, from his teeming head,
Of wit's fair goddess brought to bed,
There follow'd at his lying-in,
For after-birth, a *sooterkin.* *Swift.*

SOOTH. *n. s.* [ſoð, Sax.] Truth; reality. Obsolete.
Sir, understand you this of me in *sooth*,
The youngest daughter, whom you hearken for,
Her father keeps from all access of suitors,
Until the elder sister first be wed. *Shakspeare.*
He looks like *sooth*: he says he loves my daughter;
I think so too; for never gaz'd the moon
Upon the water, as he 'll stand and read
My daughter's eyes. *Shakspeare.*
If I have any skill in soothsaying, as in *sooth* I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change caps. *Camden.*
The very *sooth* of it is, that an ill habit has the force of an ill fate. *L'Estrange.*
I did not mean to chide you;
For, *sooth* to say, I hold it noble in you
To cherish the distress'd. *Rowe.*

SOOTH. *adj.* [ſoð, Sax.] Pleasing; delightful.
Some other means I have,
Which once of Melibæus old I learn'd,
The *soothest* shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains. *Milton.*

SOOTH. *n. s.* Sweetness; kindness. This seems to be the meaning here.
That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of dread banishment
On yond proud man, should take it off again
With words of *sooth!* *Shakspeare.*

To SOOTH. *v. a.* [ʒeſoðian, Saxon.]
1. To flatter; to please with blandishments.
In *soothing* them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition. *Shakspeare.*
Can I *sooth* tyranny?
Seem pleas'd to see my royal master murder'd,
His crown usurp'd, a distaff in the throne? *Dryd.*
By his fair daughter is the chief confin'd,
Who *sooths* to dear delight his anxious mind;
Successless all her soft caresses prove,
To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*
Thinks he that Memnon, soldier as he is,
Thoughtless and dull, will listen to his *soothing?* *Rowe.*
I've tried the force of every reason on him,
Sooth'd and caress'd, been angry, *sooth'd* again;
Laid safety, life, and interest, in his sight;
But all are vain, he scorns them all for Cato. *Addison.*
2. To calm; to soften; to mollify.
The beldame
Sooths her with blandishments, and frights with threats. *Dryden.*

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s. To gratify; to please.

This calm'd his cares; *sooth'd* with his future fame,
And pleas'd to hear his propagated name. *Dryd.*

SO'OTHER. *n. s.* [from *sooth.*] A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments.

I cannot flatter: I defy
The tongues of *soothers.* *Shakspeare.*

To SOO'THSAY. *v. n.* [*sooth* and *say.*] To predict; to foretell.

A damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination, met us, which brought her masters much gain by *soothsaying.* *Acts.*

SOO'THSAYER. *n. s.* [from *soothsay.*] A foreteller; a predicter; a prognosticator.

Scarce was Musidorus made partaker of this oft blinding light, when there were found numbers of *soothsayers*, who affirmed strange and incredible things should be performed by that child. *Sidney.*

A *soothsayer* bids you beware the ides of March. *Shakspeare.*

He was animated to expect the papacy by the prediction of a *soothsayer*, that one should succeed pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian, an aged man of mean birth, and of great learning and wisdom. *Bacon.*

SOO'TINESS. *n. s.* [from *sooty.*] The quality of being sooty; fuliginousness.

SOO'TY. *adj.* [from *soot.*]

1. Breeding soot.

By fire of *sooty* coal th' alchymist turns
Metals to gold. *Milton.*

2. Consisting of soot; fuliginous.

There may be some chymical way so to defecate this oil, that it shall not spend into a *sooty* matter. *Wilkins.*

3. Black; dark; dusky.

All the grisly legions that troop
Under the *sooty* flag of Acheron;
Harpies and hydras, and all monstrous forms. *Milton.*

Swift on his *sooty* pinions flits the gnome,
And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dome. *Pope.*

To SOO'TY. *v. n.* [from *soot.*] To make black with soot.

Then (for his own weeds) shirt and coat all rent,
Tann'd and all *sootied* with noisome smoke,
She put him on; and over all a cloke. *Chapman.*

SOP. *n. s.* [ꝑop, Saxon; *sopa*, Spanish; *soppe*, Dutch.]

1. Any thing steeped in liquor, commonly to be eaten.

The bounded waters
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a *sop* of all this solid globe. *Shakſp.*

Draw, you rogue! for though it be night, yet the moon shines: I 'll make a *sop* o' th' moonshine of you. *Shakspeare.*

Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine of itself. *Bacon.*

2. Any thing given to pacify, from the *sop* given to Cerberus.

The prudent Sibyl had before prepar'd
A *sop*, in honey steep'd, to charm the guard;
Which, mix'd with powerful drugs, she cast before
His greedy grinning jaws, just op'd to roar. *Dryden.*

Ill nature is not cured with a *sop*; quarrelsome men, as well as quarrelsome curs, are worse for fair usage. *L'Estrange.*

To Cerberus they give a *sop*,
His tripple barking mouth to stop. *Swift.*

To SOP. *v. a.* To steep in liquor.

SOPE. *n. s.* [See SOAP.]

SOPH. *n. s.* [from *sophista*, Lat.] A young man who has been two years at the university.

Three Cambridge *sophs* and three pert templars came,
The same their talents, and their tastes the same;
Each prompt to query, answer, and debate,
And smit with love of poesy and prate. *Pope.*

SO'PHI. *n. s.* [Persian.] The emperour of Persia.

By this scimitar
That slew the *sophi* and a Persian prince. *Shaks.*
A fig for the sultan and *sophi*. *Congreve.*

SO'PHISM. *n. s.* [*sophisma*, Lat.] A fallacious argument; an unsound subtilty; a fallacy.

When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *sophism* or fallacy. *Watts.*

I, who as yet was never known to show
False pity to premeditated woe,
Will graciously explain great nature's laws,
And hear thy *sophisms* in so plain a cause. *Harte.*

SO'PHIST. *n. s.* [*sophista*, Lat.] A professor of philosophy.

The court of Crœsus is said to have been much resorted to by the *sophists* of Greece, in the happy beginning of his reign. *Temple.*

SO'PHISTER. *n. s.* [*sophiste*, Fr. *sophista*, Latin.]

1. A disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician.

A subtle traitor needs no *sophister*. *Shakſp.*

If a heathen philosopher brings arguments from reason, which none of our atheistical *sophisters* can confute, for the immortality of the soul, I hope they will so weigh the consequences, as neither to talk nor live as if there was no such thing. *Denham.*

Not all the subtle objections of *sophisters* and rabbies, against the gospel, so much prejudiced the reception of it, as the reproach of those crimes with which they aspersed the assemblies of christians. *Rogers.*

2. A professor of philosophy; a sophist. This sense is antiquated.

Alcidimus the *sophister* hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and extemporal far excelleth premeditated speech. *Hooker.*

SOPHI'STICAL. *adj.* [*sophistique*, Fr. from *sophist.*] Fallaciously subtle, logically deceitful.

Neither know I whether I should prefer for madness, and *sophistical* cozenage, that the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once of this sublunary world. *Hall.*

When the state of the controversy is well understood, the difficulty will not be great in giving answers to all his *sophistical* cavils. *Stillingfleet.*

That may seem a demonstration for the present, which to posterity will appear a mere *sophistical* knot. *More.*

SOPHI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *sophistical.*] With fallacious subtilty.

Bolingbroke argues most *sophistically*. *Swift.*

To SOPHI'STICATE. *v. a.* [*sophistiquer*, Fr. from *sophist.*] To adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding; they make it apt to believe upon every slender warrant, and

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to imagine infallible truth where scarce any probable shew appeareth. *Hooker.*

Here 's three of us are *sophisticated*. *Shaksp.*

Divers experiments succeeded not, because they were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with *sophisticated* ones. *Boyle.*

The only persons amongst the heathens who *sophisticated* nature and philosophy, were the stoicks; who affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching even to the elicite acts of man's will. *South.*

Yet the rich cullies may their boasting spare;
They purchase but *sophisticated* ware:
'T is prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryd.*

The eye hath its coats and humours transparent and colourless, lest it should tinge and *sophisticate* the light that it lets in by a natural jaundice. *Bentley.*

SOPHI'STICATE. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine.

Wine sparkles brighter far than she;
'T is pure and right, without deceit,
And that no woman e'er will be:
No, they are all *sophisticate*. *Cowley.*

Since then a great part of our scientifical treasure is most likely to be adulterate, though all bears the image and superscription of truth; the only way to know what is *sophisticate*, and what is not so, is to bring all to the examen of the touchstone. *Glanville.*

So truth, when only one supplied the state,
Grew scarce and dear, and yet *sophisticate*. *Dryden.*

SOPHISTICA'TION. *n. s.* [*sophistication*, Fr. from *sophisticate*.] Adulteration; not genuineness.

Sophistication is the act of counterfeiting or adulterating any thing with what is not so good, for the sake of unlawful gain. *Quincy.*

The drugs and simples sold in shops generally are adulterated by the fraudulent avarice of the sellers, especially if the preciousness may make their *sophistication* very beneficial. *Boyle.*

Besides easy submission to *sophistications* of sense, we have inability to prevent the miscarriages of our junior reasons. *Glanville.*

SOPHISTICA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *sophisticate*.] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.

SO'PHISTRY. *n. s.* [from *sophist*.]

1. Fallacious ratiocination.

His *sophistry* prevailed; his father believed. *Sidney.*

These men have obscured and confounded the natures of things, by their false principles and wretched *sophistry*; though an act be never so sinful, they will strip it of its guilt. *South.*

2. Logical exercise.

The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, themes and declamations. *Felton.*

To SO'PORATE. *v. n.* [*soporo*, Lat.] To lay asleep. *Dict.*

SOPORI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*sopor* and *fero*.] Productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive; somniferous; anodyne; sleepy.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments are opiate and *soporiferous*; for anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procures dead sleeps. *Bacon.*

While the whole operation was performing, I lay in a profound sleep, by the force of that *soporiferous* medicine infused into my liquor. *Swift.*

SOPORI'FEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *soporiferous*.] The quality of causing sleep.

SOPORI'FICK. *adj.* [*sopor* and *facio*.] Causing sleep; opiate; narcotick.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporifick* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities. *Locke.*

SO'PPER. *n. s.* [from *sop*.] One that steeps any thing in liquor.

SORB. *n. s.* [*sorbum*, Lat.] The berry of the sorb or service-tree.

SO'RBILE. *adj.* [from *sorbeo*, Lat.] That may be drunk or sipped.

SORBI'TION. *n. s.* [*sorbitio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or sipping.

SO'RCERER. *n. s.* [*sorcier*, Fr. *sortiarius*, low Lat.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

They say this town is full of cozenage;
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Drug-working *sorcerers* that change the mind,
Soul-killing witches that deform the body,
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shaksp.*

The weakness of the power of witches upon kings and magistrates may be ascribed to the weakness of imagination; for it is hard for a witch or a *sorcerer* to put on a belief that they can hurt such. *Bacon.*

He saw a sable *sorcerer* arise,
All sudden gorgons hiss, and dragons glare,
And ten horn'd fiends. *Pope.*

The Egyptian *sorcerers* contended with Moses; but the wonders which Moses wrought did so far transcend the power of magicians, as made them confess it was the finger of God. *Watts.*

SO'RCERESS. *n. s.* [female of *sorcerer*.] A female magician; an enchantress.

Bring forth that *sorceress* condemn'd to burn. *Shakspeare.*

Divers witches and *sorceresses* have fed upon man's flesh, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours. *Bacon.*

The snaky *sorceress* that sat
Just by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key,
Ris'n, and with hideous outcry rush'd between. *Milton.*

How cunningly the *sorceress* displays
Her own transgressions, to upbraid me mine! *Milton.*

SO'RCEROUS. *adj.* Containing enchantments. Not used.

Th' art ent'ring Circe's house,
Where by her med'cines, black and *sorcerous*,
Thy souldiers all are shut in well-arm'd stics,
And turn'd to swine. *Chapman.*

SO'RCERY. *n. s.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.

This witch Sycorax,
For mischiefs manifold, and *sorceries* terrible,
Was banish'd. *Shakspeare.*

Adders wisdom I have learn'd,
To fence my ears against thy *sorceries*. *Milton.*

Actæon has long tracts of rich soil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of *sorcery*. *Tatler.*

SORD. *n. s.* [corrupted from *sward*.] Turf; grassy ground.

This is the prettiest low-born lass that ever ran on the green *sord*. *Shakspeare.*

An altar of grassy *sord*. *Milton.*

SO'RDES. n. s. [Lat.] Foulness; dregs.

The sea washes off the soil and *sordes* wherein mineral mosses were involved and concealed, and thereby renders them more conspicuous. *Woodward.*

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SO'RDET. } *n. s.* [*sourdine*, Fr. *sordina*,
SO'RDINE. } Italian.] A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet, to make it sound lower or shriller. *Bailey.*

SO'RDID. *adj.* [*sordidus*, Latin.]

1. Foul; gross; filthy; dirty.

There Charon stands,
A *sordid* god; down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, unclean. *Dryden.*

2. [*sordide*, Fr.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; base.

Thou canst not those exceptions make,
Which vulgar *sordid* mortals take. *Cowley.*

It is strange, since the priest's office heretofore was always splendid, that it is now looked upon as a piece of religion, to make it low and *sordid.* *South.*

3. [*sordide*, Fr.] Covetous; niggardly.

He may be old,
And yet not *sordid*, who refuses gold. *Denham.*

If one should cease to be generous and charitable, because another is *sordid* and ungrateful, it would be much in the power of vice to extinguish christian virtues. *L'Estrange.*

SO'RDIDLY. *adv.* [from *sordid.*] Meanly; poorly; covetously.

SO'RDIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *sordid.*]

1. Meanness; baseness.

I omit the madnesses of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *sordidness* of those of Tiberius. *Cowley.*

2. Nastiness; not neatness.

Providence deters people from sluttishness and *sordidness*, and provokes them to cleanliness. *Ray.*

SORE. *n. s.* [ꝼaꞃ, Sax. *saur*, Danish.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. It is not used of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long continued or from internal cause: to be a *sore*, there must be an excoriation; a tumour or bruise is not called a *sore* before some disruption happen.

Let us hence provide
A salve for any *sore* that may betide. *Shaksp.*

Receipts abound; but searching all thy store,
The best is still at hand, to launce the *sore*,
And cut the head; for, till the core be found,
The secret vice is fed and gathers ground. *Dryd.*

By these all fest'ring *sores* her councils heal,
Which time or has disclos'd or shall reveal. *Dryden.*

Lice and flies, which have a most wonderful instinct to find out convenient places for the hatching and nourishment of their young, lay their eggs upon *sores.* *Bentley.*

SORE. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Tender to the touch. It has sometimes *of* before the causal noun.

We can ne'er be sure,
Whether we pain or not endure;
And just so far are *sore* and griev'd,
As by the fancy is believ'd. *Hudibras.*

While *sore of* battle, while our wounds are green,
Why should we tempt the doubtful dye again? *Dryden.*

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had *sore* eyes: If you have more pleasure in the taste of wine than in the use of your sight, wine is good; but if the pleasure of seeing be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

2. Tender in the mind; easily vexed.

Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds *sore* and uneasy; but he that can moderate these affections will find ease in his mind. *Tillotson.*

Laugh at your friends; and if your friends are *sore*,
So much the better, you may laugh the more. *Pope.*

3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. See SORE, adverb.

Threescore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I 've seen
Hours dreadful and things strange; but this *sore* night
Hath trifled former knowings. *Shakspeare.*

I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be *sore* between that and my blood. *Shakspeare.*

My loins are filled with a *sore* disease; and there is no whole part in my body. *Com. Prayer.*

Sore hath been their fight,
As likeliest was, when two such foes met arm'd. *Milton.*

Gentle lady, may thy grave
Peace and quiet ever have;
After this day's travel *sore*,
Sweet rest seize thee evermore. *Milton.*

They are determined to live up to the holy rule, though *sore* evils and great temporal inconveniencies should attend the discharge of their duty. *Atterbury.*

4. Criminal. Out of use.

To lapse in fulness
Is *sorer* than to lye for need; and falsehood
Is worse in kings than beggars. *Shakspeare.*

SORE. *n. s.* [from *saur*, French.]

The buck is called the first year a fawn; the second, a pricket; the third, a sorel; and the fourth year, a *sore.* *Shakspeare.*

SORE. *adv.* [This the etymologists derive from *seer*, Dutch: but *seer* means only an intenseness of any thing; *sore* almost always includes pain.] With painful or dangerous vehemence; in a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity. It is now little used.

Thine arrows stick fast in me, and thy hand presseth me *sore.* *Common Prayer.*

The knight, then lightly leaping to the prey,
With mortal steel him smote again so *sore*,
That headless his unwieldy body lay. *F. Queen.*

He this and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and shift, being laid to *sore.* *Daniel.*

Though iron hew and mangle *sore*,
Would wounds and bruises honour more. *Hudibras.*

Distrust shook *sore* their minds. *Milton.*

So that, if Palamon were wounded *sore*,
Arcite was hurt as much. *Dryden.*

Sore sigh'd the knight, who this long sermon heard:
At length, considering all, his heart he chear'd. *Dryden.*

How, Didius, shall a Roman, *sore* repuls'd,
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?
How bid you welcome to these shatter'd legions? *A. Philips.*

SO'REHON. } *n. s.* [Irish and Scottish.] A
SORN. } kind of arbitrary exaction or servile tenure, formerly in Scotland, as likewise in Ireland. Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands *giliwitfitts*, and lived on free quarters; so that ever since, when a

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person obtrudes himself upon another, stays at his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, or be a *sorner*. *Macbean.*

They exact upon them all kind of services; yea, and the very wild exactions, coignie, livery, and *sorebon*; by which they poll and utterly undo the poor tenants and freeholders under them. *Spenser.*

SO'REL. *n. s.* [diminutive of *sore*.] The buck is called the first year a fawn; the second, a pricket; the third, a *sorel*. *Shaksp.*

SO'RELY. *adv.* [from *sore*.]

1. With a great degree of pain or distress.

Here 's the smell of the blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!—What a sigh is there! the heart is *sorely* overcharged. *Shakspeare.*

Of the warrior train,
Though most were *sorely* wounded, none were slain. *Dryden.*

2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

I have done ill,
Of which I do accuse myself so *sorely*,
That I will enjoy no more. *Shakspeare.*

SO'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *sore*.] Tenderness of a hurt.

He that, whilst the *soreness* of his late pangs of conscience remains, finds himself a little indisposed for sin, presently concludes repentance hath had its perfect work. *Decay of Piety.*

My foot began to swell, and the pain asswaged, though it left such a *soreness*, that I could hardly suffer the clothes of my bed. *Temple.*

SORI'TES. *n. s.* [σωρίτης.] Properly a heap. An argument where one proposition is accumulated on another.

Chrysippus the Stoick invented a kind of argument, consisting of more than three propositions, which is called *sorites*, or a heap. *Dryden.*

Sorites is when several middle terms are chosen to connect one another successively in several propositions, till the last proposition connects its predicate with the first subject. Thus, All men of revenge have their souls often uneasy; uneasy souls are a plague to themselves; now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme. *Watts.*

SORO'RICIDE, *n. s.* [*soror* and *cædo*.] The murder of a sister.

SO'RRAGE. *n. s.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *Dict.*

SO'RRANCE. *n. s.* [In farriery.] Any disease or sore in horses. *Dict.*

SO'RREL. *n. s.* [ruꝑe, Sax. *sorel*, Fr. *oxalis*, Lat.] This plant agrees with the dock in all its characters, and only differs in having an acid taste. *Miller.*

Of all roots of herbs the root of *sorrel* goeth the farthest into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb, that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn by the sun. *Bacon.*

Acid austere vegetables contract and strengthen the fibres, as all kinds of *sorrel*, the virtues of which lie in acid astringent salt, a sovereign antidote against the putrescent bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

SO'RRILY. *adv.* [from *sorry*.] Meanly; poorly; despicably; wretchedly; pitiably.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help, though I sing *sorrily*. *Sidney.*

SO'RRINESS. *n. s.* [from *sorry*.] Meanness; wretchedness; pitifulness; despicableness.

SO'RROW. *n. s.* [*sorg*, Danish.] Grief; pain for something past; sadness; mourning. Sorrow is not commonly understood as the effect of present evil, but of lost good.

Sorrow is uneasiness in the mind, upon the thought of a good lost, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the sense of a present evil. *Locke.*

Sorrow on thee, and all the pack of you;
That triumph thus upon my misery! *Shaksp.*
A world of woe and *sorrow*. *Milton.*
Some other hour I will to tears allow;
But, having you, can show no *sorrow* now. *Dry.*

To SO'RROW. *v. n.* [*saurgan*, Gothick; ꝑorgian, Saxon.] To grieve; to be sad; to be dejected.

The miserable change, now at my end,
Lament nor *sorrow* at. *Shakspeare.*
Wherever sorrow is, relief would be;
If you do *sorrow* at my grief in love,
By giving love, your sorrow and my grief
Were both extermin'd. *Shakspeare.*
Now I rejoice, not that ye were made sorry, but that ye *sorrowed* to repentance. 2 *Cor.*
I neither fear to die nor desire to live; and having mastered all grief in myself, I desire no man to *sorrow* for me. *Hayward.*
Send them forth, though *sorrowing*, yet in peace. *Milton.*
Sad the prince explores
The neighb'ring main, and *sorrowing* treads the shores. *Pope.*

SO'RROWED. *adj.* [from *sorrow*.] Accompanied with sorrow. Out of use.

Now the publick body, which doth seldom
Play the recanter, feeling in itself
A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal
Of its own fall, restraining aid to Timon;
And sends forth us to make their *sorrowed* tender. *Shakspeare.*

SO'RROWFUL. *adj.* [*sorrow* and *full*.]

1. Sad for something past; mournful; grieving.

Blessed are they which have been *sorrowful* for all thy scourges; for they shall rejoice for thee, when they have seen all thy glory. *Tob.*

2. Deeply serious. Not in use.

Hannah said, No, my lord, I am a woman of a *sorrowful* spirit: I have poured out my soul before the Lord. 1 *Samuel.*

3. Expressing grief; accompanied with grief.

The things that my soul refused to touch, are as my *sorrowful* meat. *Job.*

SO'RRY. *adj.* [ꝑarig, Saxon.]

1. Grieved for something past. It is generally used of slight or casual miscarriages or vexations, but sometimes of greater things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief.

O, forget
What we are *sorry* for ourselves in thee. *Timon of Athens.*

The king was *sorry*: nevertheless, for the oath's sake, he commanded the Baptist's head to be given her. *Matthew.*

I 'm *sorry* for thee, friend; 't is the duke's pleasure. *Shakspeare.*

We are *sorry* for the satire interspersed in some of these pieces, upon a few people, from whom the highest provocations have been received. *Swift.*

2. [from *saur*, filth, Islandick.] Vile; worthless; vexatious.

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How now, why do you keep alone?
Of *sorriest* fancies your companions making,
Using those thoughts which should indeed have died
With them they think on. *Shakspeare.*

If the union of the parts consist only in rest, it would seem that a bag of dust would be of as firm a consistence as that of marble; and Bajazet's cage had been but a *sorry* prison. *Glanv.*

Coarse complexions,
And cheeks of *sorry* grain, will serve to ply
The sampler, and to teize the housewife's wool. *Milton.*

How vain were all the ensigns of his power, that could not support him against one slighting look of a *sorry* slave! *L'Estrange.*

If this innocent had any relation to his Thebais, the poet might have found some *sorry* excuse for detaining the reader. *Dryden.*

If such a slight and *sorry* business as that could produce one organical body, one might reasonably expect, that now and then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal. *Bentley.*

SORT. *n. s.* [*sorte*, French.]

1. A kind; a species.

Disfigur'd more than spirit of happy *sort*. *Milt.*

A substantial and unaffected piety not only gives a man a credit among the sober and virtuous, but even among the vicious *sort* of men. *Tillotson.*

These three *sorts* of poems should differ in their numbers, designs, and every thought. *Walsh.*

Endeavouring to make the signification of specifick names clear, they make their specifick ideas of the *sorts* of substances of a few of those simple ideas found in them. *Locke.*

2. A manner; a form of being or acting.

Flowers, in such *sort* worn, can neither be smelt nor seen well by those that wear them. *Hooker.*

That I may laugh at her in equal *sort*
As she doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her sport. *Spenser.*

To Adam in what *sort* shall I appear? *Milt.*

3. A degree of any quality.

I have written the more boldly unto you, in some *sort*, as putting you in mind. *Romans.*

I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some *sort* I have copied his stile. *Dryden.*

4. A class or order of persons.

The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all; the other, such as none but the wiser and more judicious *sort* can perform. *Hooker.*

I have bought
Golden opinions from all *sorts* of people. *Shaks.*

The first *sort* by their own suggestion fell. *Milton.*

Hospitality to the better *sort*, and charity to the poor; two virtues that are never exercised so well as when they accompany each other. *Atterbury.*

5. A company; a knot of people.

Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot see;
And yet salt water blinds them not so much,
But they can see a *sort* of traitors here. *Shaksp.*

A *sort* of lusty shepherds strive. *Waller.*

6. Rank; condition above the vulgar.

Is signior Montanto returned from the wars?
—I know none of that name, lady; there was none such in the army of any *sort*. *Shakspeare.*

7. [*sort*, French; *sortes*, Latin.] A lot. Out of use.

Make a lott'ry,
And by decree let blockish Ajax
Draw the *sort* to fight with Hector. *Shakspeare.*

8. A pair; a set; a suit.

To SORT. *v. a.* [*sortiri*, Latin; *assortire*, Italian.]

1. To separate into distinct and proper classes.

I come to thee for charitable licence,
To *sort* our nobles from our common men. *Shakspeare.*

A piece of cloth made of white and black threads, though the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey, yet each remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled asunder, and *sorted* each colour by itself. *Boyle.*

Shell-fish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and *sorted* with the insects. *Bacon.*

With this desire, she hath a native might
To find out ev'ry truth, if she had time;
Th' innumerable effects to *sort* aright,
And by degrees from cause to cause to climb. *Davies.*

The number of simple ideas, that make the nominal essence of the lowest species, or first *sorting* of individuals, depends on the mind of man. *Locke.*

The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *sorted* from one another; and that either by refraction, or by reflexion. *Newton.*

But grant that actions best discover man,
Take the most strong, and *sort* them as you can:
The few that glare, each character must mark:
You balance not the many in the dark. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to order from a state of confusion.

These they *sorted* into their several times and places; some to begin the service of God with, and some to end; some to be interlaced between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a heavy husband;
And never be Bassanio so from me;
But God *sort* all! *Shakspeare.*

3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution.

For, when she *sorts* things present with things past,
And thereby things to come doth oft foresee;
When she doth doubt at first, and chuse at last,
These acts her own, without her body, be. *Davies.*

The swain perceiving, by her words ill *sorted*,
That she was wholly from herself transported. *Brown.*

4. To cull; to choose; to select.

Send his mother to his father's house,
That he may *sort* her out a worthy spouse. *Chapman.*

To SORT. *v. n.*

1. To be joined with others of the same species.

Nor do metals only *sort* and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals; but both in common together. *Woodward.*

2. To consort; to join.

The illiberality of parents towards their children, makes them base, and *sort* with any company. *Bacon.*

3. To suit; to fit.

A man cannot speak to a son but as a father; whereas a friend may speak as the case requires, and not as it *sorteth* with the person. *Bacon.*

They are happy whose natures *sort* with their vocations. *Bacon.*

Among unequals, what society
Can *sort*, what harmony, or true delight?
Which must be mutual, in proportion due
Giv'n and receiv'd. *Milton.*

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The Creator calling forth by name
His mighty angels, gave them several charge,
As *sorted* best with present things. *Milton.*
For diff'rent stiles with diff'rent subjects *sort*,
As several garbs with country, town, and court.
Pope.

4. [*sortir*, to issue, French.] To terminate; to issue.
It *sorted* not to any fight, but to a retreat.
Bacon.
Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raise some persons to be companions; which many times *sorteth* to inconvenience. *Bacon.*

5. To have success; to terminate in the effect desired.
The slips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but they have not *sorted* to the same purpose as in their native country. *Abbot.*
It was tried in a blown bladder, whereinto flesh and a flower were put, and it *sorted* not; for dry bladders will not blow, and new bladders further putrefaction. *Bacon.*

6. To fall out. [from *sort*, a lot, French.]
And so far am I glad it did so *sort*,
As this their jangling I esteem a sport. *Shaksp.*

SO'RTAL *adj.* A word formed by *Locke*, but not yet received.
As things are ranked under names, into sorts or species, only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, the essence of each sort comes to be nothing but that idea which the *sortal*, if I may so call it from *sort*, as I do general from *genus*, name stands for. *Locke.*

SO'RTANCE. *n. s.* [from *sort*.] Suitableness; agreement.
Here doth he wish his person, with such power
As might hold *sortance* with his quality,
The which he could not levy. *Shakspeare.*

SO'RTILEGE. *n. s.* [*sortilege*, French; *sortilegium*, Latin.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

SO'RTMENT. *n. s.* [from *sort*.]
1. The act of sorting; distribution.
2. A parcel sorted or distributed.

To Soss. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To sit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair.
The winter sky began to frown;
Poor Stella must pack off to town;
From wholesome exercise and air
To *sossing* in an easy chair. *Swift.*

SOT. *n. s.* [ꝛoꝺ, Saxon; *sot*, French; *sot*, Dutch.]
1. A blockhead; a dull, ignorant, stupid, fellow; a dolt.
Of the loyal service of his son
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me *sot*,
And told me I had turn'd the wrong side out.
Shakspeare.
Either our braggs
Were crackt of kitchen trulls, or his description
Prov'd us unspeaking *sots*. *Shakspeare.*
Soul-blinded *sots*, that creep
In dirt, and never saw the wonders of the deep.
Drayton.
Tell him that no history or antiquity can match his conduct; and presently the *sot*, because he knows neither history nor antiquity, shall begin to measure himself by himself, which is the only sure way for him not to fall short.
South.
2. A wretch stupified by drinking.
Every sign
That calls the staring *sots* to nasty wine. *Rosscm.*
A surly ill-bred lord,
That chides and snaps her up at every word;
A brutal *sot*, who, while she holds his head,
With drunken filth bedaubs the nuptial bed.
Granville.

To SOT. *v. a.* To stupify; to besot; to infatuate.
I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted*,
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey, by love;
A driveling hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden.*
The potion
Turns his brain, and stupifies his mind;
The *sotted* moon-calf gapes. *Dryden.*

To SOT. *v. n.* To tipple to stupidity.

SO'TTISH. *adj.* [from *sot*.]
1. Dull; stupid; senseless; infatuate; doltish.
All 's but naught:
Patience is *sottish*, and impatience does
Become a dog that 's mad. *Shakspeare.*
Upon the report of his approach, more than half fell away and dispersed; the residue, being more desperate or more *sottish*, did abide in the field, of whom many were slain. *Hayward.*
He gain'd a king
Ahaz his *sottish* conqueror. *Milton.*
'T is *sottish* to offer at things that cannot be brought about. *L'Estrange.*
The inhabitants of Soldania in Africk are so *sottish* and grossly ignorant, that they differ very little from brutes. *Wilkins.*
How ignorant are *sottish* pretenders to astrology! *Swift.*
2. Dull with intemperance.

SO'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *sottish*.] Stupidly; dully; senselessly.
Northumberland, *sottishly* mad with over great fortune, procured the king, by his letters patent under the great seal, to appoint the lady Jane to succeed him in the inheritance of the crown.
Hayward.
Atheism is impudent, in pretending to philosophy; and superstition *sottishly* ignorant, in fancying that the knowledge of nature tends to irreligion. *Glanville.*
So *sottishly* to lose the purest pleasures and comforts of this world, and forego the expectation of immortality in another; and so desperately to run the risk of dwelling with everlasting burnings, plainly discovers itself to be the most pernicious folly and deplorable madness in the world. *Bentley.*

SO'TTISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *sottish*.]
1. Dulness; stupidity; insensibility.
Sometimes phlegm putrifies into *sottishness*, *sottishness* into an ignorance or neglect of all religion. *Holyday.*
Few consider what a degree of *sottishness* and confirmed ignorance men may sin themselves into. *South.*
The first part of the text, the folly and *sottishness* of atheism, will come home to their case; since they make such a noisy pretence to wit and sagacity. *Bentley.*
2. Drunken stupidity.
No sober temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour. *South.*

SOUCE. *n. s.* See SOUSE.

SO'VEREIGN *adj.* [*souverain*, Fr. *sovrano*, Spanish.]
1. Supreme in power; having no superiour.
As teaching bringeth us to know that God is our supreme truth; so prayer testifieth that we acknowledge him our *sovereign* good. *Hooker.*
You, my *sovereign* lady,
Causeless have laid disgraces on my head.
Shakspeare.

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None of us who now thy grace implore,
But held the rank of *sovereign* queen before;
Till giddy chance, whose malice never bears
That mortal bliss should last for length of years,
Cast us down headlong from our high estate.
Dryden.

Whether Esau, then, were a vassal to Jacob, and Jacob his *sovereign* prince by birthright, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*

2. Supremely efficacious; predominant over diseases.

A memorial of fidelity and zeal, a *sovereign* preservative of God's people from the venomous infection of heresy. *Hooker.*

The most *sovereign* prescription in Galen is but empirick; and, to this preservative, of no better report than a horse drench. *Shakspeare.*

Love-wounded Protheus,
My bosom, as a bed,
Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be throughly heal'd,
And thus I search it with a *sov'reign* kiss. *Shak.*

A water we call water of paradise, by that we do to it, is made very *sovereign* for health. *Bacon.*

Like the scum starv'd men did draw
From parboil'd shoes and boots, and all the rest
Which were with any *sovereign* fatness blest.
Donne.

Be cool, my friend, and hear my muse dispense
Some *sovereign* comforts drawn from common sense. *Dryden.*

SO'VEREIGN. *n. s.* Supreme lord.

O, let my *sovereign* turn away his face,
And bid his ears a little while be deaf. *Shaksp.*

By my *sovereign*, and his fate, I swear,
Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,
Oft our alliance other lands desir'd. *Dryden.*

SO'VEREIGNLY. *adv.* [from *sovereign*.] Supremely; in the highest degree.

He was *sovereignly* lovely in himself. *Boyle.*

SO'VEREIGNTY. *n. s.* [*souverainté*, Fr.] Supremacy; highest place; supreme power; highest degree of excellence.

Give me pardon,
That I, your vassal, have employ'd and pain'd
Your unknown *sovereignty*. *Shakspeare.*

Happy were England, would this virtuous prince
Take on his grace the *sov'reignty* thereof. *Shak.*

To give laws unto a people, to institute magistrates and officers over them; to punish and pardon malefactors; to have the sole authority of making war and peace; are the true marks of *sovereignty*. *Davies.*

A mighty hunter thence he shall be stil'd
Before the Lord; as in despite of heav'n,
Or from heav'n, claiming second *sov'reignty*.
Milton.

Nothing does so gratify a haughty humour, as this piece of usurped *sovereignty* over our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

Jove's own tree,
That holds the woods in awful *sovereignty*,
Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;
High as his topmost boughs to heav'n ascend,
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend. *Dryd.*

I well foresee, whene'er thy suit I grant,
That I my much-lov'd *sov'reignty* shall want,
And her new beauty may thy heart invade.
Dryden.

Let us above all things possess our souls with awful apprehensions of the majesty and *sovereignty* of God. *Rogers.*

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were almost exterminated by Sandrocottus; Seleucus recovered the *sovereignty* in some degree, but was forced to abandon to him the country along the Indus. *Arbuthnot.*

SOUGH. *n. s.* [from *sous*, French.] A subterraneous drain.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought; the delfs would be so flown with waters, it being impossible to make any addits or *soughs* to drain them, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

Another was found in sinking a *sough*-pit.
Woodward.

SOUGHT. The pret. and part. pass. of *seek*.

I am *sought* of them that asked not for me: I am found of them that *sought* me not. *Isaiah.*

SOUL. *n. s.* [ȝapel, Saxon; *sael*, Danish; *sual*, Islandick; *siel*, Dutch.]

1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man.

When death was overcome, he opened heaven as well to the believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no receptacle to the *souls* of either. *Hooker.*

Perhaps, for want of food, the *soul* may pine;
But that were strange, since all things bad and good,
Since all God's creatures, mortal and divine,
Since God himself, is her eternal food. *Davies.*

He remembered them of the promises, seals, and oaths, which by publick authority had passed for concluding this marriage; that these, being religious bonds betwixt God and their *souls*, could not by any politick act of state be dissolved. *Hayward.*

So natural is the knowledge of the *soul*'s immortality, and of some *ubi* for the future reception of it, that we find some tract or other of it in most barbarous nations. *Heylin.*

2. Intellectual principle.

Eloquence the *soul*, song charms the sense.
Milton.

The eyes of our *souls* only then begin to see, when our bodily eyes are closing. *Law.*

3. Vital principle.

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That *souls* of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakspeare.*

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and *soul*. *Milton.*

Join voices, all ye living *souls!* ye birds,
That singing up to heaven-gate ascend,
Bear on your wings, and in your notes, his praise.
Milton.

In common discourse and writing we leave out the words vegetative, sensitive, and rational; and make the word *soul* serve for all these principles. *Watts.*

4. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part.

He has the very *soul* of bounty. *Shakspeare.*
Charity, the *soul* of all the rest. *Milton.*

5. Interiour power.

There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out. *Shaksp.*

6. A familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind.

Three wenches where I stood, cry'd,
"Alas, good *soul!*" *Shakspeare.*

This is a poor mad *soul*; and she says, up and down the town, that her eldest son is like you.
Shakspeare.

The poor *soul* sat singing by a sycamore tree,
Sing all a green willow:
Her hand on her bosom, her head on her knee.
Shakspeare.

Keep the poor *soul* no longer in suspense,
Your charge is such as does not need defence.
Dryden.

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Unenlarged *souls* are disgusted with the wonders of the microscope, discovering animals which equal not a peppercorn. *Watts.*

7. Human being.

The moral is the case of every *soul* of us. *L'Estrange.*

It is a republick; there are in it a hundred bourgeois, and about a thousand *souls*. *Addison.*

My state of health none care to learn;
My life is here no *soul*'s concern. *Swift.*

8. Active power.

Earth, air, and seas, through empty space would rowl,
And heav'n would fly before the driving *soul*. *Dryden.*

9. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.

That he wants caution, he must needs confess;
But not a *soul*, to give our arms success. *Young.*

10. Intelligent being in general.

Every *soul* in heaven shall bend the knee. *Milt.*

SOU'LDIER. See SOLDIER.

SOU'LED. *adj.* [from *soul.*] Furnished with mind.

Griping, and still tenacious of thy hold,
Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *soul'd*,
Should give the prizes they had gain'd before? *Dryden.*

SOU'LLESS. *adj.* [from *soul.*] Mean; low; spiritless.

Slave, *soulless* villain, dog, O rarely base! *Shakspeare.*

SOU'LSHOT. *n. s.* [*soul* and *shot.*] Something paid for a soul's requiem among the Romanists.

In the Saxon times there was a funeral duty to be paid, called *pecunia sepulchralis & symbolum animæ*, and in Saxon *soulshot*. *Ayliffe.*

SOUND. *adj.* [ɼunð, Saxon.]

1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt.

I am fall'n out with my more headier will,
To take the indispos'd and sickly fit
For the *sound* man. *Shakspeare.*

He hath a heart as *sound* as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks. *Shakspeare.*

He hath received him safe and *sound*. *Luke.*

We can preserve
Unhurt our minds, and understanding *sound*. *Milton.*

The king visits all around,
Comforts the sick, congratulates the *sound*;
Honours the princely chiefs. *Dryden.*

But Capys, and the rest of *sounder* mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the deep. *Dryden.*

When a word, which originally signifies any particular object, is attributed to several other objects, on account of some evident reference or relation to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analogical word; so a *sound* or healthy pulse, a *sound* digestion, *sound* sleep, are all so called, with reference to a *sound* and healthy constitution; but if you speak of *sound* doctrine, or *sound* speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts.*

2. Right; not erroneous; orthodox.

Whom although to know be life, and joy to make mention of his name; yet our *soundest* knowledge is to know that we know him not as indeed he is, neither can know him; and our safest eloquence concerning him is silence. *Hooker.*

Let my heart be *sound* in thy statutes. *Psal.*

Sound, and yet not trivial, catechetick institution. *Felton.*

The rules are *sound* and useful, and may serve your devotion. *Wake.*

3. Stout; strong; lusty.

The men are very strong and able of body; and therefore either give *sound* strokes with their clubs wherewith they fight, or else shoot strong shots with their bows. *Abbot.*

4. Valid; not failing.

They reserved their titles, tenures, and signiories, whole and *sound* to themselves. *Spenser.*

5. Fast; hearty. It is applied to sleep.

New wak'd from *soundest* sleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy sweat. *Milton.*

SOUND. *adv.* Soundly; heartily; completely fast.

The messenger approaching to him spake,
But his waste words return'd to him in vain;
So *sound* he slept that nought might him awake. *Fairy Queen.*

SOUND. *n. s.* [*sonde*, French.] A shallow sea, such as may be sounded.

The *Sound* of Denmark, where ships pay toll. *Camden.*

Wake,
Behold I come, sent from the Stygian *sound*,
As a dire vapour that had cleft the ground,
T' ingender with the night, and blast the day. *Ben Jonson.*

Him young Thoösa bore, the bright increase
Of Phorcys, dreaded in the *sounds* and seas. *Pope.*

SOUND. *n. s.* [*sonde*, French.] A probe, an instrument used by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

The patient being laid on a table, pass the *sound* till it meet with some resistance. *Sharp.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*

1. To search with a plummet; to try depth.

In this secret there is a gulf, which while we live we shall never *sound*. *Hooker.*

You are, Hastings, much too shallow
To *sound* the bottom of the after-times. *Shaksp.*

2. To try; to examine.

Has he never before *sounded* you in this business? *Shakspeare.*

Invites these lords, and those he meant to *sound*. *Daniel.*

I was in jest,
And by that offer meant to *sound* your breast. *Dryden.*

I've *sounded* my Numidians, man by man,
And find 'em ripe for a revolt. *Addison.*

To SOUND. *v. n.* To try with the sounding line.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country, and *sounded*, and found it near twenty fathoms. *Acts.*

Beyond this we have no more a positive distinct notion of infinite space than a mariner has of the depth of the sea, where having let down a large portion of his *sounding* line, he reaches no bottom. *Locke.*

SOUND. *n. s.* [*sepia*, Latin.] The cuttle-fish. *Ainsworth.*

SOUND. *n. s.* [*son*, Fr. *sonus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear.

Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideously
With horrid *sound*, though having little sense,
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesy,
And made a monster of their fantasy. *Spenser.*

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights,
And shew the best of our delights;

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I'll charm the air to give a *sound*,
While you perform your antick round. *Shaksp.*

Dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, and it maketh a *sound:* so a long pole struck upon gravel, in the bottom of the water, maketh a *sound*. *Bacon.*

The warlike *sound* of trumpets loud. *Milton.*

Whene'er he spoke, his voice was heard around,
Loud as a trumpet with a silver *sound*. *Dryden.*

That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear is called *sound;* though, till it affect the perceptive part, it be nothing but motion. *Locke.*

2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning.

He contented himself with doubtful and general terms, which might make no ill *sound* in men's ears. *Locke.*

Let us consider this proposition as to its meaning; for it is the sense and not *sound* that must be the principle. *Locke.*

O lavish land! for *sound* at such expence?
But then, she saves it in her bills for sense. *Young.*

To SOUND. *v. n.*

1. To make a noise; to emit a noise.

Trumpet once more to *sound* at general doom. *Milton.*

That with one blast through the whole house does bound,
And first taught speaking-trumpets how to *sound*. *Dryden.*

Thither the silver *sounding* lyres
Shall call the smiling loves and young desires. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit by sound, or likeness of sound.

Why do you start, and seem to fear
Things that do *sound* so fair? *Shakspeare.*

They being told there was small hope of ease
To be expected to their evils from hence,
Were willing at the first to give an ear
To any thing that *sounded* liberty. *Ben Jonson.*

This relation *sounds* rather like a chymical dream than a philosophical truth. *Wilkins.*

3. To be conveyed in sound.

From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord. 1 *Thessalonians.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*

1. To cause to make a noise; to play on.

And many nymphs about them flocking round,
And many tritons, which their horns did *sound*. *Spenser.*

Michael bid *sound*
Th' archangel trumpet. *Milton.*

Misenus lay; none so renown'd
The warrior trumpet in the field to *sound;*
With breathing brass to kindle fierce alarms,
And rouse to dare their fate in honourable arms. *Dryden.*

2. To betoken or direct by a sound.

Once Jove from Ida did both hosts survey,
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, part the fray;
Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat should *sound*,
The louder cannon had the thunder drown'd. *Waller.*

3. To celebrate by sound.

Sun, *sound* his praise. *Milton.*

SO'UNDBOARD. *n. s.* [*sound* and *board*.] Board which propagates the sound in organs.

Try it without any *soundboard* along, only harpwise at one end of the string. *Bacon.*

As in an organ, from one blast of wind,
To many a row of pipes the *soundboard* breathes. *Milton.*

SO'UNDING. *adj.* [from *sound*.] Sonorous; having a magnificent sound.

Obsolete words may then be revived, when more *sounding* or more significant than those in practice. *Dryden.*

SO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from *sound*.]

1. Healthily; heartily.

2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly.

When Duncan is asleep,
Whereto the rather shall this hard day's journey
Soundly invite him. *Shakspeare.*

They did ply
My feet and hands with cords, and to the mast
With other halsers made me *soundly* fast. *Chapm.*

Who had so often in your aid
So many ways been *soundly* paid. *Hudibras.*

Have no concern,
Provided Punch, for there's the jest,
Be *soundly* maul'd, and plague the rest. *Swift.*

Their nobility and gentry are one half ruined, banished, or converted: they all *soundly* feel the smart of the last Irish war. *Swift.*

3. Truly; rightly.

The wisest are always the readiest to acknowledge, that *soundly* to judge of a law is the weightiest thing which any man can take upon him. *Hooker.*

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the thirty-nine articles, is so *soundly* and orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to our religion. *Bacon.*

4. Fast; closely: it is used of sleeping.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that elfen knight he bad him fly,
Where he slept *soundly*, void of evil thought. *Fairy Queen.*

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one experiments whilst he sleeps *soundly*. *Locke.*

SO'UNDNESS. *n. s.* [from *sound*.]

1. Health; heartiness.

I would I had that corporal *soundness* now,
As when thy father and myself in friendship
First tried our soldiership. *Shakspeare.*

2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state.

In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the sway of time: other odds there was none amongst them, saving only that some fell sooner away, and some later, from the *soundness* of belief. *Hooker.*

Lesly is misled in his politicks; but he hath given proof of his *soundness* in religion. *Swift.*

As the health and strength, or weakness, of our bodies, is very much owing to their methods of treating us when we were young; so the *soundness* or folly of our minds is not less owing to those first tempers and ways of thinking, which we eagerly received from the love, tenderness, authority, and constant conversation, of our mothers. *Law.*

3. Strength; solidity.

This presupposed, it may stand then very well with strength and *soundness* of reason, even thus to answer. *Hooker.*

SOUP. *n. s.* [*soupe*, Fr.] Strong decoction of flesh for the table.

Spongy morells in strong ragouts are found,
And in the *soup* the slimy snail is drown'd. *Gay.*

Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery; or, when he is going up with a dish of *soup*, let her follow him softly with a ladlefull. *Swift.*

SOUR. *adj.* [ſur, ſuriȝ, Sax. *sur*, Welsh.]

1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate

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with astringency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit.

All *sour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite. *Bacon.*

Their drink is *sour*. *Hosea.*

But let the bounds of licences be fix'd;
Not things of disagreeing natures mix'd,
Not sweet with *sour*, nor birds with serpents join'd. *Dryden.*

Both ways deceitful is the wine of pow'r;
When new 't is heady, and when old 't is *sowr*. *Harte.*

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; severe.

He was a scholar,
Lofty and *sour* to them that lov'd him not. *Shakspeare.*

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, rather free than *sour* and reserved. *Wotton.*

Tiberius, otherwise a very *sour* man, would punctually perform this rite unto others, and expect the same. *Brown.*

3. Afflictive; painful.

Let me embrace these *sour* adversities;
For wise men say it is the wisest course. *Shaks.*

4. Expressing discontent.

He said a *sour* thing to Laura the other day. *Tatler.*

Sullen and *sour*, with discontented mien
Jocasta frown'd. *Pope.*

The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour* countenance. *Swift.*

SOUR. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Acid substance.

A thousand *sours* to temper with one sweet,
To make it seem more dear and dainty. *Spenser.*

To SOUR. *v. a.*

1. To make acid.

His angelick nature had none of that carnal leven which ferments to the *souring* of ours. *Decay of Piety.*

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
Till knowledge misapplied, misunderstood,
And pride of empire, *sour'd* his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One passion, with a different turn,
Makes wit inflame or anger burn:
So the sun's heat, with diff'rent pow'rs,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours*. *Swift.*

2. To make harsh, or unkindly.

Tufts of grass *sour* land. *Mortimer.*

3. To make uneasy; to make less pleasing.

Hail, great king!
To *sour* your happiness, I must report
The queen is dead. *Shakspeare.*

He brought envy, malice, and ambition, into Paradise, which *soured* to him the sweetness of the place. *Dryden.*

4. To make discontented.

Not my own disgrace
Hath ever made me *sour* my patient cheek,
Or bend one wrinkle on my sov'reign's face. *Shakspeare.*

Three crabbed months had *sour'd* themselves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand. *Shakspeare.*

In me, as yet, ambition had no part;
Pride had not *sowr'd*, nor wrath debas'd, my heart. *Harte.*

To SOUR. *v. n.*

1. To become acid.

Asses milk, when it *sours* in the stomach, and whey turned sour, will purge strongly. *Arbuth.*

2. To grow peevish or crabbed.

They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder the hatred of vice from *souring* into severity. *Addison.*

If I turn my eyes from them, or seem displeased, they *sour* upon it. *Addison.*

SOURCE. *n. s.* [*source*, Fr.]

1. Spring; fountain; head.

Kings that rule
Behind the hidden *sources* of the Nile. *Addison.*

2. Original; first cause.

This second *source* of men, while yet but few,
With some regard to what is just and right
Shall lead their lives. *Milton.*

This is the true *source* and original of this mischief. *South.*

Of himself is none;
But that eternal Infinite, and One,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,
On him all beings, as their *source*, depend. *Dryden.*

3. First producer.

Famous Greece,
That *source* of art and cultivated thought,
Which they to Rome, and Romans hither, brought. *Waller.*

SO'URDET. *n. s.* [from *sourd*, Fr.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

SO'URISH. *adj.* [from *sour*.] Somewhat sour.

By distillation we obtain a *sourish* spirit, which will dissolve coral. *Boyle.*

SO'URLY. *adv.* [from *sour*.]

1. With acidity.

2. With acrimony.

The stern Athenian prince
Then *sourly* smil'd. *Dryden.*

SO'URNESS. *n. s.* [from *sour*.]

1. Acidity; austereness of taste.

Sourness consisteth in some grossness of the body; and incorporation doth make the mixture of the body more equal, which induceth a milder taste. *Bacon.*

I' th' spring, like youth, it yields an acid taste;
But summer doth, like age, the *sourness* waste. *Denham.*

He knew
For fruit the grafted pear-tree to dispose,
And tame to plums the *sourness* of the sloes. *Dryden.*

Of acid or sour one has a notion from taste, *sourness* being one of those simple ideas which one cannot describe. *Arbuthnot.*

Has life no *sourness*, drawn so near its end? *Pope.*

2. Asperity; harshness of temper.

Pelagius carped at the curious neatness of men's apparel in those days, and, through the *sourness* of his disposition, spoke somewhat too hardly thereof. *Hooker.*

He was never thought to be of that superstitious *sourness*, which some men pretend to in religion. *King Charles.*

Her religion is equally free from the weakness of superstition and the *sourness* of enthusiasm: it is not of an uncomfortable melancholy nature. *Addison.*

Take care that no *sourness* and moroseness mingle with our serious frame of mind. *Nelson.*

SO'URSOP. *n. s.* [*guanabanus*, Lat.] Custard-apple.

It grows in several parts of the Spanish West-Indies, where it is cultivated for its fruits. *Miller.*

SOUS. *n. s.* [*sol*, Fr.] A small denomination of money.

SOUSE. *n. s.* [*soute*, salt, Dutch.]

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1. Pickle made of salt.
2. Any thing kept parboiled in salt pickle.
And he that can rear up a pig in his house,
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*.
Tusser.
All-saints, do lay for pork and *souse*,
For sprats and spurlings for your house. *Tusser.*

To SOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To parboil, or steep in pickle.
Oil, though it stink, they drop by drop impart;
But *souse* the cabbage with a bounteous heart. *Pope.*
2. To throw into water. A ludicrous sense.
They *soused* me into the Thames with as little remorse as they drown blind puppies. *Shaksp.*
Who those were that run away,
And yet gave out th' had won the day;
Although the rabble *sous'd* them for 't
O'er head and ears in mud and dirt. *Butler.*
They *soused* me over head and ears in water when a boy, so that I am now one of the most case-hardened of the Ironsides. *Addison.*

To SOUSE. *v. n.* [Of this word I know not the original: it must come from *sous*, or *dessous*, down, Fr.] To fall as a bird on its prey.
Thus on some silver swan, or tim'rous hare,
Jove's bird comes *sousing* down from upper air;
Her crooked talons truss the fearful prey,
Then out of sight she soars. *Dryden.*
Jove's bird will *souse* upon the tim'rous hare,
And tender kids with his sharp talons tear.
Dryden, jun.

To SOUSE. *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey.
The gallant monarch is in arms;
And like an eagle o'er his airy tow'rs,
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest.
Shakspeare.

SOUSE. *adv.* With sudden violence. A low word.
Such make a private study of the street,
And, looking full at ev'ry man they meet,
Run *souse* against his chaps, who stands amaz'd,
To find they did not see, but only gaz'd. *Young.*

SO'UTERRAIN. *n. s.* [*souterrain*, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. Not English.
Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottos, or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health. *Arbuthnot.*

SOUTH. *n. s.* [ſuð, Sax. *suyd*, Dutch; *sud*, French.]
1. The part where the sun is to us at noon: opposed to *north*.
East and west have no certain points of heaven, but north and *south* are fixed; and seldom the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise. *Bacon.*
2. The southern regions of the globe.
The queen of the *south*. *Bible.*
From the north to call
Decrepit winter, from the *south* to bring
Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton.*
3. The wind that blows from the south.
All the contagion of the *south* light on you,
You shames of Rome, you! *Shakspeare.*

SOUTH. *adj.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional.
One inch of delay more is a *south* sea. *Shaks.*
How thy garments are warm, when he quieteth the earth by the *south* wind. *Job.*
Mean while the *south* wind rose, and with black wings,
Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove. *Milton.*

SOUTH. *adv.*
1. Toward the south.
His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakspeare.*
2. From the south.
Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *south*. *Bacon.*

SOUTHEA'ST. *n. s.* [*south* and *east*.] The point between the east and south; the point of winter sunrise.
The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south or *southeast* sun, doth hasten their ripening. *Bacon.*
The three seas of Italy, the Inferiour towards the *southeast*, the Ionian towards the south, and the Adriatick on the northeast side, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuthnot.*

SO'UTHERLY. *adj.* [from *south*.]
1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern.
2. Lying toward the south.
Unto such as live under the pole, that is only north which is above them, that is only *southerly* which is below them. *Brown.*
Two other country bills give us a view of the most easterly, westerly, and *southerly* parts of England. *Graunt.*
3. Coming from about the south.
I am but mad north, northwest: when the wind is *southerly*, I know a hawk from a handsaw. *Shakspeare.*

SO'UTHERN. *adj.* [ſuðeɲne, Sax. from *south*.]
1. Belonging to the south; meridional.
Frowning Auster seeks the *southern* sphere,
And rots with endless rain th' unwholsome year. *Dryden.*
2. Lying toward the south.
Why mourn I not for thee,
And with the *southern* clouds contend in tears? *Shakspeare.*
3. Coming from the south.
Men's bodies are heavier when *southern* winds blow than when northern. *Bacon.*

SO'UTHERNWOOD. *n. s.* [ſuðeɲnpuðu, Sax. *abrotanum*, Lat.] A plant that agrees in most parts with the wormwood, from which it is not easy to separate it. *Miller.*

SO'UTHING. *adj.* [from *south*.] Going toward the south.
I will conduct thee on thy way,
When next the *southing* sun inflames the day. *Dryden.*

SO'UTHING. *n. s.* Tendency to the south.
Not far from hence, if I observ'd aright
The *southing* of the stars and polar light,
Sicilia lies. *Dryden.*

SO'UTHMOST. *adj.* [from *south*.] Furthest toward the south.
Next Chemos, th' obscene dread of Moab's sons,
From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton.*

SO'UTHSAY. *n. s.* [properly *soothsay*.] Prediction.
All those were idle thoughts and fantasies,
Devices, dreams, opinions unsound,

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Shews, visions, *southsays*, and prophecies,
And all that feigned is, as leasings, tales, and lies. *Fairy Queen.*

To SO'UTHSAY. *v. n.* [See SOOTHSAY.] To predict.

Young men, hovering between hope and fear, might easily be carried into the superstition of *southsaying* by names. *Camden.*

SO'UTHSAYER. *n. s.* [properly *soothsayer*. See SOOTHSAYER.] A predicter.

SO'UTHWARD. *adv.* [from *south*.] Toward the south.

A prisoner in a room twenty foot square, is at liberty to walk twenty foot *southward*, but not northward. *Locke.*

Every life, from the dreary months,
Flies conscious *southward*. *Thomson.*

SO'UTHWARD. *n. s.* The southern regions.

Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the northern parts. *Raleigh.*

SOUTHWE'ST. *n. s.* [*south* and *west*.] Point between the south and west; winter sunset.

Phenice is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the *southwest*. *Acts.*

The planting of trees warm upon a wall against the south or southeast sun, doth hasten their coming on and ripening; and the southeast is found to be better than the *southwest*, though the *southwest* be the hotter coast. *Bacon.*

SO'UVENANCE. *n. s.* [French.] Remembrance; memory. A French word which, with many more, is now happily disused.

If thou wilt renounce thy miscreance,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,
And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *souvenance*. *Spenser.*

Gave wond'rous great countenance to the knight,
That of his way he had no *souvenance*,
Nor care of vow'd revenge. *Spenser.*

SOW. *n. s.* [ꝼuȝn, Saxon; *soeg*, *souwe*, Dutch.]

1. A female pig; the female of a boar.

Boars have great fangs, *sows* much less. *Bac.*

A *sow* beneath an oak shall lie along,
All white herself, and white her thirty young. *Dryden.*

For which they scorn and hate them worse
Than dogs and cats do *sow* gelders. *Hudibras.*

The *sow* gelder's horn has something musical in it, but this is seldom heard. *Spectator.*

2. Perhaps from *sow* might come *sowen*, *swen*, *swine*; ꝼpina, Saxon.

And wast thou fain
To hovel thee with *swine*, and rogues forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shakspeare.*

3. An oblong mass of lead. *Ainsworth.*

4. [*millepeda*, Lat.] An insect; a millepede. *Ainsworth.*

SO'WBREAD. *n. s.* [*cyclamen*, Lat.] A plant.

To SOW. *v. n.* [*saian*, Gothick; ꝼapan, Sax. *saeyen*, Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest.

The one belongeth unto them that seek, the other unto them that have found, happiness: they that pray do but yet *sow*, they that give thanks declare they have reaped. *Hooker.*

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. *Psalms.*

He that *soweth* to his flesh shall reap corruption; but he that *soweth* to the spirit shall reap life everlasting. *Galatians.*

Sow to yourselves in righteousness, and reap in mercy. *Hosea.*

To SOW. *v. a.* part. pass. *sown*.

1. To scatter in the ground, in order to growth; to propagate by seed.

Like was not to be found,
Save in that soil where all good things did grow,
And freely sprung out of the fruitful ground
As incorrupted nature did them *sow*. *Fairy Q.*

From Ireland come I with my strength,
And reap the harvest which that rascal *sow'd*. *Shakspeare.*

I *sow* my law in you, and it shall bring fruit in you. *2 Esdras.*

Many plants which grow in the hotter countries, being set in the colder, will, being *sown* of seeds late in the spring, come up, and abide most part of the summer. *Bacon.*

When to turn
The fruitful soil, and when to *sow* the corn,
I sing, Mecænas. *Dryden.*

The proud mother views her precious brood,
And happier branches, which she never *sow'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To spread; to propagate.

Frowardness is in his heart: he deviseth mischief continually, he *soweth* discord. *Proverbs.*

To *sow* a jangling noise of words unknown. *Milton.*

Since then they stand secur'd by being join'd,
'T were worthy a king's head to *sow* division,
And seeds of jealousy, to loose those bonds. *Rowe.*

Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
And *sow* dissension in the hearts of brothers. *Addison.*

3. To impregnate or stock with seed.

He shall give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt *sow* the ground withal. *Isaiah.*

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great improvement; and it is the worst husbandry in the world to *sow* it with trifles or impertinencies. *Hale.*

4. To besprinkle.

He *sow'd* with stars the heav'n, thick as a field. *Milton.*

Morn new *sow'd* the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

To SOW. *v. a.* [for *sew*.] To join by needlework.

Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together *sow'd*,
And girded on, may cover round. *Milton.*

To SOWCE. *v. a.* To throw into the water. See SOUSE.

He *sowced* me up to the middle in the pond. *L'Estrange.*

SO'WER. *n. s.* [from *sow*.]

1. He that sprinkles the seed.

A *sower* went forth to sow. *Matthew.*

It is thrown round, as grain by a skilful *sower*. *Derham.*

2. A scatterer.

Terming Paul and his doctrine a *sower* of words, a very babbler or trifler. *Hakewill.*

3. A breeder; a promoter.

They are *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine. *Bacon.*

SO'WINS. *n. s.* Flummery, made of oatmeal somewhat soured.

These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together, produce good yeast. *Mortimer.*

See where Norah with the *sowins* comes. *Swift.*

To SOWL. *v. a.* [from *sow*, as hogs are

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pulled by dogs, *Skinner*; from *sole*, a strap, a rein, *Kennet*.] To pull by the ears.

He 'll go and *sowl* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Shakspeare.*

SOWN. The participle of *sow*. It is used barbarously by *Swift* for *sowed*.

A goodly country, naturally beautified with roses, *sown* with pease. *Heylin.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, *sown* together, made up the breadth and length. *Gulliver.*

SO'WTHISTLE. *n. s.* [*sonchius*, Latin.] A weed.

Sowthistles though coneys eat, yet sheep and cattle will not touch: the milk of which, rubbed on warts, weareth them away, which sheweth it is corrosive. *Bacon.*

SPAAL. *n. s.* [*stella terræ*, Lat.] A kind of mineral.

English talc, of which the coarser sort is called plaister; the finer, *spaal*, earth-flax, or salamander's hair. *Woodward.*

SPACE. *n. s.* [*spatium*, Lat.]

1. Room; local extension.

Space is the relation of distance between any two bodies or points. *Locke.*

Oh undistinguish'd *space* of woman's wit! *Shakspeare.*

This which yields or fills all *space*. *Milton.*

Pure *space* is capable neither of resistance nor motion. *Locke.*

Space and motion can never be actually infinite: they have a power only and a capacity of being increased without end: so that no *space* can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley.*

2. Any quantity of place.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st For the whole *space* that 's in the tyrant's grasp, And the rich east to boot. *Shakspeare.*

There was but two ways to escape; the one through the woods, about ten miles *space* to Walpo. *Knolles.*

In such a great ruin, where the fragments are great and hard, it is not possible they should be so adjusted in their fall, but that they would lie hollow, and many unfilled *spaces* would be intercepted amongst them. *Burnet.*

Measuring first with careful eyes
The *space* his spear could reach, aloud he cries. *Dryden.*

3. Quantity of time.

There is a competent time allowed every man; and, as it is certain death is the conclusion of it, 't is possible some *space* before death. *Hammond.*

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulph,
Confounded, though immortal. *Milton.*

In a lever the motion can be continued only for so short a *space*, as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the fulciment and the weight. *Wilkins.*

God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer *space*, of repentance: he may stay till the iniquities of a nation be full; but sooner or later they have reason to expect his vengeance. *Tillotson.*

The lives of great men cannot be writ with any tolerable degree of elegance or exactness, within a short *space* after their decease. *Addison.*

4. A short space; a while.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly strife a *space*. *Fairy Queen.*

Compassion quell'd
His best of man, and gave him up to tears
A *space*, till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess. *Milton.*

SPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*spacieux*, Fr. *spatiosus*, Lat.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow.

The former buildings, which were but mean, contented them not: *spacious* and ample churches they erected throughout every city. *Hooker.*

Convey your pleasures in a *spacious* plenty;
And yet seem cold. *Shakspeare.*

Merab with *spacious* beauty fills the sight,
But too much awe chastis'd the bold delight. *Cowley.*

Like an English gen'ral will I die,
And all the ocean make my *spacious* grave:
Women and cowards on the land may lie;
The sea 's a tomb that 's proper for the brave. *Dryden.*

SPA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *spacious*.] Extensively.

SPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *spacious*.] Roominess; wide extension.

SPA'DDLE. *n. s.* [diminutive of *spade*.] A little spade.

Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mortimer.*

SPADE. *n. s.* [ꝑpaꝺ, Sax. *spade*, Islandick and Dutch.]

1. The instrument of digging.

Take the air of the earth new turned up, by digging with the *spade*, or standing by him that diggeth. *Bacon.*

Many learned men affirm, that some isthmus have been eat through by the sea, and others cut by the *spade*. *Brown.*

His next advance was to the soldier's trade;
Where, if he did not nimbly ply the *spade*,
His surly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryd.*

Here nature never diff'rence made
Between the sceptre and the *spade*. *Swift.*

2. A deer three years old. *Ainsworth.*

3. A suit of cards.

SPA'DEBONE. *n. s.* [named from the form.] The shoulderblade.

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd,
Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bar'd. *Drayton.*

SPADI'CEOUS. *adj.* [*spadiceus*, Lat.] Of a light red.

Of those five Scaliger beheld, though one was *spadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them. *Brown.*

SPADI'LLE. *n. s.* [*spadille*, or *espadille*, Fr.] The ace of spades at ombre.

SPAGY'RICK. *adj.* [*spagyricus*, Lat. A word coined by *Paracelsus* from *spaher*, a searcher, Teutonick.] Chymical.

SPA'GYRIST. *n. s.* A chymist.

This change is so unexampled, that though among the more curious *spagyrists* it be very well known, yet many naturalists cannot easily believe it. *Boyle.*

SPAKE. The old preterit of *speak*.

So *spake* the archangel Michael, then paus'd. *Milton.*

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SPALL. *n. s.* [*espaule*, Fr.] Shoulder. Out of use.

Their mighty strokes their habergions dismay'd,
And naked made each other's manly *spalles*.
Fairfax.

SPALT or *Spelt*. *n. s.* A white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals. *Bailey.*

SPAN. *n. s.* [ꝑpan, ꝑponne, Sax. *spanna*, Italian; *span*, Dutch. Perhaps originally the *expansion* of the hand.]

1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches.

A foot, the length of it, is a sixth part of the fathom; a *span*, one eighth; a palm, or hand's breadth, one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth, or inch, one seventy-second; and a fore-finger's breadth, one ninety-sixth. *Holder.*

Will you with counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinite,
And buckle in a waste most fathomless,
With *spans* and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shakspeare.*

Sum how brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage,
That the stretching of a *span*
Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakspeare.*

When I removed the one, although but at the distance of a *span*, the other would stand like Hercules's pillar. *Brown.*

2. Any short duration.

You have scarce time
To steal from spiritual leisure a brief *span*,
To keep your earthly audit. *Shakspeare.*

The virgin's part, the mother, and the wife,
So well she acted in this *span* of life. *Waller.*

Then conscience, unrestrain'd by fears, began
To stretch her limits, and extend the *span*. *Dryd.*

Life 's but a *span*, I 'll every inch enjoy.
Farquhar.

To SPAN. *v. a.*

1. To measure by the hand extended.

Oft on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,
And *span* the distance that between us lies.
Tickel.

2. To measure.

My surveyor is false; the o'er-great cardinal
Hath shew'd him gold; my life is *span'd* already. *Shakspeare.*

This soul doth *span* the world, and hang content
From either pole unto the centre;
Where in each room of the well-furnish'd tent
He lies warm, and without adventure. *Herbert.*

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measur'd song
First taught our English musick how to *span*
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas' ears, counting short and long. *Milt.*

SPAN. The preterit of *spin*.

Together furiously they ran,
That to the ground came horse and man;
The blood out of their helmets *span*,
So sharp were their encounters. *Drayton.*

SPA'NCOUNTER. } *n. s.* [from *span*,
SPA'NFARTHING. } *counter*, and *farthing*.] A play at which money is thrown within a span or mark.

Tell the king, that for his father's sake,
Henry v. in whose time boys went to *spancounter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign. *Shakspeare.*

Boys shall not play
At *spancounter* or blowpoint; but shall pay
Toll to some courtier. *Donne.*

His chief solace is to steal down, and play at *spanfarthing* with the page. *Swift.*

To SPANE. *v. a.* To wean a child.

SPANG. *n. s.* [*spange*, Dut.] This word seems to have signified a cluster of shining bodies.

The colours that shew best by candlelight are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green; and ouches or *spangs*, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory. *Bacon.*

SPA'NGLE. *n. s.* [*spange*, German, a buckle, a locket; whence *ober spangen*, ear-rings.]

1. A small plate or boss of shining metal.

2. Any thing sparkling and shining.

As hoary frost with *spangles* doth attire
The mossy branches of an oak half dead.
Fairy Queen.

Thus in a starry night fond children cry
For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller.*

The twinkling *spangles*, the ornaments of the upper world, lose their beauty and magnificence: vulgar spectators see them but as a confused huddle of petty illuminants. *Glanville.*

That now the dew with *spangles* deck'd the ground,
A sweeter spot of earth was never found. *Dryd.*

To SPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To besprinkle with spangles or shining bodies.

They never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or *spangled* starlight sheen.
Shakspeare.

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty,
As those two eyes become that heavenly face.
Shakspeare.

Unpin that *spangled* breastplate which you wear,
That th' eyes of busy fools may be stopt there.
Donne.

Four faces each
Had, like a double Janus; all their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus. *Milton.*

Then appear'd
Spangling the hemisphere, then first adorn'd
With the bright luminaries, that set and rose.
Milton.

He cuts out a silk mantle from the skies,
Where the most sprightly azure pleas'd the eyes;
This he with starry vapours *spangles* all,
Took in their prime, ere they grow, rise, and fall. *Cowley.*

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial sky,
And *spangled* heav'ns, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim. *Spectator.*

SPA'NIEL. *n. s.* [*hispaniolus*, Lat. *espagneul*, French.]

1. A dog used for sports in the field, remarkable for sagacity and obedience.

Divers days I followed his steps till I found him, having newly met with an excellent *spaniel* belonging to his dead companion. *Sidney.*

There are arts to reclaim the wildest men, as there are to make *spaniels* fetch and carry: chide 'em often, and feed 'em seldom. *Dryden.*

2. A low, mean, sneaking fellow; a courtier; a dedicator; a pensioner; a dependant; a placeman.

I mean sweet words,
Low crooked curtesies, and base *spaniel* fawning. *Shakspeare.*

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I am your *spaniel*; and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me I will fawn on you. *Shaks.*

To SPA'NIEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn; to play the spaniel.

SPANISH *Broom. n. s.* [*genista juncea*, Lat.] A plant so called, as being a native of Spain. *Miller.*

SPANISH *Fly. n. s.* [*cantharis*, Lat.] A venomous fly that shines like gold, and breeds in the tops of ashes, olives, &c. It is used to raise blisters.

SPANISH *Nut. n. s.* [*sisyrinchium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SPA'NKER. *n. s.* A small coin.
Your cure too costs you but a *spanker's Denh.*

SPA'NNER. *n. s.* The lock of a fusee or carabine. *Bailey.*
My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff coats, *spanners*, and musket-rests. *Howel.*

SPAR. *n. s.*

1. Marcasite.
Spar is a mixed body, consisting of crystal, incorporated sometimes with *lac lunæ*, and sometimes with other mineral, stony, earthy, or metallick matter. *Woodward.*
Some stones, as *spar* of lead, dissolved in proper menstruums, become salts. *Newton.*

2. [*sparre*, Dut.] A small beam; the bar of a gate.

To SPAR. *v. n.* To fight with prelusive strokes.

To SPAR. *v. a.* [ꝑpannan, Sax. *sperren*, German.] To shut; to close; to bar.
And if he chance come when I am abroad,
Sparre the yate fast for fear of fraud;
Ne for all his worst, nor for his best,
Open the door at his request. *Spenser.*
Six gates i' th' city with massy staples,
And corresponsive and fulfilling bolts,
Spar up the sons of Troy. *Shakspeare.*
Yet for she yode thereat half agast,
And Kiddie the door *sparred* after her fast. *Spens.*

SPA'RABLE. *n. s.* [ꝑpannan, Saxon, to fasten.] Small nails.

SPA'RADRAP. *n. s.* [In pharmacy.] A cerecloth.
With application of the common *sparadrap* for issues, this ulcer was by a fontanel kept open. *Wiseman.*

To SPARE. *v. a.* [ꝑpanan, Sax. *spaeren*, Dut. *espargner*, Fr.]

1. To use frugally; not to waste; not to consume.
Thou thy father's thunder didst not *spare*. *Milt.*

2. To have unemployed; to save from any particular use.
All the time he could *spare* from the necessary cares of his weighty charge, he bestowed on prayer, and serving of God: he oftentimes spent the night alone in church, praying; his headpiece, gorget, and gauntlets, lying by him. *Knolles.*
He had no bread to *spare*. *L'Estrange.*
Only the foolish virgins entertained this foolish conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace sufficient to supply their want; but the wise knew not of any that they had to *spare*, but supposed all that they had little enough. *Tillotson.*
Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one who can *spare* a shilling shall be a subscriber. *Swift.*

3. To do without; to lose willingly.
I could have better *spar'd* a better man. *Shaks.*
For his mind I do not care,
That 's a toy that I could *spare*;
Let his title be but great,
His clothes rich, and band sit neat. *Ben Jonson.*
Sense of pleasure we may well
Spare out of life perhaps, and not repine;
But pain is perfect misery. *Milton.*
Now she might *spare* the ocean, and oppose
Your conduct to the fiercest of her foes. *Waller.*
The fair blessing we vouchsafe to send;
Nor can we *spare* you long, tho' often we may lend. *Dryden.*

4. To omit; to forbear.
We might have *spared* our coming. *Milton.*
Be pleas'd your politicks to *spare*;
I'm old enough, and can myself take care. *Dryd.*

5. To use tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to destroy; to use with mercy.
Spare us, good Lord. *Common Prayer.*
Who will set the discipline of wisdom over mine heart, that they *spare* me not for my ignorances? *Ecclesiasticus.*
Doth not each look a flash of lightning fee',
Which *spares* the body's sheath, but melts the steel? *Cleaveland.*
Dim sadness did not *spare*
Celestial visages. *Milton.*
Less pleasure take brave minds in battles won
Than in restoring such as are undone:
Tygers have courage, and the rugged bear;
But man alone can whom he conquers *spare*. *Waller.*

6. To grant; to allow; to indulge.
Set me in the remotest place
That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;
Where angry Jove did never *spare*
One breath of kind and temperate air. *Roscom.*

7. To forbear to inflict or impose.
Spare my remembrance; 't was a guilty day;
And still the blush hangs here. *Dryden.*
O *spare* this great, this good, this aged, king,
And *spare* your soul the crime! *Dryden.*
Spare my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it cost you. *Dryd.*

To SPARE. *v. n.*

1. To live frugally; to be parsimonious; to be not liberal.
H' has wherewithal: in him
Sparing would show a worse sin than ill doctrine. *Shakspeare.*
Those wants, which they rather feared than felt, would well enough be overcome by *sparing* and patience. *Knolles.*
In these relations, although he be more *sparing*, his predecessors were very numerous. *Brown.*
Our labours late and early every morning,
Midst winter frosts; then, clad and fed with *sparing*,
Rise to our toils. *Otway.*
God has not been so *sparing* to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Aristotle to make them rational. *Locke.*
When they discover the passionate desire of fame in the ambitious man, they become *sparing* and saving in their commendations; they envy him the satisfaction of an applause. *Addison.*
Now a reservoir, to keep and *spare*;
The next a fountain spouting through his heir. *Pope.*
No statute in his favour says
How free or frugal I shall pass my days;
I who at sometimes spend, at others *spare*,
Divided between carelessness and care. *Pope.*

2. To forbear; to be scrupulous.
His soldiers *spared* not to say that they should be unkindly dealt with, if they were defrauded of the spoil. *Knolles.*
To pluck and eat my fill I *spared* not. *Milton.*

3. To use mercy; to forgive; to be tender.

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Their king, out of a princely feeling, was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

SPARE. *adj.*

1. Scanty; not abundant; parsimonious; frugal.

He was *spare* but discreet of speech, better conceiving than delivering; equally stout and kind. *Carew.*

Men ought to beware, that they use not exercise and a *spare* diet both. *Bacon.*

Join with thee calm peace and quiet;
Spare fast, that oft with gods doth diet. *Milton.*

The masters of the world were bred up with *spare* diet; and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of strength, because they ate but once a day. *Locke.*

2. Superfluous; unwanted.

If that no *spare* clothes he had to give,
His own coat he would cut, and it distribute glad. *Spenser.*

As any of our sick waxed well, he might be removed; for which purpose there were set forth ten *spare* chambers. *Bacon.*

Learning seems more adapted to the female world than to the male, because they have more *spare* time upon their hands, and lead a more sedentary life. *Addison.*

In my *spare* hours you 've had your part;
Ev'n now my servile hand your sovereign will obeys. *Norris.*

3. Lean; wanting flesh; macilent.

O give me your *spare* men, and *spare* me the great ones. *Shakspeare.*

If my name were liable to fear,
I do not know the man I should avoid
So soon as that *spare* Cassius. *Shakspeare.*

His visage drawn he felt to sharp and *spare*,
His arms clung to his ribs. *Milton.*

SPARE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Parsimony; frugal use; husbandry. Not in use.

Since uncheckt they may,
They therefore will make still his goods their prey,
Without all *spare* or end. *Chapman.*

Our victuals failed us, though we had made good *spare* of them. *Bacon.*

SPA'RER. *n. s.* [from *spare*.] One who avoids expence.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a saver; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his forts, garrisons, and his feastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but soak his exchequer. *Wotton.*

SPA'RERIB. *n. s.* [*spare* and *rib*.] Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them spare or little flesh; as, a *sparerib* of pork.

SPARGEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*spargo*, Latin.] The act of sprinkling.

SPA'RING. *adj.* [from *spare*.]

1. Scarce; little.

Of this there is with you *sparing* memory, or none; but we have large knowledge thereof. *Bacon.*

2. Scanty; not plentiful.

If much exercise, then use a plentiful diet; and if *sparing* diet, then little exercise. *Bacon.*

Good air, solitary groves, and *sparing* diet, sufficient to make you fancy yourself one of the fathers of the desert. *Pope.*

3. Parsimonious; not liberal.

Virgil being so very *sparing* of his words, and leaving so much to be imagined by the reader, can never be translated as he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*

Though *sparing* of his grace, to mischief bent,
He seldom does a good with good intent. *Dryd.*

SPA'RINGLY. *adv.* [from *sparing*.]

1. Not abundantly.

Give us leave
Freely to render what we have in charge;
Or shall we *sparingly* shew you far off
The dauphin's meaning? *Shakspeare.*

The borders whereon you plant fruit-trees should be large, and set with fine flowers; but thin and *sparingly*, lest they deceive the trees. *Bacon.*

2. Frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly.

High titles of honour were in the king's minority *sparingly* granted, because dignity then waited on desert. *Hayward.*

Commend but *sparingly* whom thou dost love;
But less condemn whom thou dost not approve. *Denham.*

3. With abstinence.

Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but *sparingly*. *Atterbury.*

4. Not with great frequency.

The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, is more *sparingly* used by Virgil. *Dryden.*

Our sacraments, which had been frequented with so much zeal, were approached more *sparingly*. *Atterbury.*

5. Cautiously; tenderly.

Speech of touch towards others should be *sparingly* used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon.*

SPARK. *n. s.* [rpeanca, Sax. *sparke*, Dut.]

1. A small particle of fire, or kindled matter.

If any marvel how a thing, in itself so weak, could import any great danger, they must consider not so much how small the *spark* is that flieth up, as how apt things about it are to take fire. *Hooker.*

I am about to weep; but thinking that
We are a queen, my drops of tears I 'll turn
To *sparks* of fire. *Shakspeare.*

I was not forgetful of the *sparks* which some men's distempers formerly studied to kindle in parliaments. *King Charles.*

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown
Those seeds of fire that fatal birth disclose;
And first few scatt'ring *sparks* about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose. *Dryd.*

Oh, may some *spark* of your celestial fire
The last, the meanest, of your sons inspire! *Pope.*

2. Any thing shining.

We have, here and there, a little clear light, some *sparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

3. Any thing vivid or active.

If any *spark* of life be yet remaining,
Down, down to hell, and say I sent thee thither. *Shakspeare.*

4. A lively, showy, splendid, gay man. It is commonly used in contempt.

How many huffing *sparks* have we seen, that in the same day have been both the idols and the scorn of the same slaves. *L'Estrange.*

A *spark* like thee, of the mankilling trade,
Fell sick. *Dryden.*

As for the disputes of sharpers, we don't read of any provisions made for the honours of such *sparks*. *Collier.*

The finest *sparks*, and cleanest beaux,
Drip from the shoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

I, who have been the poet's *spark* to-day,
Will now become the champion of his play. *Granville.*

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Unlucky as Fungoso in the play,
These *sparks* with awkward vanity display
What the fine gentleman wore yesterday. *Pope.*

5. A lover.

To SPARK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to sparkle. Not in use.

Fair is my love,
When the rose in her cheek appears,
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *spark*.
Spenser.

SPA'RKFUL. *adj.* [*spark* and *full*.] Lively; brisk; airy. Not used.

Hitherto will our *sparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfather's English, who had more care to do well than to speak minion-like. *Camden.*

SPA'RKISH. *adj.* [from *spark*.]

1. Airy; gay. A low word. It is commonly applied to men rather than women.

Is any thing more *sparkish* and better humoured than Venus's accosting her son in the desarts of Libya? *Walsh.*

2. Showy; well dressed; fine.

A daw, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange.*

SPA'RKLE. *n. s.* [from *spark*.]

1. A spark; a small particle of fire.

He, with repeated strokes
Of clashing flints, their hidden fires provokes;
Short flame succeeds; a bed of wither'd leaves
The dying *sparkles* in their fall receives:
Caught into life, in fiery fumes they rise,
And, fed with stronger food, invade the skies.
Dryden.

2. Any luminous particle.

To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure even God himself, who, being that light which none can approach unto, hath sent out these lights whereof we are capable, even as so many *sparkles* resembling the bright fountain from which they rise. *Hooker.*

When reason's lamp, which, like the sun in sky,
Throughout man's little world her beams did spread,
Is now become a *sparkle*, which doth lie
Under the ashes, half extinct and dead. *Davies.*

Ah! then thy once-lov'd Eloisa see!
It will be then no crime to gaze on me:
See from my cheek the transient roses die,
See the last *sparkle* languish in my eye. *Pope.*

To SPA'RKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit sparks.

2. To issue in sparks.

The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal states, and joy
Sparkled in all their eyes. *Milton.*

3. To shine; to glitter.

A hair seen in a microscope loses its former colour, and is in a great measure pellucid, with a mixture of some bright *sparkling* colours, such as appear from the refraction of diamonds. *Locke.*

Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who *sparkles* in all the shining things of dress and equipage. *Watts.*

4. To emit little bubbles as liquor in a glass.

SPA'RKLINGLY. *adv.* [from *sparkling*.] With vivid and twinkling lustre.

Diamonds sometimes would look more *sparklingly* than they were wont, and sometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*

SPA'RKLINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *sparkling*.] Vivid and twinkling lustre.

I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and *sparklingness* at some times than at others, though I could not refer it to the superficial clearness or foulness of the stone. *Boyle.*

SPA'RROW. *n. s.* [ꝛpeanpa, Saxon; *passer*, Lat.] A small bird.

Dismay'd not this
Macbeth and Banquo? Yes,
As *sparrows* eagles, or the hare the lion. *Shaks.*

There is great probability that a thousand *sparrows* will fly away at the sight of a hawk among them. *Watts.*

SPA'RROWHAWK or *Sparhawk*. *n. s.* [ꝛpeanhapoc, Sax.] The female of the musket hawk. *Hanmer.*

SPA'RROWGRASS. *n. s.* [corrupted from *asparagus*.]

Your infant pease to *sparrowgrass* prefer,
Which to the supper you may best defer. *King.*

SPA'RRY. *adj.* [from *spar*.] Consisting of spar.

In which manner spar is usually found herein, and other minerals, or such as are of some observable figure; of which sort are the *sparry* striæ, or icicles, called stalactitæ. *Woodward.*

SPASM. *n. s.* [*spasme*, Fr. σπασμος.] Convulsion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

All the maladies
Of ghastly *spasm*, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart-sick agony. *Milton.*

Wounds are subject to pain, inflammation, *spasm*. *Wiseman.*

Carminative things dilute and relax; because wind occasions a *spasm* or convulsion in some part. *Arbuthnot.*

SPA'SMODICK. *adj.* [*spasmodique*, Fr. from *spasm*.] Convulsive.

SPAT. The preterit of *spit*.

And when he had *spat* on the ground, he anointed his eyes. *Gospel.*

SPAT. *n. s.* The young of shellfish.

A reticulated film found upon sea-shells, and usually supposed to be the remains of the vesicles of the *spat* of some sort of shell-fish. *Woodward.*

To SPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*spatior*, Lat.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large. Not used.

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immoveable posture of the body, caused by the fixing of the mind upon one cogitation, whereby it doth not *spatiate* and transcur. *Bacon.*

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiate* at large through the whole universe. *Bentley.*

To SPA'TTER. *v. a.* [ꝛpat, *spit*, Saxon.]

1. To sprinkle with dirt, or any thing offensive.

The pavement swam in blood, the walls around
Were *spatter'd* o'er with brains. *Addison.*

2. To throw out any thing offensive.

His forward voice now is to speak well of his friend; his backward voice is to *spatter* foul speeches, and to detract. *Shakspeare.*

3. To asperse; to defame.

To SPA'TTER. *v. n.* To spit; to sputter as at any thing nauseous taken into the mouth.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with gust, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste
With *spattering* noise rejected. *Milton.*

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SPA'TTERDASHES. *n. s.* [*spatter* and *dash.*] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPA'TTLING *Poppy. n. s.* [*papaver spumeum.*] White behen: a plant which is a species of campion. *Miller.*

SPA'TULA. *n. s.* [*spatha, spathula,* Lat.] A spattle or slice.

Spatula is an instrument used by apothecaries and surgeons in spreading plaisters or stirring medicines together. *Quincy.*

In raising up the hairy scalp smooth with my *spatula*, I could discover no fault in the bone. *Wiseman.*

SPA'VIN. *n. s.* [*espavent,* Fr. *spavano,* Ital.] This disease in horses is a bony excrescence, or crust as hard as a bone, that grows on the inside of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the same matter by which the bones or ligaments are nourished: it is at first like a tender gristle, but by degrees comes to hardness. *Farrier's Dict.*

They 've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it,
That never saw them pace before, the *spavin*
And springhalt reign'd among them. *Shaksp.*

If it had been a *spavin*, and the ass had petitioned for another farrier, it might have been reasonable. *L'Estrange.*

SPAW. *n. s.* [from *Spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To SPAWL. *v. n.* [ꝼpœꝛlian, to spit, Sax.] To throw moisture out of the mouth.

He who does on iv'ry tables dine,
His marble floors with drunken *spawling* shine. *Dryden.*

What mischief can the dean have done him,
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?
Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and slaver it,
In vain, against the people's fav'rite? *Swift.*

SPAWL. *n. s.* [ꝼpaꝛl, Saxon.] Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth.

Of spittle she lustration makes;
Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. *Dryden.*

SPAWN. *n. s.* [*spēne, spenne,* Dutch.]

1. The eggs of fish or of frogs.

Masters of the people,
Your multiplying *spawn* how can he flatter
That 's thousand to one good one? *Shakspeare.*

God said, let the waters generate
Reptile, with *spawn* abundant, living soul! *Milton.*

These ponds, in spawning time, abounded with frogs, and a great deal of *spawn.* *Ray.*

2. Any product or offspring. In contempt.

'T was not the *spawn* of such as these
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd seas,
And quash'd the stern Æacides. *Roscommon.*

This atheistical humour was the *spawn* of the gross superstitions of the Romish church and court. *Tillotson.*

To SPAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To produce as fishes do eggs.

Some report a sea-maid *spawn'd* him. *Shaks.*

2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.

What practices such principles as these may *spawn*, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine, *Swift.*

To SPAWN. *v. n.*

1. To produce eggs as fish.

The fish having *spawned* before, the fry that goes down hath had about three months growth under ground, when they are brought up again. *Brown.*

2. To issue; to proceed. In contempt.

It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that *spawn* from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

SPA'WNER. *n. s.* [from *spawn.*] The female fish.

The barbel, for the preservation of their seed, both the *spawner* and the melter, cover their spawn with sand. *Walton.*

To SPAY. *v. a.* [*spado,* Lat.] To castrate female animals.

Be dumb, you beggars of the rythming trade;
Geld your loose wits, and let your muse be *spay'd.* *Cleaveland.*

The males must be gelt, and the sows *spayed*; the *spayed* they esteem as the most profitable, because of the great quantity of fat upon the inwards. *Mortimer.*

To SPEAK. *v. n.* preterit *spake* or *spoke*; participle passive *spoken.* [ꝼpecan, Sax. *spreken,* Dutch.]

1. To utter articulate sounds; to express thoughts by words.

Speaking is nothing else than a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by several discriminations of utterance of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate significancies. *Holder.*

Hannah *spake* in her heart; only her lips moved, but her voice was not heard. *1 Samuel.*

2. To harangue; to make a speech.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular by *speaking* in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still passed, notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Thersites, though the most presumptuous Greek,
Yet durst not for Achilles' armour *speak.* *Dryd.*

3. To talk for or against; to dispute.

A knave should have some countenance at his friend's request. An honest man, sir, is able to *speak* for himself, when a knave is not. *Shaksp.*

The general and his wife are talking of it;
And she *speaks* for you stoutly. *Shakspeare.*

When he had no power,
He was your enemy; still *spake* against
Your liberties and charters. *Shakspeare.*

4. To discourse; to make mention.

Were such things here as we do *speak* about!
Or have we eaten of the insane root,
That takes the reason prisoner? *Shakspeare.*

Lot went out, and *spake* unto his sons in law. *Genesis.*

The fire you *speak* of,
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,
I 'll quench it not with water, but with ruin. *Ben Jonson.*

The scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it speaks. *Hammond.*

They could never be lost but by an universal deluge, which has been *spoken* to already. *Tillotson.*

Lucan *speaks* of a part of Cæsar's army, that came to him from the Leman-lake, in the beginning of the civil war. *Addison.*

Had Luther *spoke* up to this accusation, yet Chrysostom's example would have been his defence. *Atterbury.*

5. To give sound.

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Make all your trumpets *speak*, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakspeare.*

6. *To* SPEAK *with*. To address; to converse with.

Thou canst not fear us, Pompey, with thy sails,
We 'll *speak with* thee at sea. *Shakspeare.*

I *spake with* one that came from thence,
That freely render'd me these news for true. *Shakspeare.*

Nicholas was by a herald sent for to come into the great bassa; Solyman disdaining to *speak with* him himself. *Knolles.*

To SPEAK. *v. a.*

1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce.

Mordecai had *spoken* good. *Esther.*

Consider of it, take advice, and *speak* your minds. *Judges.*

They sat down with him upon the ground, and none *spake* a word. *Job.*

When divers were hardened, and believed not, but *spake* evil of that way before the multitude, he departed. *Acts.*

You from my youth
Have known and tried me, *speak* I more than truth? *Sandys.*

What you keep by you, you may change and mend,
But words once *spoke* can never be recall'd. *Waller.*

Under the tropick is our language *spoke*,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*

He no where *speaks* it out, or in direct terms calls them substances. *Locke.*

Colours *speak* all languages, but words are understood only by such a people or nation. *Spectator.*

2. To proclaim; to celebrate.

It is my father's musick
To *speak* your deeds, not little of his care
To have them recompensed. *Shakspeare.*

3. To address; to accost.

If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, smile upon thee, put thee in hope, *speak* thee fair, and say, What wantest thou? *Ecclesiasticus.*

4. To exhibit; to make known.

Let heav'n's wide circuit *speak*
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

SPE'AKABLE. *adj.* [from *speak.*]

1. Possible to be spoken.

2. Having the power of speech.

Say,
How cam'st thou *speakable* of mute? *Milton.*

SPEA'KER. *n. s.* [from *speak.*]

1. One that speaks.

These fames grew so general, as the authors were lost in the generality of *speakers*. *Bacon.*

In conversation or reading, find out the true sense, the idea which the *speaker* or writer affixes to his words. *Watts.*

Common *speakers* have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in; and these are always ready at the mouth. *Swift.*

2. One that speaks in any particular manner.

Horace's phrase is, "torret jecur;"
And happy was that curious *speaker*. *Prior.*

3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions.

After my death, I wish no other herald,
No other *speaker* of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shaksp.*

4. The prolocutor of the commons.

I have disabled myself, like an elected *speaker* of the house. *Dryden.*

SPEAKING *Trumpet*. *n. s.* A stentorophonick instrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

That with one blast through the whole house does bound,
And first taught *speaking trumpet* how to sound. *Dryden.*

SPEAR. *n. s.* [*ys-per*, Welsh; ꝑpeꝑe, Sax. *spere*, Dutch; *spare*, old Fr. *sparum*, low Latin.]

1. A long weapon with a sharp point, used in thrusting or throwing; a lance.

Those brandishers of *speares*,
From many cities drawn, are they that are our hinderers. *Chapman.*

Th' Ægyptian, like a hill, himself did rear,
Like some tall tree; upon it seem'd a *spear*. *Cowley.*

Nor wanted in his grasp
What seem'd both shield and *spear*. *Milton.*

The flying *spear*
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*

The rous'd-up lion, resolute and slow,
Advances full on the protended *spear*. *Thomson.*

2. A lance, generally with prongs, to kill fish.

The borderers watching, until they be past up into some narrow creek, below them cast a strong corded net athwart the stream, with which, and their loud shouting, they stop them from retiring, until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunters mercy, who, by an old custom, share them with such indifferency, as, if a woman with child be present, the babe in her womb is gratified with a portion: a point also observed by the *spear* hunters in taking of salmons. *Carew.*

To SPEAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a spear.

To SPEAR. *v. a.* To shoot or sprout. This is commonly written *spire*.

Let them not lie lest they should *spear*, and the air dry and spoil the shoot. *Mortimer.*

SPEA'RGRASS. *n. s.* [*spear* and *grass.*] Long stiff grass.

Tickle our noses with *speargrass* to make them bleed; and then beslubber our garments with it. *Shakspeare.*

SPEA'RMAN. *n. s.* [*spear* and *man.*] One who uses a lance in fight.

The *spearman*'s arm, by thee, great God, directed,
Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*

SPEA'RMINT. *n. s.* [*mentha Romana*, Lat.] A plant; a species of mint.

SPE'ARWORT. *n. s.* [*ranunculus flammeus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SPE'CIAL. *adj.* [*special*, Fr. *specialis*, Lat.]

1. Noting a sort or species.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a species. *Watts.*

2. Particular; peculiar.

Most commonly with a certain *special* grace of her own, wagging her lips, and grinning instead of smiling. *Sidney.*

The several books of scripture, having had each some several occasion and particular purpose which caused them to be written, the contents thereof are according to the exigence of that *special* end whereunto they are intended. *Hooker.*

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Of all men alive,
I never yet beheld that *special* face,
Which I could fancy more than any other. *Shak.*
Nought so vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some *special* good doth give.
Shakspeare.

The fourth commandment, in respect of any one definite and *special* day of every week, was not simply and perpetually moral. *White.*

Our Saviour is represented every where in scripture as the *special* patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as laying their interest to heart more nearly than those of any other of his members. *Atterbury.*

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose.

O'Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kildare, was made denizen by a *special* act of parliament. *Davies.*

Such things are evident by natural light, which men of a mature age, in the ordinary use of their faculties, with the common help of mutual society, may know and be sufficiently assured of without the help of any *special* revelation. *Wilkins.*

4. Extraordinary; uncommon.

That which necessity of some *special* time doth cause to be enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth afterward become free. *Hooker.*

The other scheme takes *special* care to attribute all the work of conversion to grace. *Hammond.*

Though our charity should be universal, yet as it cannot be actually exercised but on particular times, so it should be chiefly on *special* opportunities. *Spratt.*

He bore
A paunch of the same bulk before;
Which still he had a *special* care
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare.
Hudibras.

5. Chief in excellence.

The king hath drawn
The *special* head of all the land together. *Shaks.*

SPE'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *special*.]

1. Particularly, above others.

Specially the day that thou stoodest before the Lord. *Deuteronomy.*

A brother beloved, *specially* to me. *Phil.*

2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.

If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury may, to deliver themselves from an attaint, find it *specially*. *Hale.*

SPE'CIALTY. } *n. s.* [*specialité*, Fr. from
SPECIA'LITY. } *special*.] Particularity.

On these two general heads all other *specialities* are dependent. *Hooker.*

The packet is not come
Where that and other *specialties* are bound.
Shakspeare.

Speciality of rule hath been neglected. *Shaks.*

When men were sure, that, in case they rested upon a bare contract without *speciality*, the other party might wage his law, they would not rest upon such contracts without reducing the debt into a *speciality*, which accorded many suits. *Hale.*

SPE'CIES. *n. s.* [*species*, Latin.]

1. A sort; a subdivision of a general term.

A special idea is called by the schools a *species*; it is one common nature that agrees to several singular individual beings: so horse is a special idea or *species*, as it agrees to Bucephalus, Trot, and Snowball. *Watts.*

2. Class of nature; single order of beings.

He intendeth the care of *species* or common natures, but letteth loose the guard of individuals or single existencies. *Brown.*

The Phenix Pindar is a whole *species* alone. *Cowley.*

For we are animals no less,
Although of different *species*. *Hudibras.*

Thou nam'st a race that must proceed from me,
Yet my whole *species* in myself I see. *Dryden.*

A mind of superior or meaner capacities than human would constitute a different *species*, though united to a human body in the same laws of connexion: and a mind of human capacities would make another *species*, if united to a different body in different laws of connexion. *Bentley.*

3. Appearance to the senses; any visible or sensible representation.

An apparent diversity between the *species* visible and audible is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. *Bacon.*

It is a most certain rule, how much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more unfit it is to transmit the *species*. *Ray.*

The *species* of the letters illuminated with blue were nearer to the lens than those illuminated with deep red, by about three inches, or three and a quarter; but the *species* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet appeared so confused and indistinct, that I could not read them. *Newton.*

4. Representation to the mind.

Wit in the poet, or wit-writing, is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

5. Show; visible exhibition. Not in use; and perhaps, in the following quotation, misprinted for *spectacles*.

Shews and *species* serve best with the people. *Bacon.*

6. Circulating money.

As there was in the splendour of the Roman empire a less quantity of current *species* in Europe than there is now, Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city. *Arbuthnot.*

7. Simples that have place in a compound medicine.

SPECI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*specifique*, Fr. *species*
SPECI'FICK. } and *facio*, Lat.]

1. That makes a thing of the species of which it is.

That thou to truth the perfect way may'st know,
To thee all her *specifick* forms I'll show. *Denh.*

The understanding, as to the exercise of this power, is subject to the command of the will, though, as to the *specifick* nature of its acts, it is determined by the object. *South.*

By whose direction is the nutriment so regularly distributed into the respective parts, and how are they kept to their *specifick* uniformities? *Glanville.*

These principles I consider not as occult qualities, supposed to result from the *specifick* forms of things, but as general laws of nature, by which the things themselves are formed; their truth appearing to us by phænomena, though their causes be not yet discovered. *Newton.*

As all things were formed according to these *specifical* platforms, so their truth must be measured from their conformity to them. *Norris.*

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Specifick gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or weight which any species of natural bodies have, and by which they are plainly distinguishable from all other bodies of different kinds. *Quincy.*

The *specifick* qualities of plants reside in their native spirit, oil, and essential salt: for the water, fixt salt, and earth, appear to be the same in all plants. *Arbuthnot.*

Specifick difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another, while they stand ranked under the same general nature or genus. Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is but a general or generick difference; for it does not distinguish wine from cyder or perry: the *specifick* difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grape; as cyder is pressed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*

2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper. It is usually applied to the *arcana*, or medicines that work by occult qualities.

The operation of purging medicines has been referred to a hidden propriety, a *specifical* virtue, and the like shifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

If she would drink a good decoction of sarsa, with the usual *specificks*, she might enjoy a good health. *Wiseman.*

SPECI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *specifick.*] In such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.

His faith must be not only living, but lively too; it must be put into a posture by a particular exercise of those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South.*

Human reason doth not only gradually, but *specifically*, differ from the fantastick reason of brutes, which have no conceit of truth, as an aggregate of divers simple conceits, nor of any other universal. *Grew.*

He must allow that bodies were endowed with the same affections then as ever since; and that, if an axe head be supposed to float upon water, which is *specifically* lighter, it had been supernatural. *Bentley.*

To SPECI'FICATE. *v. a.* [from *species* and *facio*, Lat.] To mark by notation of distinguishing particularities.

Man, by the instituted law of his creation, and the common influence of the divine goodness, is enabled to act as a reasonable creature, without any particular, *specificating*, concurrent, new imperate act of the divine special providence. *Hale.*

SPECIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *specifick*; *specification*, Fr.]

1. Distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark.

This *specification* or limitation of the question, hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of enquiry. *Watts.*

2. Particular mention.

The constitution here speaks generally, without the *specification* of any place. *Ayliffe.*

To SPE'CIFY. *v. a.* [from *species*; *specifier*, French.] To mention; to show by some particular mark of distinction.

As the change of such laws as have been *specified* is necessary, so the evidence that they are such must be great. *Hooker.*

St. Peter doth not *specify* what these waters were. *Burnet.*

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries, and the uses of their soils, are *specified.* *Pope.*

SPE'CIMEN. *n. s.* [*specimen*, Latin.] A sample; a part of any thing exhibited, that the rest may be known.

Several persons have exhibited *specimens* of this art before multitudes of beholders. *Spectator.*

SPE'CIOUS. *adj.* [*specieux*, Fr. *speciosus*, Latin.]

1. Showy; pleasing to the view.

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms
Religion satisfied. *Milton.*

She next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond wish too late!
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That *specious* monster, my accomplish'd snare. *Milton.*

2. Plausible; superficially, not solidly right; striking at first view.

Bad men boast
Their *specious* deeds on earth which glory excites,
Or close ambition varnish'd o'er with zeal. *Milt.*

Somewhat of *specious* they must have to recommend themselves to princes; for folly will not easily go down in its natural form. *Dryden.*

Temptation is of greater danger, because it is covered with the *specious* names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*

This is the only *specious* objection which our Romish adversaries urge against the doctrine of this church in the point of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

SPE'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *specious.*] With fair appearance.

Piety is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity; especially to that personated devotion under which any kind of impiety is wont to be disguised, and put off more *speciously.* *Hammond.*

SPECK. *n. s.* [ꝩpecec, Saxon.] A small discoloration; a spot.

Every *speck* does not blind a man. *Government of the Tongue.*

Then are they happy, when
No *speck* is left of their habitual stains;
But the pure æther of the soul remains. *Dryd.*

To SPECK. *v. a.* To spot; to stain in drops.

Flow'r
Carnation, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold. *Milton.*

SPE'CKLE. *n. s.* [from *speck.*] Small speck; little spot.

To SPE'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with small spots.

So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his *speckled* breast,
And often bounding on the bruised grass,
As for great joy of his new comen guest. *Fairy Queen.*

Speckled vanity
Will sicken soon and die,
And leprous sin will melt from earthly mould. *Milton.*

Saw'st thou not late a *speckled* serpent rear
His gilded spires to climb on yon fair tree?
Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and *speckled* snake;
Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey,
And with their forky tongue and pointless sting shall play. *Pope.*

The tortoise here and elephant unite,
Transform'd to combs, the *speckled* and the white. *Pope.*

SPECKT or *Speight. n. s.* A woodpecker. *Ainsworth.*

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SPE'CTACLE. *n. s.* [*spectacle*, Fr. *spectaculum*, Latin.]

1. A show; a gazing stock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable.

In open place produc'd they me,
To be a publick *spectacle* to all. *Shakspeare.*

We are made a *spectacle* unto angels and men. 1 *Corinthians.*

2. Any thing perceived by the sight.

Forth riding underneath the castle wall,
A dunghill of dead carcases he spy'd,
The dreadful *spectacle* of that sad house of pride. *Fairy Queen.*

When pronouncing sentence, seem not glad;
Such *spectacles*, though they are just, are sad. *Denham.*

3. [In the plural.] Glasses to assist the sight.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With *spectacles* on nose, and pouch on side. *Shakspeare.*

We have helps for sight above *spectacles* and glasses. *Bacon.*

Shakspeare was naturally learned: he needed not the *spectacles* of books to read nature; he looked inwards and found her there. *Dryden.*

The first *spectacle*-maker did not think that he was leading the way to the discovery of new planets. *Grew.*

This is the reason of the decay of sight in old men, and shews why their sight is mended by *spectacles*. *Newton.*

This day then let us not be told,
That you are sick, and I grown old;
Nor think on our approaching ills,
And talk of *spectacles* and pills. *Swift.*

SPE'CTACLED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with spectacles.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are *spectacled* to see him. *Shakspeare.*

SPECTA'TION. *n. s.* [*spectatio*, Latin.] Regard; respect.

This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurisy. *Harvey.*

SPECTA'TOR. *n. s.* [*spectateur*, French; *spectator*, Latin.] A looker-on; a beholder.

More
Than history can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd to take *spectators*. *Shakspeare.*

If it proves a good repast to the *spectators*, the dish pays the shot. *Shakspeare.*

An old gentleman mounting on horseback, got up heavily; but desired the *spectators* that they would count fourscore and eight before they judged him. *Dryden.*

He mourns his former vigour lost so far,
To make him now *spectator* of a war. *Dryden.*

What pleasure hath the owner more than the *spectator*? *Seed.*

SPECTA'TORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *spectator*.] Act of beholding.

Thou stand'st i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in *spectatorship*, and cruel in suffering. *Shakspeare.*

SPE'CTRE. *n. s.* [*spectre*, Fr. *spectrum*, Latin.]

1. Apparition; appearance of persons dead.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,
With bold fanatick *spectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

The very poetical use of the word, for a *spectre* doth imply an exact resemblance to some real being it represents. *Stillingfleet.*

These are nothing but *spectres* the understanding raises to itself, to flatter its own laziness. *Locke.*

2. Something made preternaturally visible.

SPE'CTRUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] An image; a visible form.

This prism had some veins running along within the glass, from the one end to the other, which scattered some of the sun's light irregularly, but had no sensible effect in increasing the length of the coloured *spectrum*. *Newton.*

SPE'CULAR. *adj.* [*specularis*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass.

It were but madness now t' impart
The skill of *specular* stone. *Donne.*

Quicksilver may, by the fire alone, in glass vessels, be turned into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained a mercury, bright and *specular* as before. *Boyle.*

A speculum of metal without glass, made some years since for optical uses, and very well wrought, produced none of those rings; and thence I understood that these rings arise not from the *specular* surface alone, but depend upon the two surfaces of the plate of glass whereof the speculum was made, and upon the thickness of the glass between them. *Newton.*

2. Assisting sight. Improper.

The hidden way
Of nature wouldst thou know, how first she frames
All things in miniature, thy *specular* orb
Apply to well-dissected kernels; lo!
In each observe the slender threads
Of first-beginning trees. *Philips.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. n.* [*speculer*, French; *speculor*, Latin.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

Consider the quantity, and not *speculate* upon an intrinsecal relation. *Digby.*

As news-writers record facts which afford great matter of speculation, their readers *speculate* accordingly, and, by their variety of conjectures, become consummate statesmen. *Addison.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. a.* To consider attentively; to look through with the mind.

Man was not meant to gape, or look upward, but to have his thoughts sublime; and not only behold, but *speculate* their nature with the eye of the understanding. *Brown.*

SPECULA'TION. *n. s.* [*speculation*, Fr. from *speculate*.]

1. Examination by the eye; view.

2. Examiner; spy. This word is found no where else, and probably is here misprinted for *speculator*.

They who have, as who have not, whom their great stars
Throne and set high? servants
Which are to France the spies and *speculations*,
Intelligent of our state. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*

3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation.

In all these things being fully persuaded, that what they did, it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men should do the like; there remained, after *speculation*, practice whereunto the whole world might be framed. *Hooker.*

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind
Consider'd all things visible. *Milton.*

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News-writers afford matter of *speculation*. *Addison.*

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and most part of his natural *speculations*. *Temple.*

5. Mental scheme not reduced to practice.

This terrestrial globe, which before was only round in *speculation*, has since been surrounded by the fortune and boldness of many navigators. *Temple.*

This is a consideration not to be neglected, or thought an indifferent matter of mere *speculation*. *Lesley.*

6. Power of sight. Not in use.

Thy bones are marrowless; thy blood is cold; Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes Thou star'st with. *Shakspeare.*

SPE'CULATIVE. *adj.* [*speculatif*, French; from *speculate*.]

1. Given to speculation; contemplative.

If all other uses were utterly taken away, yet the mind of man being by nature *speculative*, and delighted with contemplation in itself, they were to be known even for mere knowledge sake. *Hooker.*

It encourages *speculative* persons, who have no turn of mind to increase their fortunes. *Addison.*

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical.

Some take it for a *speculative* platform, that reason and nature would that the best should govern, but no wise to create a right. *Bacon.*

These are not *speculative* flights, or imaginary notions, but are plain and undeniable laws, that are founded in the nature of rational beings. *Law.*

SPE'CULATIVELY. *adv.* [from *speculative*.]

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.

2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

SPECULA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *speculate*.]

1. One who forms theories.

He is dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not through-paced *speculators* in those great theories. *More.*

2. [*speculateur*, French.] An observer; a contemplator.

Although lapidaries and questuary enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural *speculators*, conceive the stones which bear this name to be a mineral concretion. *Brown.*

3. A spy; a watcher.

All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice when the fish approached. *Broome.*

SPE'CULATORY. *adj.* [from *speculate*.] Exercising speculation.

SPE'CULUM. n. s. [Latin.] A mirror; a looking-glass; that in which representations are formed by reflection.

A rough and coloured object may serve for a *speculum*, to reflect the artificial rainbow. *Boyle.*

SPED. The pret. and part. pass. of *speed*.

His horse full of windgalls, *sped* with the spavins, and rayed with the yellows. *Shakspeare.*

Barbarossa, *sped* of that he desired, staid not long at Constantinople, but shaped his course towards Italy. *Knolles.*

With all his harness soon the god was *sped*; His flying hat, his wings upon his heels. *Dryden.*

SPEECH. *n. s.* [from *speak*.]

1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expressing thoughts by words, or vocal sounds.

There is none comparable to the variety of instructive expressions by *speech*, wherewith man alone is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder.*

Though our ideas are first acquired by various sensations and reflections, yet we convey them to each other by the means of certain sounds, or written marks, which we call words; and a great part of our knowledge is both obtained and communicated by these means, which are called *speech*. *Watts.*

2. Language; words considered as expressing thoughts.

In *speech* be eight parts. *Accidence.*

The acts of God to human ears Cannot without process of *speech* be told. *Milt.*

3. Particular language, as distinct from others.

There is neither *speech* nor language, but their voices are heard among them. *Ps. Com. Prayer.*

4. Any thing spoken.

A plague upon your epileptick visage! Smile you my *speeches* as I were a fool? *Shaks.*

5. Talk; mention.

The duke did of me demand What was the *speech* among the Londoners, Concerning the French journey. *Shakspeare.*

Speech of a man's self ought to be seldom. *Bacon.*

6. Oration; harangue

The constant design of these orators, in all their *speeches*, was to drive some one particular point. *Swift.*

7. Declaration of thoughts.

I, with leave of *speech* implor'd, reply'd. *Milt.*

SPE'ECHLESS. *adj.* [from *speech*.]

1. Deprived of the power of speaking; made mute or dumb.

He fell down, foamed at month, and was *speechless*. *Shakspeare.*

The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and Apollo's priests are become *speechless*. *Raleigh.*

A single vision transports them: it finds them in the eagerness and height of their devotion; they are *speechless* for the time that it continues, and prostrate when it departs. *Dryden.*

Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addison.*

2. Mute; dumb.

I kneel'd before him; 'T was very faintly he said rise: dimiss'd me Thus, with his *speechless* hand. *Shakspeare.*

From her eyes I did receive fair *speechless* messages. *Shaksp.*

He that never hears a word spoken, it is no wonder he remain *speechless*; as any one must do, who from an infant should be bred up among mutes. *Holder.*

To SPEED. *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *sped* and *speeded*. [*spoeden*, Dutch.]

1. To make haste; to move with celerity.

So well they *sped*, that they be come at length Unto the place whereas the Paynim lay Devoid of outward sense and native strength, Cover'd with charmed cloud from view of day. *Fairy Queen.*

Do you think me a swallow, an arrow, or a bullet? Have I, in my poor and cold motion, the expedition of thought? I *speeded* hither with the very extremest inch of possibility. *Shaksp.*

If pray'rs Could alter high decrees, I to that place Would *speed* before thee, and be louder heard. *Milton.*

See where Idwall *speeds*! a trusty soldier. *A. Philips.*

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2. [rpeðian, to grow rich, Saxon.] To have good success.

Timon is shrunk, indeed;
And he, that 's once denied, will hardly *sped*.
Shakspeare.

Now if this suit lay in Bianca's pow'r,
How quickly should you *speed*. *Shakspeare.*

When first this empter cross'd the gulph from hell,
I told you then he should prevail, and *speed*
In his bad errand. *Milton.*

3. To succeed well or ill.

Make me not sighted like the basilisk:
I 've look'd on thousands, who have *sped* the better
By my regard, but kill'd none so. *Shakspeare.*

Macicaus shewed them what an offence it was rashly to depart out of the city, which might be unto them dangerous, although they should *speed* never so well. *Knolles.*

These were violators of the first temple; and those that profaned and abused the second, *sped* no better. *South.*

4. To have any condition, good or bad.

Ships heretofore in seas like fishes *sped*,
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed.
Waller.

To SPEED. *v. a.*

1. To dispatch in haste; to send away quickly.

The tyrant's self, a thing unus'd, began
To feel his heart relent with meer compassion;
But, not dispos'd to ruth or mercy then,
He *sped* him thence home to his habitation.
Fairfax.

2. To hasten; to put into quick motion.

She,
Hearing so much, will *speed* her foot again,
Led hither by pure love. *Shakspeare.*

Satan, tow'rd the coast of earth beneath,
Down from th' ecliptick *sped* with hop'd success,
Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel.
Milton.

The priest replied no more,
But *sped* his steps along the hoarse resounding shore. *Dryden.*

3. To furnish in haste.

4. To dispatch; to destroy; to kill; to mischief; to ruin.

With a *speeding* thrust his heart he found;
The lukewarm blood came rushing through the wound. *Dryden.*

A dire dilemma! either way I 'm *sped*;
If foes they write, if friends they read, me dead.
Pope.

5. To execute; to dispatch.

Judicial acts are all those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are *sped* in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe.*

6. To assist; to help forward.

Lucina
Reach'd her midwife hands to *speed* the throes.
Dryden.

Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night
With rising gales, that *sped* their happy flight.
Dryden.

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

7. To make prosperous; to make to succeed.

If any bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God *speed*.
St. Paul.

He was chosen, though he stood low upon the roll, by a very unusual concurrence of providential events, happened to be *sped*. *Fell.*

SPEED. *n. s.* [*spoed*, Dutch.]

1. Quickness; celerity.

Earth receives
As tribute, such a sumless journey brought
Of incorporeal *speed*, her warmth and light;
Speed! to describe whose swiftness number fails.
Milton.

We observe the horse's patient service at the plough, his *speed* upon the highway, his docibleness, and desire of glory. *More.*

2. Haste; hurry; dispatch.

When they strain to their utmost *speed*, there is still the wonted distance between them and their aims: all their eager pursuits bring them no acquests. *Decay of Piety.*

3. The course or pace of a horse.

He that rides at high *speed*, and with a pistol kills a sparrow flying. *Shakspeare.*

4. Success; event of any action or incident.

The prince your son, with mere conceit and fear
Of the queen's *speed*, is gone. *Shakspeare.*

O Lord, I pray thee send me good *speed*.
Genesis.

SPE'EDILY. *adv.* [from *speedy*.] With haste; quickly.

Post *speedily* to your husband,
Shew him this letter. *Shakspeare.*

Send *speedily* to Bertran; charge him strictly
Not to proceed. *Dryden.*

SPE'EDINESS. *n. s.* [from *speedy*.] The quality of being speedy.

SPE'EDWELL. *n. s.* [*veronica*, Latin.] A plant; fluellin.

In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved *speedwell*, or small henbit. *Derham.*

SPE'EDY. *adj.* [from *speed*.] Quick; swift; nimble; quick of dispatch.

How near 's the other army?
—Near, and on *speedy* foot: the main descry
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakspeare.*

Back with *speediest* sail
Zophiel, of cherubim the swiftest wing,
Came flying. *Milton.*

Let it be enough what thou hast done,
When spotted deaths ran arm'd through ev'ry street,
With poison'd darts, which not the good could shun,
The *speedy* could outfly, or valiant meet. *Dryd.*

SPEIGHT. *n. s.* [*picus martius*, Latin.] A bird.

SPELL. *n. s.* [rpel, Saxon, a word.]

1. A charm consisting of some words of occult power. Thus *Horace* uses *words*: *Sunt* verba & voces *quibus hunc lenire dolorem*
Possis.

Start not; her actions shall be holy:
You hear my *spell* is lawful: do not shun her,
Until you see her die again; for then
You kill her double. *Shakspeare.*

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, that they stand in awe of charms, *spells*, and conjurations, letters, characters, notes, and dashes.
Brown.

Thou durst not thus disparage glorious arms,
Had not *spells*
And black enchantments, some magician's art,
Arm'd thee or charm'd thee strong. *Milton.*

Begin, begin; the mystick *spell* prepare. *Milt.*

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Yourself you so excel,
When you vouchsafe to breathe my thought,
That, like a spirit, with this *spell*
Of my own teaching I am caught. *Waller.*

Mild Lucina
Then reach'd her midwife hands to speed the throes,
And spoke the pow'rful *spells* that babes to birth disclose. *Dryden.*

2. A turn of work; a vicissitude of labour. A low word.

Their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells*: the residue of the time they wear out 'at coytes and kayles. *Carew.*

To SPELL. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *spelled* or *spelt*. [*spellen*, Dutch.]

1. To write with the proper letters.

In the criticism of *spelling*, the word *satire* ought to be with *i*, and not with *y*; and if this be so, then it is false *spelled* throughout. *Dryd.*

2. To read by naming letters singly.

I never yet saw man,
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featur'd,
But she would *spell* him backward; if fair fac'd,
She 'd swear the gentleman should be her sister. *Shakspeare.*

3. To charm.

I have you fast:
Unchain your spirits now with *spelling* charms,
And try if they can gain your liberty. *Shaksp.*

This, gather'd in the planetary hour,
With noxious weeds, and *spell'd* with words of pow'r,
Dire stepdames in the magic bowl infuse. *Dryd.*

To SPELL. *v. n.*

1. To form words of letters.

What small knowledge was, in them did dwell;
And he a god, who could but read or *spell*. *Dryd.*

By pasting on the vowels and consonants on the sides of four dice, he has made this a play for his children, whereby his eldest son in coats has played himself into *spelling*. *Locke.*

The Latin being written of the same character with the mother tongue, by the assistance of a *spelling* book it is legible. *Spectator.*

Another cause, which hath maimed our language, is a foolish opinion that we ought to *spell* exactly as we speak. *Swift.*

2. To read.

If I read aught in heaven,
Or heav'n write aught of fate, by what the stars,
Voluminous or single characters,
In their conjunction met, give me to *spell*,
Sorrows and labours, opposition, hate,
Attend thee. *Milton.*

When gowns, not arms, repell'd
The fierce Epirote, and the African bold,
Whether to settle peace, or to unfold
The drift of hollow states, hard to be *spell'd*. *Milton.*

And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
Where I may sit and rightly *spell*
Of every star that heaven doth shew,
And every herb that sips the dew. *Milton.*

3. To read unskilfully.

As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notion; a rude unwritten blank, sent into the world only to read and *spell* out a God in the works of creation. *South.*

To SPELT. *v. n.* To split; to break. A bad word.

Feed geese with oats, *spelted* beans, barley-meal, or ground malt mixed with beer. *Martim.*

SPE'LTER. *n. s.* A kind of semimetal.

Metals in fusion do not flame, for want of a copious fume; except *spelter*, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames. *Newton.*

To SPEND. *v. a.* [ꝩpenban, Saxon; *spendere*, Italian.]

1. To consume; to exhaust; to waste.

Our cannons malice vainly shall be *spent*
Against th' invulnerable clouds. *Shakspeare.*

I will very gladly *spend* and be *spent* for you. *2 Corinthians.*

There is oil in the dwelling of the wise, but a foolish man *spendeth* it up. *Proverbs.*

We must exasperate
The almighty Victor to *spend* all his rage. *Milt.*

Money is brought into England by nothing but *spending* here less of foreign commodities than what we carry to market can pay for. *Locke.*

2. To bestow, as expence; to expend, as cost.

Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? *Isaiah.*

3. To bestow for any purpose: often with *upon*.

When we can intreat an hour to serve,
Would *spend* it in some words *upon* that business,
If you would grant the time. *Shakspeare.*

Eleutherius, perceiving that he was unwilling to *spend* any more time *upon* the debate, thought not fit to make any mention to him of the proposed opinion. *Boyle.*

4. To effuse.

Coward dogs
Most *spend* their mouths, when what they seem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakspeare.*

5. To squander; to lavish.

The whole of our reflections terminate in this, what course we are to take to pass our time; some to get, and others to *spend*, their estates. *Wake.*

6. To pass; to suffer to pass away.

In those pastoral pastimes a great many days were *spent*, to follow their flying predecessors. *Sidney.*

They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. *Job.*

He *spends* his life with his wife, and remembereth neither father nor mother. *1 Esdras.*

Say, for you saw us, ye immortal lights!
How oft unwearied have we *spent* the nights,
Till the Ledæan stars, so fam'd for love,
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

When he was of riper years, for his farther accomplishment, he *spent* a considerable part of his time in travelling. *Pope.*

7. To waste; to wear out; to exhaust of force.

The waves ascended and descended, till their violence being *spent* by degrees, they settled at last. *Burnet.*

They bend their bows, they whirl their slings around;
Heaps of *spent* arrows fall, and strew the ground. *Dryden.*

The winds are rais'd, the storm blows high;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury, and direct it right,
Till it has *spent* itself on Cato's head. *Addison.*

8. To fatigue; to harass.

Nothing but only the hope of spoil did relieve them, having scarce clothes to cover their nakedness, and their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst. *Knolles.*

Or come your shipping in our ports to lay,
Spent and disabled in so long a way? *Dryden.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our best men slain;
The rest, an heartless number, *spent* with watching,
And harass'd out with duty. *Dryden.*

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Some *spent* with toil, some with despair oppress'd,
Leap'd headlong from the heights; the flames consum'd the rest. *Dryden.*
Thou oft hast seen me
Wrestling with vice and faction; now thou see'st me
Spent, overpower'd, despairing of success. *Addis.*

To SPEND. *v. n.*

1. To make expence.
Henceforth your tongue must *spend* at lesser rate,
Than in its flames to wrap a nation's fate. *Dryd.*
He *spends* as a person who knows that he must come to a reckoning. *South.*

2. To prove in the use.
Butter *spent* as if it came from the richer soil. *Temple.*

3. To be lost or wasted.
The sound *spendeth*, and is dissipated in the open air; but in such concaves it is conserved and contracted. *Bacon.*
On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that *spend* before they come to the valleys. *Bacon.*

4. To be employed to any use.
There have been cups and an image of Jupiter made of wild vines; for the vines that they use for wine are so often cut, that their sap *spendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *spend*.]

1. One who spends.
Let not your recreations be lavish *spenders* of your time; but healthful, short, and apt to refresh you. *Taylor.*

2. A prodigal; a lavisher.
Bishop Morton told the commissioners, who were to levy the benevolence, if they met with any that were sparing, to tell them that they must needs have, because they laid up; and if they were *spenders*, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDTHRIFT. *n. s.* [*spend* and *thrift*.] A prodigal; a lavisher.
Bitter cold weather starved both the bird and the *spendthrift*. *L'Estrange.*
Some fawning usurer does feed
With present sums th' unwary *spendthrift*'s need. *Dryden.*
Most men, like *spendthrift* heirs, judge a little in hand better than a great deal to come. *Locke.*
The son, bred in sloth, becomes a *spendthrift*, a profligate, and goes out of the world a beggar. *Swift.*

SPE'RABLE. *adj.* [*sperabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be hoped. Not in use.
We may cast it away, if it be found but a bladder, and discharge it of so much as is vain and not *sperable*. *Bacon.*

SPERM. *n. s.* [*sperme*, Fr. *sperma*, Lat.] Seed; that by which the species is continued.
Some creatures bring forth many young ones at a burthen, and some but one: this may be caused by the quantity of *sperm* required, or by the partitions of the womb, which may sever the *sperm*. *Bacon.*
There is required to the preparation of the *sperm* of animals a great apparatus of vessels, many secretions, concoctions, reflections, and circulations. *Ray.*

SPERMACE'TI. n. s. [Lat.] Corruptedly pronounced *parmasitty*.
A particular sort of whale affords the oil whence this is made; and that is very improperly called *sperma*, because it is only the oil which comes from the head of which it can be made. It is changed from what it is naturally, the oil itself being very brown and rank. The peculiar property of it is, to shoot into flakes, not much unlike the chrystallization of salts; but in this state it is yellow, and has a certain rankness, from which it is freed by squeezing it between warm metalline plates: at length it becomes perfectly pure, inodorous, flaky, smooth, white, and in some measure transparent. *Quincy.*

SPERMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*spermatique*, Fr.
SPERMA'TICK. } from *sperm*.]

1. Seminal; consisting of seed.
The primordials of the world are not mechanical, but *spermatical* or vital. *More.*
Metals and sundry meteors rude shapes have no need of any particular principle of life, or *spermatical* form, distinct from the rest or motion of the particles of the matter. *More.*

2. Belonging to the sperm; containing sperm.
The moisture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the *spermatical* vessels. *Bacon.*
Two different sexes must concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *spermatick* vessels, wherein the more spirituous part of the blood is by many digestions and circulations exalted into sperm. *Ray.*

To SPE'RMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *sperm*.] To yield seed.
Aristotle affirming that women do not *spermatize*, and confer a receptacle, rather than essential principles of generation, deductively includes both sexes in mankind. *Brown.*

SPERMATOCE'LE. *n. s.* [σπέρμα and κήλη] A rupture caused by the contraction of the seminal vessels, and the semen falling into the scrotum. *Bailey.*

SPERMO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [σπερμολόγος.] One who gathers or treats of seeds. *Dict.*

To SPERSE. *v. a.* [*spersus*, Lat.] To disperse; to scatter. Not in use.
The wrathful wind,
Which blows cold storms, burst out of Scythian mew
That *sperst* those clouds, and in so short as thought
This dreadful shape was vanished to nought. *Spenser.*
He making speedy way through *spersed* air,
And thro' the world of waters wide and deep,
To Morpheus' house doth hastily repair. *Fairy Queen.*

To SPET. *v. a.* [*spet* in Scotland is a superabundance of water: as, that tide or fresh was a high *spet*.] To bring or pour abundantly.
Mysterious dame,
That ne'er art call'd but when the dragon womb
Of Stygian darkness *spets* her thickest gloom,
And makes one blot of all the air,
Stop thy cloudy ebon chair. *Milton.*

To SPEW. *v. a.* [ꝩpepan, Sax. *speuwen*, Dutch.]

1. To vomit; to eject from the stomach.

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A swordfish small him from the rest did sunder,
That in his throat him pricking softly under
His wide abyss, him forced forth to *spew*,
That all the sea did roar like heaven's thunder,
And all the waves were stain'd with filthy hue.
Spenser.

4. To eject; to cast forth.
When earth with slime and mud is cover'd o'er,
Or hollow places *spew* their wat'ry store. *Dryd.*
When yellow sands are sifted from below,
The glittering billows give a golden show;
And when the fouler bottom *spews* the black,
The Stygian dye the tainted waters take. *Dryd.*

3. To eject with loathing.
Keep my statutes, and commit not any of these abominations, that the land *spew* not you out.
Leviticus.
Contentious suits ought to be *spewed* out, as the surfeit of courts. *Bacon.*

To SPEW. *v. n.* To vomit; to ease the stomach.
He could have haul'd in
The drunkards, and the noises of the inn:
But better 't was that they should sleep or *spew*
Than in the scene to offend or him or you.
Ben Jonson.

SPE'WY. *adj.* [from *spew*.] Wet; foggy. A provincial word.
The lower vallies in wet winters are so *spewy*, that they know not how to feed them. *Mortim.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. a.* [from *sphacelus*, medical Latin.] To affect with a gangrene.
The long retention of matter *sphacelates* the brain. *Sharp.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. n.* To mortify; to suffer the gangrene.
The skin, by the great distension, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *sphacelate*, and the rest degenerate into a cancerous ulcer. *Sharp.*

SPHA'CELUS. *n. s.* [σφάκελος; *sphacele*, Fr.] A gangrene; a mortification.
It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, *sphacelus*. *Wiseman.*

SPHERE. *n. s.* [*sphere*, Fr. *sphæra*, Lat.]
1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference.
First the sun, a mighty *sphere*, he fram'd
Milton.

2. Any globe of the mundane system.
What if within the moon's fair shining *sphere*,
What if in every other star unseen,
Of other worlds he happily should hear?
Fairy Queen.
And then mortal ears
Had heard the musick of the *spheres*. *Dryden.*

3. A globe representing the earth or sky.
Two figures on the sides emboss'd appear;
Conon, and what 's his name who made the *sphere*,
And shew'd the seasons of the sliding year? *Dry.*

4. Orb; circuit of motion.
Half unsung, but narrower bound
Within the visible diurnal *sphere*. *Milton.*

5. [from the *sphere* of activity ascribed to the power emanating from bodies.] Province; compass of knowledge or action; employment.
To be call'd into a huge *sphere*, and not to be seen to move in 't. *Shakspeare.*
Of enemies he could not but contract good store, while moving in so high a *sphere*, and with so vigorous a lustre. *King Charles.*
Every man, versed in any particular business, finds fault with these authors, so far as they treat of matters within his *sphere*. *Addison.*
Ye know the *spheres* and various tasks assign'd
By laws eternal to th' ætherial kind. *Pope.*
The hermit's pray'r permitted, not approv'd;
Soon in an higher *sphere* Eulogius mov'd. *Harte.*

To SPHERE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place in a sphere.
The glorious planet Sol,
In noble eminence enthron'd and *spher'd*
Amidst the rest, whose med'cinable eye
Corrects the ill aspects of planets evil. *Shaksp.*

2. To form into roundness.
Light from her native east
To journey through the airy gloom began,
Spher'd in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun
Was not. *Milton.*

SPHE'RICAL. } *adj.* [*spherique*, Fr. from
SPHE'RICK. } *sphere*.]
1. Round; orbicular; globular.
What descent of waters could there be in a *spherical* and round body, wherein there is nor high nor low? *Raleigh.*
Though sounds spread round, so that there is an orb or *spherical* area of the sound, yet they go farthest in the forelines from the first local impulsion of the air. *Bacon.*
By discernment of the moisture drawn up in vapours, we must know the reason of the *spherical* figures of the drops. *Glanville.*
A fluid mass necessarily falls into a *spherical* surface. *Keil.*
Where the central nodule was globular, the inner surface of the first crust would be *spherick*; and if the crust was in all parts of the same thickness, that whole crust would be *spherical*.
Woodward.

2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets.
We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains by *spherical* predominance. *Shakspeare.*

SPHE'RICALLY. *adv.* [from *spherical*.] In form of a sphere.

SPHE'RICALNESS. } *n. s.* [from *sphere*.]
SPHERI'CITY. } Roundness; rotundity; globosity.
Such bodies receive their figure and limits from such lets as hinder them from attaining to that *sphericalness* they aim at. *Digby.*
Water consists of small, smooth, spherical, particles: their smoothness makes 'em slip easily upon one another; the *sphericity* keeps 'em from touching one another in more points than one.
Cheyne.

SPHEROI'D. *n. s.* [σφαῖρα and εἶδος; *spheroide*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere.
They are not solid particles, by the necessity they are under to change their figures into oblong *spheroids*, in the capillary vessels. *Cheyne.*

SPHEROI'DICAL. *adj.* [from *spheroid*.] Having the form of a spheroid.
If these corpuscles be *spheroidical*, or oval, their shortest diameters must not be much greater than those of light. *Cheyne.*

SPHE'RULE. *n. s.* [*sphærula*, Lat.] A little globe.
Mercury is a collection of exceeding small, vastly heavy, *spherules*. *Cheyne.*

SPHINX. *n. s.* [σφίγξ.] A famous monster in Egypt, that remained by conjoined Nilus, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peacham.*

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SPI'AL. *n. s.* [*espial*, Fr.] A spy; a scout; a watcher. Obsolete.

His ears be as *spials*, alarum to crie. *Tusser.*

He privy *spials* plac'd in all his way,
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares. *Spenser.*

For he by faithful *spial* was assur'd
That Egypt's king was forward on his way. *Fairfax.*

Their trust towards them hath rather been as to good *spials* and good whisperers, than good magistrates and officers. *Bacon.*

SPICE. *n. s.* [*espices*, French.]

1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick substance used in sauces.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the *spices* on the stream. *Shakspeare.*

Is not manhood, learning, gentleness, and virtue, the *spice* and salt that seasons a man? *Shak.*

Garlick, the northern *spice*, is in mighty request among the Indians. *Temple.*

High sauces and rich *spices* are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

2. A small quantity, as of spice to the thing seasoned.

Think what they have done,
And then run stark mad; for all
Thy by-gone fooleries were but *spices* of it. *Shakspeare.*

It containeth singular relations, not without some *spice* or sprinkling of all learning. *Brown.*

So in the wicked there 's no vice,
Of which the saints have not a *spice*. *Hudibras.*

To SPICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with spice; to mix with aromatick bodies.

His mother was a vot'ress of my order,
And in the *spiced* Indian air by night
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side. *Shaksp.*

With a festivall
She 'll first receive thee; but will *spice* thy bread
With flowrie poysons. *Chapman.*

These hymns may work on future wits, and so
May great-grandchildren of thy praises grow;
And so, though not revive, embalm and *spice*
The world, which else would putrify with vice. *Donne.*

What though some have a fraught
Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon sail,
If thou hast wherewithal to *spice* a draught,
When griefs prevail? *Herbert.*

SPI'CER. *n. s.* [from *spice*.] One who deals in spice.

Names have been derived from occupations, as Salter and *Spicer*. *Camden.*

SPI'CERY. *n. s.* [*espiceries*, Fr. from *spice*.]

1. The commodity of spices.

Their camels were loaden with *spicery*, and balm, and myrrh. *Raleigh.*

She in whose body
The western treasure, eastern *spicery*,
Europe and Africk, and the unknown rest,
Were easily found. *Donne.*

2. A repository of spices.

The *spicery*, the cellar and its furniture, are too well known to be here insisted upon. *Addis.*

SPICK *and* SPAN. [This word I should not have expected to have found authorized by a polite writer. *Span-new* is used by *Chaucer*, and is supposed to come from spannan, to stretch, Saxon; *expandere*, Latin; whence *span*. *Span-new* is therefore originally used of cloth newly extended or dressed at the clothiers, and *spick* and *span* is newly extended on the spikes or tenters: it is however a low word.] Quite new; now first used.

While the honour thou hast got
Is *spick and span* new, piping hot,
Strike her up bravely. *Butler.*

They would have these reduced to nothing, and then others created *spick and span* new out of nothing. *Burnet.*

I keep no antiquated stuff;
But *spick and span* I have enough. *Swift.*

SPI'CKNEL or *Spignel. n. s.* [*meum*, Lat.] The herb maldmony or bearwort. *Dict.*

SPICO'SITY. *n. s.* [*spica*,, Lat.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fulness of ears. *Dict.*

SPI'CY. *adj.* [from *spice*.]

1. Producing spice; abounding with aromaticks.

Off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabæan odour, from the *spicy* shore
Of Araby the blest; with such delay
Well pleas'd they slack their course; and many a league,
Cheer'd with the grateful smell, old ocean smiles. *Milton.*

For them the Idumæan balm did sweat,
And in hot Ceilon *spicy* forests grew. *Dryden.*

2. Aromatick; having the qualities of spice.

The regimen in this disease ought to be of *spicy* and cephalick vegetables, to dispel the viscosity. *Arbuthnot.*

Under southern skies exalt their sails,
Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales. *Pope.*

SPI'DER. *n. s.* [*Skinner* thinks this word softened from *spinder*, or *spinner*, from *spin*: *Junius*, with his usual felicity, dreams that it comes from σπιδειν, to extend; for the spider extends his web. Perhaps it comes from *spieden*, Dutch, *speyden*, Danish, to spy, to lie upon the catch. Don, Dona, Saxon, is a *beetle*, or properly a *humble bee*, or *stingless bee*. May not *spider* be *spy dor*, the insect that watches the *dor*?] The animal that spins a web for flies.

More direful hap betide that hated wretch,
Than I can wish to adders, *spiders*, toads. *Shaks.*

The *spider*'s web to watch we 'll stand,
And, when it takes the bee,
We 'll help out of the tyrant's hand
The innocent to free. *Drayton.*

Insidious, restless, watchful, *spider*,
Fear no officious damsel's broom;
Extend thy artful fabrick wider,
And spread thy banners round my room:
While I thy curious fabrick stare at,
And think on hapless poet's fate,
Like thee confin'd to noisome garret,
And rudely banish'd rooms of state. *Dr. Littlet.*

The *spider*'s touch how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

SPI'DERCATCHER. *n. s.* [from *spider* and *catcher*; *picus murarius*, Lat.] A bird.

SPI'DERWORT. *n. s.* [*sphalangium*, Lat.] A plant with a lily-flower, composed of six petals. *Miller.*

SPI'GNEL. *n. s.* A plant. See SPICKNEL.

SPI'GOT. *n. s.* [*spijcker*, Dut.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

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Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the *spigot* wield? *Shakspeare.*

Take out the *spigot*, and clap the point in your mouth. *Swift.*

SPIKE. *n. s.* [*spica*, Latin.]

1. An ear of corn.

Drawn up in ranks and files, the bearded *spikes* Guard it from birds, as with a stand of pikes. *Denham.*

Suffering not the yellow beards to rear, He tramples down the *spikes*, and intercepts the year. *Dryden.*

The gleaners, *Spike* after *spike*, their sparing harvest pick. *Thomson.*

2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened: so called from its similitude to an ear of corn.

For the body of the ships, no nation equals England for the oaken timber; and we need not borrow of any other iron for *spikes*, or nails to fasten them. *Bacon.*

The head of your medal would be seen to more advantage, if it were placed on a *spike* of the tower. *Dryden.*

He wears on his head the *corona radiata*, another type of his divinity: the *spikes* that shoot out represent the rays of the sun. *Addison.*

SPIKE. *n. s.* A smaller species of lavender.

The oil of *spike* is much used by our artificers in their varnishes; but it is generally adulterated. *Hill.*

To **SPIKE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten with long nails.

Lay long planks upon them, pinned or *spiked* down to the pieces of oak on which they lie. *Moxon.*

Lay long planks upon them, *spiking* or pinning them down fast. *Mortimer.*

2. To set with spikes.

A youth, leaping over the *spiked* pales, was suddenly frighted down, and in his falling he was catched by those spikes. *Wiseman.*

3. To make sharp at the end.

SPI'KENARD. *n. s.* [*spica nardi*, Lat.] A plant; and the oil or balsam produced from the plant.

It grows plentifully in Java. It has been known to the medical writers of all ages. *Hill.*

A woman, having an alabaster box of ointment of *spikenard*, brake and poured it on his head. *Mark.*

He cast into the pile bundles of myrrh, and sheaves of *spikenard*, enriching it with every spicy shrub. *Spectator.*

SPILL. *n. s.* [*spijlen*, Dutch.]

1. A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron.

The oysters, besides gathering by hand, have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastened to three *spills* of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern. *Carew.*

Have near the bunghole a little venthole, stopped with a *spill*. *Mortimer.*

2. A small quantity of money. I know not whence derived.

The bishops, who consecrated this ground, were wont to have a *spill* or sportule from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*

To **SPILL.** *v. a.* [rpillan, Saxon; *spillen*, Dutch; *spilla*, Islandick.]

1. To shed; to lose by shedding.

Be satisfied, dear God, with our true blood, Which, as thou know'st, unjustly must be *spilt*. *Shakspeare.*

Friend or brother,
He forfeits his own blood that *spills* another. *Shakspeare.*

Themselves exact their cruelty,
And I constrained am this blood to *spill*. *Daniel.*

They having *spill'd* much blood, and done much waste,
Subduing nations; and achiev'd thereby
Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey;
Shall change their course to pleasure, ease, and sloth. *Milton.*

Medea must not draw her murth'ring knife,
And *spill* her children's blood upon the stage. *Roscommon.*

Orbellan did disgrace
With treach'rous deeds our mighty mother's race;
And to revenge his blood, so justly *spilt*,
What is it less than to partake his guilt? *Dryd.*

Nor the Centaur's tale
Be here repeated; how, with lust and wine
Inflam'd, they fought and *spilt* their drunken souls
At feasting hour. *Philips.*

2. To destroy; to mischief.

Thus is our thought with pain of thistle tilled,
Thus be our noblest parts dried up with sorrow;
Thus is our mind with too much minding *spilled*. *Sidney.*

Why are you so fierce and cruel?
Is it because your eyes have power to kill?
Then know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel,
And greater glory think to save than *spill*. *Spens.*

Thou all-shaking thunder,
Crack nature's mould, all germins *spill* at once
That make ingrateful man. *Shakspeare.*

Be not angry with these fires;
For then their threats will kill me:
Nor look too kind on my desires;
For then my hopes will *spill* me. *B. Jonson.*

All bodies are with other bodies fill'd;
But she receives both heav'n and earth together:
Nor are their forms by rash encounters *spill'd*;
For there they stand, and neither toucheth either. *Davies.*

3. To throw away.

This sight shall damp the raging ruffian's breast,
The poison *spill*, and half-drawn sword arrest. *Tickel.*

To **SPILL.** *v. n.*

1. To waste; to be lavish.

Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling*. *Sidney.*

2. To be shed; to be lost by being shed.

He was so topfull of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company: he spoke well indeed, but he spoke too long. *Watts.*

SPI'LLER. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fishing line.

In harbour they are taken by *spillers* made of a cord, to which divers shorter are tied at a little distance, and to each of these a hook is fastened, with a bait: this *spiller* they sink in the sea where those fishes have their accustomed haunt. *Carew.*

SPILTH. *n. s.* [from *spill.*] Any thing poured out or wasted.

Our vaults have wept with drunken *spilth* of wine. *Shakspeare.*

To **SPIN.** *v. a.* pret. *spun* or *span*; part. *spun.* [rpinnan, Saxon; *spinnen*, Dut.]

1. To draw out into threads.

The women *spun* goats hair. *Exodus.*

2. To form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter.

You would be another Penelope; yet all the yarn she *spun*, in Ulysses's absence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakspeare.*

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The fates but only *spin* the coarser clue;
The finest of the wool is left for you. *Dryden.*

3. To protract; to draw out.

By one delay after another they *spin* out their whole lives, till there 's no more future left before 'em. *L'Estrange.*

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No, let us draw her term of freedom out
In its full length, and *spin* it to the last. *Addison.*

4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediously.

I passed lightly over many particulars, on which learned and witty men might *spin* out large volumes. *Digby.*

If his cure lies among the lawyers, let nothing be said against intangling property, *spinning* out causes, and squeezing clients. *Collier.*

Men of large thoughts and quick apprehensions are not to expect any thing here, but what, being *spun* out of my own coarse thoughts, is fitted to men of my own size. *Locke.*

The lines are weak, another 's pleas'd to say;
Lord Fanny *spins* a thousand such a day. *Pope.*

5. To put into a turning motion, as a boy's top.

To SPIN. *v. n.*

1. To exercise the art of spinning, or drawing threads.

We can fling our legs and arms upwards and downwards, backwards, forwards, and round, as they that *spin*. *More.*

Ten thousand stalks their various blossoms spread;
Peaceful and lowly in their native soil;
They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil.
Prior.

For this Alcides learn'd to *spin*;
His club laid down, and lion's skin. *Prior.*

2. [*spingare*, Italian.] To stream out in a thread or small current.

Together furiously they ran,
That to the ground came horse and man;
The blood out of their helmets *span*,
So sharp were their encounters. *Drayton.*

3. To move round as a spindle.

Whether the sun, predominant in heav'n,
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun;
He from the east his flaming road begin,
Or she from west her silent course advance
With inoffensive pace, that *spinning* sleeps
On her soft axle, while she paces ev'n
And bears thee soft with the smooth air along,
Solicit not thy thoughts. *Milton.*

As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands, it nimbly *spins* about,
The grain deep piercing till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

SPI'NACH. } *n. s.* [*spinachia*, Latin.] A
SPI'NAGE. } plant.

It hath an apetalous flower, consisting of many stamina included in the flower-cup, which are produced in spikes upon the male plants, which are barren; but the embryos are produced from the wings of the leaves on the female plants, which afterward become roundish or angular seeds, which, in some sorts, have thorns adhering to them. *Miller.*

Spinage is an excellent herb, crude or boiled. *Mortimer.*

SPI'NAL. *adj.* [*spina*, Lat.] Belonging to the backbone.

All *spinal*, or such as have no ribs, but only a back bone, are somewhat analogous thereto. *Brown.*

These solids are entirely nervous, and proceed from the brain and *spinal* marrow, which by their bulk appear sufficient to furnish all the stamina or threads of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

Descending careless from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his joint neck, and *spinal* marrow bruis'd.
Philips.

SPI'NDLE. *n. s.* [rpinbl, rpinbel, Sax.]

1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated.

Bodies fibrous by moisture incorporate with other thread, especially if there be a little wreathing; as appeareth by the twisting of thread, and twirling about of *spindles*. *Bacon.*

Sing to those that hold the vital sheers,
And turn the adamantine *spindle* round
On which the fate of gods and men is wound.
Milton.

Upon a true repentance, God is not so fatally tied to the *spindle* of absolute reprobation as not to keep his promise, and seal merciful pardons. *Jasper Mayne.*

So Pallas from the dusty field withdrew,
And, when imperial Jove appear'd in view,
Resum'd her female arts, the *spindle* and the clew;
Forgot the sceptre she so well had sway'd,
And, with that mildness she had rul'd, obey'd.
Stepney.

Do you take me for a Roman matron,
Bred tamely to the *spindle* and the loom? *A. Phil.*

2. A long slender stalk.

The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing slender. In contempt.

Repose yourself, if those *spindle* legs of yours will carry you to the next chair. *Dryden.*

The marriage of one of our heiresses with an eminent courtier gave us *spindle* shanks and cramps. *Tatler.*

To SPI'NDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into a long small stalk.

Another ill accident in drought is the *spindling* of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; insomuch as the word calamity was first derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*

When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of the biggest, at each root, should be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

SPINDLESHA'NKED. *adj.* [*spindle* and *shank*.] Having small legs.

Her lawyer is a little rivelled, *spindleshanked*, gentleman. *Addison.*

SPI'NDLETREE. *n. s.* [*enonymus*, Lat.] A plant; prickwood.

SPINE. *n. s.* [*spina*, Lat.] The backbone.

The rapier entered his right side, reaching within a finger's breadth of the *spine*. *Wiseman.*

There are who think the marrow of a man,
Which in the *spine*, while he was living, ran;
When dead, the pith corrupted, will become
A snake, and hiss within the hollow tomb. *Dryd.*

SPI'NEL. *n. s.* A sort of mineral. *Spinel* ruby is of a bright rosy red; it is softer than the rock or balass ruby. *Woodw.*

SPINE'T. *n. s.* [*espinette*, Fr.] A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys.

When miss delights in her *spinnet*,
A fiddler may his fortune get. *Swift.*

SPINI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*spina* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing thorns.

SPINK. *n. s.* A finch; a bird.

Want sharpens poesy, and grief adorns;
The *spink* chaunts sweetest in a hedge of thorns.
Hurte.

SPI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *spin*.]

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1. One skilled in spinning.
A practised *spinner* shall spin a pound of wool worth two shillings for sixpence. *Graunt.*
2. A garden spider, with long jointed legs.
Weaving spiders come not here:
Hence, you long-legg'd *spinners*, hence! *Shakſp.*

SPINNING *Wheel. n. s.* [from *spin.*] The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn.
My *spinning wheel* and rake
Let Susan keep for her dear sister's sake. *Gay.*

SPI'NNY. *adj.* I suppose, *small, slender.* A barbarous word.
They plow it early in the year, and then there will come some *spinny* grass that will keep it from scalding. *Mortimer.*

SPINO'SITY. *n. s.* [*spinosus*, Lat.] Crabbedness; thorny or briary perplexity.
Philosophy consisted of nought but dry *spinosities*, lean notions, and endless altercations about things of nothing. *Glanville.*

SPI'NOUS. *adj.* [*spinosus*, Lat.] Thorny; full of thorns.

SPI'NSTER. *n. s.* [from *spin.*]
1. A woman that spins.
The *spinsters* and the knitters in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chant it. *Shakſpeare.*
One Michael Cassio,
That never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knows
More than a *spinster*. *Shakſpeare.*
2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.
If a gentlewoman be termed *spinster*, she may abate the writ. *Lord Coke.*
I desire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds shall be paid to Rebecca Dingley, of the city of Dublin, *spinster*, during her life. *Swift.*

SPI'NSTRY. *n. s.* [from *spinster.*] The work of spinning.

SPI'NY. *adj.* [*spina*, Lat.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.
The first attempts are always imperfect; much more in so difficult and *spiny* an affair as so nice a subject. *Digby.*

SPI'RACLE. *n. s.* [*ſpiraculum*, Latin.] A breathing hole; a vent; a small aperture.
Most of these *ſpiracles* perpetually send forth fire, more or less. *Woodward.*

SPI'RAL. *adj.* [*ſpirale*, Fr. from *ſpira*, Lat.] Curve; winding; circularly involved, like a screw.
The process of the fibres in the ventricles, running in *ſpiral* lines from the tip to the base of the heart, shews that the systole of the heart is a muscular constriction, as a purse is shut by drawing the strings contrary ways. *Ray.*
Why earth or sun diurnal stages keep?
In *ſpiral* tracts why through the zodiack creep? *Blackmore.*
The intestinal tube affects a straight, instead of a *ſpiral*, cylinder. *Arbuthnot.*

SPI'RALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiral.*] In a spiral form.
The sides are composed of two orders of fibres, running circularly or *ſpirally* from base to tip. *Ray.*

SPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [*ſpiratio*, Lat.] Breathing.

SPIRE. *n. s.* [*ſpira*, Lat. *ſpira*, Ital. *ſpira*, Swedish.]
1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted, every wreath being in a different plane; a curl; a twist; a wreath.
His head
Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes;
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidst his circling *ſpires*, that on the grass
Floated redundant. *Milton.*
A dragon's fiery form belied the god,
Sublime on radiant *ſpires* he rode. *Dryden.*
Air seems to consist of *ſpires* contorted into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass; it is light, the solid substance of the *ſpires* being very small in proportion to the spaces they take up. *Cheyne.*
2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid, so called, perhaps, because a line drawn round and round in less and less circles would be a spire; a steeple.
With glist'ring *ſpires* and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*
He cannot make one *ſpire* of grass more or less than he hath made. *Hale.*
These pointed *ſpires* that wound the ambient sky,
Inglorious change! shall in destruction lie. *Prior.*
3. The top or uppermost point.
'T were no less than a traducement to silence, that
Which to the *ſpire* and top of praises vouch'd,
Would seem but modest. *Shakſpeare.*

To SPIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To shoot up pyramidically.
It is not so apt to *ſpire* up as the other sorts, being more inclined to branch into arms. *Mortimer.*
2. [*ſpiro*, Lat.] To breathe. Not in use. *Spenſer.*

SPI'RIT. *n. s.* [*ſpiritus*, Latin.]
1. Breath; wind.
All purges have in them a raw *ſpirit* or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach. *Bacon.*
All bodies have *ſpirits* and pneumatical parts within them; but the main difference between animate and inanimate are, that the *ſpirits* of things animate are all continued within themselves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the *ſpirits* have also certain seats where the principal do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort: but the *ſpirits* in things inanimate are shut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in snow. *Bacon.*
The balmy *ſpirit* of the western breeze. *Anon.*
2. [*eſprit*, Fr.] An immaterial substance; an intellectual being.
Spirit is a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving, do subsist. *Locke.*
She is a *ſpirit*; yet not like air or wind,
Nor like the spirits about the heart or brain;
Nor like those spirits which alchymists do find,
When they in ev'ry thing seek gold in vain.
For she all natures under heav'n doth pass,
Being like those *ſpirits* which God's bright face do see;
Or like himself, whose image once she was,
Though now, alas! she scarce his shadow be:
For of all forms she holds the first degree,
That are to gross material bodies knit;
Yet she herself is bodyless and free,
And though confin'd is almost infinite. *Davies.*
I shall depend upon your constant friendship; like the trust we have in benevolent *ſpirits*, who, though we never see or hear them, we think are constantly praying for us. *Pope.*

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If we seclude space, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and *spirit*. *Watts.*

You are all of you pure *spirits*. I don't mean that you have not bodies that want meat and drink, and sleep and cloathing; but that all that deserves to be called you, is nothing else but *spirit*. *Law.*

3. The soul of man.

The *spirit* shall return unto God that gave it. *Bible.*

Look, who comes here? a grave unto a soul,
Holding th' eternal *spirit* 'gainst her will
In the vile prison of afflicted breath. *Shakesp.*

Every thing that you call yours, besides this *spirit*, is but like your cloathing: sometimes that is only to be used for a while, and then to end, and die, and wear away. *Law.*

4. An apparition.

They were terrified, and supposed that they had seen a *spirit*. *Luke.*

Perhaps you might see the image, and not the glass; the former appearing like a *spirit* in the air. *Bacon.*

Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from all impressions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*

5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind.

He sits
Upon their tongues a various *spirit*, to rase
Quite out their native language. *Milton.*

That peculiar law of christianity, which forbids revenge, no man can think grievous, who considers the restless torment of a malicious and revengeful *spirit*. *Tillotson.*

Nor once disturb their heav'nly *spirits*
With Scapin's cheats, or Cæsar's merits. *Prior.*

Let them consider how far they are from that *spirit* which prays for its most unjust enemies, if they have not kindness enough to pray for those, by whose labours and service they live in ease themselves. *Law.*

He is the devout man, who lives no longer on his own will, or the way and *spirit* of the world, but to the sole will of God. *Law.*

6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind.

'T is well blown, lads;
This morning, like the *spirit* of a youth
That means to be of note, begins betimes. *Shaks.*

Farewel the big war,
The *spirit* stirring drum, th' ear piercing fife.
Shakspeare.

The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover their *spirits*. *Swift.*

7. Genius; vigour of mind.

More ample *spirit* than hitherto was wont
Here needs me, whiles the famous ancestors
Of my most dreaded sovereign I recount,
By which all earthly princes she doth far surmount. *Fairy Queen.*

To a mighty work thou goest, O king,
That equal *spirits* and equal pow'rs shall bring. *Daniel.*

A wild Tartar, when he spies
A man that 's handsome, valiant, wise,
If he can kill him, thinks t' inherit
His wit, his beauty, and his *spirit*. *Butler.*

The noblest *spirit* or genius cannot deserve enough of mankind, to pretend to the esteem of heroick virtue. *Temple.*

8. Turn of mind; power of mind, moral or intellectual.

You were us'd
To say extremity was the trier of *spirits*,
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakspeare.*

I ask but half thy mighty *spirit* for mine. *Cowley.*

A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the same *spirit* that its author writ:
Survey the whole, nor seek slight fault to find,
Where nature moves, and rapture warms, the mind. *Pope.*

9. Intellectual powers distinct from the body.

These discourses made so deep impression upon the mind and *spirit* of the prince, whose nature was inclined to adventures, that he was transported with the thought of it. *Clarendon.*

In *spirit* perhaps he also saw
Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezume. *Milton.*

10. Sentiment; perception.

You are too great to be by me gainsaid:
Your *spirit* is too true, your fears too certain. *Shakspeare.*

11. Eagerness; desire.

God has changed men's tempers with the times, and made a *spirit* of building succeed a *spirit* of pulling down. *South.*

12. Man of activity; man of life, fire, and enterprise.

The watry kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign *spirits*, but they come. *Shak.*

13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. A French word, happily growing obsolete.

Romish adversaries, from the rising up of some schismatical *spirits* amongst us, conclude that the main body of our church is schismatical, because some branches or members thereof were such. *White.*

Oft pitying God did well-form'd *spirits* raise,
Fit for the toilsome bus'ness of their days,
To free the groaning nation, and to give
Peace first, and then the rules in peace to live. *Cowley.*

Such *spirits* as he desired to please, such would
I chuse for my judges. *Dryden.*

14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind; the purest part of the body, bordering, says *Sydenham*, on immateriality. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plural termination.

Though thou didst but jest,
With my vex'd *spirits* I cannot take a truce,
But they will quake. *Shakspeare.*

When I sit and tell
The warlike feats I 've done, his *spirits* fly out
Into my story. *Shakspeare.*

Alas! when all our lamps are burn'd,
Our bodies wasted, and our *spirits* spent,
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament;
What can we know, or what can we discern?
Davies.

It was the time when gentle night began
T' indrench with sleep the busy *spirits* of man.
Cowley.

To sing thy praise, would heav'n my breath prolong,
Infusing *spirits* worthy such a song,
Not Thracian Orpheus should transcend my lays. *Dryden.*

All men by experience find the necessity and aid of the *spirits* in the business of concoction. *Blackmore.*

By means of the curious inosculation of the auditory nerves, the orgasms of the *spirits* should be allayed. *Derham.*

In some fair body thus the secret soul
With *spirits* feeds, with vigour fills, the whole;
Each motion guides, and ev'ry nerve sustains,
Itself unseen, but in th' effects remains. *Pope.*

He is always forced to drink a hearty glass, to

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drive thoughts of business out of his head, and make his *spirits* drowsy enough for sleep. *Law.*

15. Characteristical likeness; essential qualities.

Italian pieces will appear best in a room where the windows are high, because they are commonly made to a descending light, which of all other doth set off men's faces in their truest *spirit*. *Wotton.*

16. Any thing eminently pure and refined.

Nor doth the eye itself,
That most pure *spirit* of sense, behold itself.
Shakspeare.

17. That which hath power or energy.

There is in wine a mighty *spirit*, that will not be congealed. *South.*

18. An inflammable liquor raised by distillation: as brandy, rum.

What the chymists call *spirit*, they apply the name to so many different things, that they seem to have no settled notion of the thing. In general, they give the name of *spirit* to any distilled volatile liquor. *Boyle.*

All *spirits*, by frequent use, destroy, and at last extinguish the natural heat of the stomach. *Temple.*

In distillations, what trickles down the sides of the receiver, if it will not mix with water, is oil; if it will, it is *spirit*. *Arbuthnot.*

19. It may be observed, that in the poets *spirit* was a monosyllable, and therefore was often written *sprite*, or, less properly, *sprĕght*.

The charge thereof unto a courteous *spright*
Commanded was. *Spenser.*

To SPI'RIT. *v. a.*

1. To animate or actuate as a spirit.

So talk'd the *spirited* sly snake. *Milton.*

2. To excite; to animate; to encourage; to invigorate to action.

He will be faint in any execution of such a counsel, unless *spirited* by the unanimous decrees of a general diet. *Temple.*

Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and *spiriting* the ambition of private men. *Swift.*

Many officers and private men *spirit* up and assist those obstinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*

3. To draw; to entice.

In the southern coast of America, the southern point of the needle varieth toward the land, as being disposed and *spirited* that way by the meridional and proper hemisphere. *Brown.*

The ministry had him *spirited* away, and carried abroad as a dangerous person.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

SPI'RITALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritus*, Lat.] By means of the breath.

Conceive one of each pronounced *spiritally*, the other vocally. *Holder.*

SPI'RITED. *adj.* [from *spirit*.] Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited*. *Pope.*

SPI'RITEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *spirited*.] Disposition or make of mind.

He showed the narrow *spiritedness*, pride, and ignorance, of pedants. *Addison.*

SPI'RITFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *spirit* and *full*.] Sprightliness; liveliness.

A cock's crowing is a tone that corresponds to singing, attesting his mirth and *spiritfulness*.
Harvey.

SPI'RITLESS. *adj.* [from *spirit*.] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; wanting courage; depressed.

A man so faint, so *spiritless*,
So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone,
Drew Priam's curtain. *Shakspeare.*

Of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,
Exhausted, *spiritless*, afflicted, fall'n. *Milton.*

Nor did all Rome, grown *spiritless*, supply
A man that for bold truth durst bravely die.
Dryden.

Art thou so base, so *spiritless* a slave?
Not so he bore the fate to which you doom'd him. *Smith.*

SPI'RITOUS. *adj.* [from *spirit*.]

1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to spirit.

More refin'd, more *spiritous* and pure,
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending.
Milton.

2. Fine; ardent; active.

SPI'RITOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *spiritous*.] Fineness and activity of parts.

They, notwithstanding the great thinness and *spiritousness* of the liquor, did lift up the upper surface, and for a moment form a thin film like a small hemisphere. *Boyle.*

SPI'RITUAL. *adj.* [*spirituel*, French; from *spirit*.]

1. Distinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal.

Echo is a great argument of the *spiritual* essence of sounds; for if it were corporeal, the repercussion should be created by like instruments with the original sound. *Bacon.*

Both visibles and audibles in their working emit no corporeal substance into their mediums, but only carry certain *spiritual* species. *Bacon.*

All creatures, as well *spiritual* as corporeal, declare their absolute dependence upon the first Author of all beings, the only self-existent God.
Bentley.

2. Mental; intellectual.

Spiritual armour, able to resist
Satan's assaults. *Milton.*

The same disaster has invaded his *spirituals*: the passions rebel; and there are so many governours, that there can be no government.
South.

3. Not gross; refined from external things; relative only to the mind.

Some, who pretend to be of a more *spiritual* and refined religion, spend their time in contemplation, and talk much of communion with God. *Calamy.*

4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; ecclesiastical.

Place man in some publick society, civil or *spiritual*. *Hooker.*

Thou art reverend
Touching thy *spiritual* function, not thy life.
Shakspeare.

I have made an offer to his majesty,
Upon our *spiritual* convocation,
As touching France, to give a greater sum
Than ever at one time the clergy did. *Shake.*

Those servants, who have believing masters, are forbid to withdraw any thing of their worldly respect, as presuming upon their *spiritual* kindred; or to honour them less, because they are become their brethren in being believers.
Kettleworth.

The clergy's business lies among the laity; nor is there a more effectual way to forward the salvation of men's souls, than for *spiritual* persons to make themselves as agreeable as they can in the conversations of the world. *Swift.*

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She loves them as her *spiritual* children, and they reverence her as their *spiritual* mother, with an affection far above that of the fondest friends. *Law.*

SPIRITUA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *spiritual.*]

1. Incorporeity; immateriality; essence distinct from matter.

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto *spirituality*; and if it have any corporality, then of all other the most subtile and pure. *Raleigh.*

2. Intellectual nature.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*, and equal to all its capacities. *South.*

3. [*spiritualité*, French.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement.

Many secret indispositions and aversions to duty will steal upon the soul, and it will require both time and close application of mind to recover it to such a frame, as shall dispose it for the *spiritualities* of religion. *South.*

4. That which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastick.

Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of the *spiritualities*, during the vacancy of a bishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

SPI'RITUALTY. *n. s.* [from *spiritual.*] Ecclesiastical body. Not in use.

We of the *spiritualty*
Will raise your highness such a mighty sum,
As never did the clergy at one time. *Shaksp.*

SPIRITUALIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *spiritualize.*] The act of spiritualizing.

To SPI'RITUALIZE. *v. a.* [*spiritualiser*, French; from *spirit.*] To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.

This would take it much out of the care of the soul, to *spiritualize* and replenish it with good works. *Hammond.*

We begin our survey from the lowest dregs of sense, and so ascend to our more *spiritualized* selves. *Glanville.*

As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that load of earth which now engages to corruption must be calcined and *spiritualized*, and thus be cloathed upon with glory. *Decay of Piety.*

If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition between a momentary satisfaction, and an everlasting happiness, as great as God can give, and our *spiritualized* capacities receive. *Rogers.*

SPI'RITUALLY. *adv.* [from *spiritual.*] Without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.

In the same degree that virgins live more *spiritually* than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state. *Taylor.*

SPI'RITUOUS. *adj.* [*spiritueux*, French; from *spirit.*]

1. Having the quality of spirit, tenuity, and activity of parts.

More refin'd, more *spirituous* and pure,
As to him nearer tending. *Milton.*

The most *spirituous* and most fragrant part of the plant exhales by the action of the sun. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy.

It may appear airy and *spirituous*, and fit for the welcome of chearful guests. *Wotton.*

SPIRITUO'SITY. } *n. s.* [from *spiritu-*
SPI'RITUOUSNESS. } *ous.*] The quality of being spirituous; tenuity and activity.

To SPIRT. *v. n.* [*spruyten*, Dutch, to shoot up, *Skinner*; *spritta*, Swedish, to fly out, *Lye.*] To spring out in a sudden stream; to stream out by intervals.

Bottling of beer, while new and full of spirit, so that it *spirteth* when the stopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more quick and windy. *Bacon.*

Thus the small jett, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

To SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

When weary Proteus
Retir'd for shelter to his wonted caves,
His finny flocks about their shepherd play,
And, rowling round him, *spirt* the bitter sea. *Dryden.*

When rains the passage hide,
Oft the loose stones *spirt* up a muddy tide
Beneath thy careless foot. *Gay.*

SPIRT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Sudden ejection.

2. Sudden effort.

To SPI'RTLE. *v. a.* [a corruption of *spirt.*] To shoot scatteringly.

The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall. *Drayton.*

The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of that motion, be soon dissipated and *spirtled* into the circumambient space, was it not kept together by this noble contrivance of the Creator. *Derham.*

SPI'RY. *adj.* [from *spire.*]

1. Pyramidal.

Waste sandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn,
The *spiry* fir and shapely box adorn. *Pope.*

In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,
These moss-grown domes with *spiry* turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows shed a solemn light,
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. Wreathed; curled.

Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake,
I lurk'd within the covert of a brake. *Dryden.*

SPISS. *adj.* [*spissus*, Latin.] Close; firm; thick. Not in use.

From his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling windiness of much knowledge, issued this *spiss* and dense yet polished, this copious yet concise, treatise of the variety of languages. *Brerewood.*

SPI'SSITUDE. *n. s.* [from *spissus*, Lat.] Grossness; thickness.

Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will clarify the sooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart, and make it lasting, yet they cast up some *spissitude*. *Bacon.*

Spissitude is subdued by acrid things, and acrimony by inspissating. *Arbuthnot.*

SPIT. *n. s.* [ꝑpitan, Saxon; *spit*, Dutch; *spedo*, Italian.]

1. A long prong on which meat is driven, to be turned before the fire.

A goodly city is this Antium;
'T is I that made thy widows: then know me not,
Lest that thy wives with *spits*, and boys with stones,
In puny battle slay me. *Shakspeare.*

They may be contrived to the moving of sails

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In a chimney corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning of a *spit*. *Wilkins.*

With Peggy Dixon thoughtful sit,
Contriving for the pot and *spit*. *Swift.*

2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the spade.

Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with the first *spit* of earth dug out of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

To SPIT. *v. a.* preterit *spat*; participle pass. *spit* or *spitted*. [from the noun.]

1. To put upon a spit.

I see my cousin's ghost
Seeking out Romeo, that did *spit* his body
Upon a rapier's point. *Shakspeare.*

2. To thrust through.

I *spitted* frogs, I crush'd a heap of emmets. *Dryden.*

To SPIT. *v. a.* [ꝼpœtan, Saxon; *spytter*, Danish.] To eject from the mouth.

A large mouth, indeed,
That *spits* forth death and mountains. *Shaksp.*

Commissions which compel from each
The sixth part of his substance, make bold mouths,
Tongues *spit* their duties out, and cold hearts freeze
Allegiance in them. *Shakspeare.*

The sea thrusts up her waves,
One after other, thicke and high, upon the groaning shores;
First in herself loud, but oppos'd with banks and rocks, she rores,
And all her backe in bristles set, *spits* every way her fome. *Chapman.*

To SPIT. *v. n.* To throw out spittle or moisture of the mouth.

Very good orators, when they are here, will *spit*. *Shakspeare.*

I dare meet Surrey,
And *spit* upon him whilst I say he lies. *Shaks.*

The wat'ry kingdom, whose ambitious head
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come. *Shakspeare.*

He *spat* on the ground, made clay of the spittle, and anointed the eyes of the blind man. *John.*

A maid came from her father's house to one of the tribunals of the Gentiles, and, declaring herself a Christian, *spit* in the judge's face. *South.*

A drunkard men abhor, and would even *spit* at him, were it not for fear he should do something more than *spit* at them. *South.*

Spit on your finger and thumb, and pinch the snuff till the candle goes out. *Swift.*

SPI'TTAL. *n. s.* [corrupted from *hospital*.] A charitable foundation, In use only in the phrases, *a spittal sermon*, and *rob not the spittal*.

To SPI'TCHCOCK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roast him. Of this word I find no good etymology.

No man lards salt pork with orange peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchcockt* eel. *King.*

SPITE. *n. s.* [*spijt*, Dutch; *despit*, Fr.]

1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence.

This breeding rather *spite* than shame in her, or, if it were a shame, a shame not of the fault but of the repulse, she did thirst for a revenge. *Sidney.*

Bewray they did their inward boiling *spite*,
Each stirring others to revenge his cause. *Daniel.*

Done all to *spite*
The great Creator; but their spite still serves
His glory to augment. *Milton.*

Begone, ye criticks, and restrain your *spite*;
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*

2. SPITE *of*, or *In* SPITE *of*. Notwithstanding; in defiance of. It is often used without any malignity of meaning.

I 'll guard thee free,
And save thee *in* her *spite*. *Chapman.*

Blessed be such a preacher, whom God made use of to speak a word in season, and saved me *in spite of* the world, the devil, and myself. *South.*

In spite of me I love, and see too late
My mother's pride must find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*

For thy lov'd sake, *spite of* my boding fears,
I 'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rowe.*

My father's fate,
In spite of all the fortitude that shines
Before my face in Cato's great example,
Subdues my soul, and fills my eyes with tears. *Addison.*

In spite of all applications, the patient grew worse every day. *Arbuthnot.*

To SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mischief; to treat maliciously; to vex; to thwart malignantly.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, *spighted*, slain,
Most detestable death, by thee. *Shakspeare.*

I 'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To *spight* a raven's heart within a dove. *Shaksp.*

2. To fill with spite; to offend.

So with play did he a good while fight against the fight of Zelmane, who, more *spited* with that courtesy, that one that did nothing should be able to resist her, burned away with choler any motions which might grow out of her own sweet disposition. *Sidney.*

Darius, *spited* at the magi, endeavoured to abolish not only their learning but their language. *Temple.*

SPI'TEFUL. *adj.* [*spite* and *full*.] Malicious; malignant.

The Jews were the deadliest and *spitefullest* enemies of christianity that were in the world, and in this respect their orders to be shunned. *Hooker.*

All you have done
Hath been but for a wayward son,
Spiteful and wrathful. *Shakspeare.*

Our public form of divine service and worship is in every part thereof religious and holy, maugre the malice of *spiteful* wretches who have depraved it. *White.*

Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness, and a *spiteful* endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of him. *South.*

The *spiteful* stars have shed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*

SPI'TEFULLY. *adv.* [from *spiteful*.] Maliciously; malignantly.

Twice false Evadne, *spitefully* forsworn!
That fatal beast like this I would have torn. *Waller.*

Vanessa sat,
Scarce list'ning to their idle chat,
Further than sometimes by a frown,
When they grew pert, to pull them down:
At last she *spitefully* was bent
To try their wisdom's full extent. *Swift.*

SPI'TEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *spiteful*.] Malice; malignity; desire of vexing.

It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill-nature, than a diligent search after truth. *Keil against Burnet.*

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SPI'TTED. *adj.* [from *spit*.] Shot out into length.

Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *spitted*, may be brought again to be more branched. *Bacon.*

SPI'TTER. *n. s.* [from *spit*.]

1. One who puts meat on a spit.
2. One who spits with his mouth.
3. A young deer. *Ainsworth.*

SPI'TTLE. *n. s.* [corrupted from *hospital*, and therefore better written *spital*, or *spittal*.] A hospital. It is still retained in Scotland.

To the *spittle* go,
And from the powdering tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind.
Shakspeare.

This is it
That makes the waned widow wed again;
She whom the *spittle* house, and ulcerous sores,
Would cast the gorge at, this embalms and spices
To th' April-day again. *Shakspeare.*

Cure the *spittle* world of maladies. *Cleaveland.*

SPI'TTLE. *n. s.* [rpœtlian, Sax.] Moisture of the mouth.

The saliva or *spittle* is an humour of eminent use. *Ray.*

Mænas and Atys in the mouth were bred,
And never hatch'd within the lab'ring head;
No blood from bitten nails those poems drew,
But churn'd like *spittle* from the lips they flew.
Dryden.

The *spittle* is an active liquor, immediately derived from the arterial blood: it is saponaceous. *Arbuthnot.*

A genius for all stations fit,
Whose meanest talent is his wit:
His heart too great, though fortune little,
To lick a rascal statesman's *spittle*. *Swift.*

SPI'TVENOM. *n. s.* [*spit* and *venom*.] Poison ejected from the mouth.

The *spitvenom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker.*

SPLANCHNO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*splanchnologie*, Fr. σπλάγχνα and λόγος.] A treatise or description of the bowels. *Dict.*

To SPLASH. *v. a.* [*plaska*, Swedish. They have both an affinity with *plash*.] To daub with dirt in great quantities.

SPLA'SHY. *adj.* [from *splash*.] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

To SPLAY. *v. a.* To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder bone.

SPLA'YFOOT. *adj.* [*splay*, or *display*, and *foot*.] Having the foot turned inward.

Though still some traces of our rustic vein
And *splayfoot* verse remain'd, and will remain.
Pope.

SPLA'YMOUTH. *n. s.* [*splay* and *mouth*.] Mouth widened by design.

All authors to their own defects are blind:
Hadst thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,
To see the people when *splaymouths* they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues loll'd out a foot. *Dryden.*

SPLEEN. *n. s.* [*splen*, Latin.]

1. The milt; one of the viscera, of which the use is scarcely known. It is supposed the seat of anger, melancholy, and mirth.

If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the short ribs, you may conclude the *spleen* wounded. *Wiseman.*

2. Anger; spite; ill-humour.

His solemne queen, whose *spleene* he was dispos'd
To tempt yet further, knowing well what anger it inclos'd,
And how wives angers should be us'd. *Chapm.*

If she must teem,
Create her child of *spleen*, that it may live
And be a thwart disnatur'd torment to her.
Shakspeare.

Kind pity checks my *spleen*; brave scorn forbids
Those tears to issue, which swell my eye-lids.
Donne.

All envied; but the Thestyan brethren show'd
The least respect, and thus they vent their *spleen* aloud:
Lay down those honour'd spoils. *Dryden.*

In noble minds some dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of *spleen* and sour disdain.
Pope.

3. A fit of anger.

Charge not in your *spleen* a noble person,
And spoil your nobler soul. *Shakspeare.*

4. A sudden motion; a fit.

Brief as the lightning in the collied night,
That in a *spleen* unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath power to say, behold!
The jaws of darkness do devour it up. *Shaksp.*

5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours.

The *spleen* with sullen vapours clouds the brain,
And binds the spirits in its heavy chain;
Howe'er the cause fantastick may appear,
Th' effect is real, and the pain sincere. *Blackm.*

Spleen, vapours, and small-pox above them all. *Pope.*

Bodies chang'd to recent forms by *spleen*. *Pope.*

6. Immoderate merriment.

They that desire the *spleen*, and would die with laughing. *Shakspeare.*

SPLE'ENED. *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Deprived of the spleen.

Animals *spleened* grow salacious. *Arbuthnot.*

SPLE'ENFUL. *adj.* [*spleen* and *full*.] Angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy.

The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down:
Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny.
Shakspeare.

The cheerful soldiers, with new stores supplied,
Now long to execute their *spleenful* will. *Dryd.*

If you drink tea upon a promontory that overhangs the sea, the whistling of the wind is better musick to contented minds than the opera to the *spleenful*. *Pope.*

SPLE'ENLESS. *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Kind; gentle; mild. Obsolete.

Mean time flew our ships, and streight we fetcht
The syrens isle; a *spleenless* wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us, and so urg'd our keel.
Chapman.

SPLE'ENWORT. *n. s.* [*spleen* and *wort*; *asplenion*, Lat.] A plant; miltwaste.

The leaves and fruit are like those of the fern; but the pinnulæ are eared at their basis. *Miller.*

Safe pass'd the gnome through this fantastick band,
A branch of healing *spleenwort* in his hand. *Pope.*

SPLE'ENY. *adj.* [from *spleen*.] Angry; peevish; humorous.

What though I know her virtuous,
And well deserving; yet I know her for
A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause. *Shakspeare.*

SPLE'NDENT. *adj.* [*splendens*, Lat.] Shining; glossy; having lustre.

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They assigned them names from some remarkable qualities, that is very observable in their red and *splendent* planets. *Brown.*

Metallick substances may, by reason of their great density, reflect all the light incident upon them, and so be as opake and *splendent* as it is possible for any body to be. *Newton.*

SPLE'NDID. *adj.* [*splendide*, Fr. *splendidus*, Lat.] Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous.

Unacceptable, though in heav'n, our state
Of *splendid* vassalage. *Milton.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonade:
Fast by his side Pisistratus lay spread,
In age his equal, on a *splendid* bed. *Pope.*

SPLE'NDIDLY. *adv.* [from *splendid.*] Magnificently; sumptuously; pompously.

Their condition, though it look *splendidly*, yet, when you handle it on all sides, it will prick your fingers. *Taylor.*

You will not admit you live *splendidly*, yet it cannot be denied but that you live neatly and elegantly. *More.*

How he lives and eats,
How largely gives, how *splendidly* he treats.
Dryden.

He, of the royal store
Splendidly frugal, sits whole nights devoid
Of sweet repose. *Philips.*

SPLE'NDOUR. *n. s.* [*splendeur*, French; *splendor*, Latin.]

1. Lustre; power of shining.

Splendour hath a degree of whiteness, especially if there be a little repercussion; for a looking-glass, with the steel behind, looketh whiter than glass simple. *Bacon.*

The dignity of gold above silver is not much; the *splendour* is alike, and more pleasing to some eyes, as in cloth of silver. *Bacon.*

The first symptoms are a chilness, a certain *splendour* or shining in the eyes, with a little moisture. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Magnificence; pomp.

Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them, than by first procuring it to himself by *splendour* of habit and retinue. *South.*

'T is use alone that sanctifies expence,
And *splendour* borrows all her rays from sense.
Pope.

SPLE'NETICK. *adj.* [*splenetique*, French.] Troubled with the spleen; fretful; peevish.

Horace purged himself from these *splenetick* reflections in odes and epodes, before he undertook his satires. *Dryden.*

This daughter silently lowers, t' other steals a kind look at you, a third is exactly well behaved, and a fourth a *splenetick*. *Tatler.*

You humour me when I am sick;
Why not when I am *splenetick*? *Pope.*

SPLE'NICK. *adj.* [*splenique*, French; *splen*, Latin.] Belonging to the spleen.

Suppose the spleen obstructed in its lower parts and *splenick* branch, a potent heat causeth the orgasmus to boil. *Harvey.*

The *splenick* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its extremities in human bodies; but in quadrupeds the cells open into the trunks of the *splenick* veins. *Ray.*

SPLE'NISH. *adj.* [from *spleen.*] Fretful; peevish.

Yourselves you must engage
Somewhat to cool your *splenish* rage,
Your grievous thirst; and to asswage
That first, you drink this liquor. *Drayton.*

SPLE'NITIVE. *adj.* [from *spleen.*] Hot; fiery; passionate. Not in use.

Take thy fingers from my throat;
For though I am not *splenitive* and rash,
Yet I have in me something dangerous. *Shaks.*

SPLENT. *n. s.* [or perhaps *splint*; *spinella*, Italian.]

Splents is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone of a horse, and, when it grows big, spoils the shape of the leg. When there is but one, it is called a single *splent*; but when there is another opposite to it, on the outside of a shank-bone, it is called a pegged or pinned *splent*. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **SPLICE.** *v. a.* [*splisslen*, Dutch; *plico*, Latin.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT. *n. s.* [*splinter*, Dutch.]

1. A fragment of wood in general.

2. A thin piece of wood, or other matter, used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set in its place.

The ancients, after the seventh day, used *splints*, which not only kept the members steady, but straight; and of these some are made of tin, others of scabbard and wood, sowed up in linen cloths. *Wiseman.*

To **SPLINT.**
To **SPLI'NTER.** } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To secure by splints.

This broken joint intreat her to *splinter*, and this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shakspeare.*

2. To shiver; to break into fragments.

SPLI'NTER. *n. s.* [*splinter*, Dutch.]

1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence.

He was slain upon a course at tilt, one of the *splinters* of Montgomery's staff going in at his bever. *Bacon.*

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them fly;
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by aromatick *splinters* die. *Dryden.*

2. A thin piece of wood.

A plain Indian fan, used by the meaner sort, made of the small stringy parts of roots, spread out in a round flat form, and so bound together with a *splinter* hoop, and strengthened with small bars on both sides. *Grew.*

To **SPLI'NTER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments; to be shivered.

To **SPLIT.** *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *split.* [*spletten*, *splitten*, Dutch.]

1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two.

Do 't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;
Do 't not, thou *split'st* thine own. *Shakspeare.*

That self hand
Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,
Splitted the heart. *Shakspeare.*

Wert thou serv'd up two in one dish, the rather
To *split* thy sire into a double father? *Cleavel.*

Cold winter *split* the rocks in twain. *Dryden.*

A skull so hard, that it is almost as easy to *split* a helmet of iron as to make a fracture in it. *Ray.*

This effort is in some earthquakes so vehe-

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ment, that it *splits* and tears the earth, making cracks or chasms in it some miles. *Woodward.*

2. To divide; to part.

Their logick has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and their metaphysicks the skill of *splitting* an hair, of distinguishing without a difference. *Watts.*

One and the same ray is by refraction disturbed, shattered, dilated, and *split*, and spread into many diverging rays. *Newton.*

He instances Luther's sensuality and disobedience, two crimes which he has dealt with; and, to make the more solemn shew, he *split* 'em into twenty. *Atterbury.*

Oh! would it please the gods to *split*
Thy beauty, size, and years, and wit,
No age could furnish out a pair
Of nymphs so graceful, wise, and fair;
With half the lustre of your eyes,
With half your wit, your years, and size. *Swift.*

3. To dash and break on a rock.

God's desertion, as a full and violent wind, drives him in an instant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will be irrecoverably *split*. *Decay of Piety.*

Those who live by shores with joy behold
Some wealthy vessel *split* or stranded nigh;
And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd gold,
And seek the tempests which the others fly. *Dryden.*

4. To divide; to break into discord.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *splits* their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

To SPLIT. *v. n.*

1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption.

A huge vessel of exceeding hard marble *split* asunder by congealed water. *Boyle.*

What is't to me,
Who never sail on her unfaithful sea,
If storms arise and clouds grow black,
If the mast *split*, and threaten wrack? *Dryden.*

The road that to the lungs this store transmits,
Into unnumber'd narrow channels *splits*. *Blackmore.*

2. To burst with laughter.

Each had a gravity would make you *split*,
And shook his head at M——y as a wit. *Pope.*

3. To be broken against rocks.

After our ship did *split*,
When you, and the poor number sav'd with you,
Hung on our driving boat. *Shakspeare.*

These are the rocks on which the sanguine tribe of lovers daily *split*, and on which the politician, the alchymist, and projector, are cast away. *Spectator.*

The seamen spied a rock, and the wind was so strong that we were driven directly upon it, and immediately *split*. *Swift.*

SPLI'TTER. *n. s.* [from *split*.] One who splits.

How should we rejoice, if, like Judas the first, Those *splitters* of parsons in sunder should burst! *Swift.*

SPLU'TTER. *n. s.* Bustle; tumult. A low word.

To SPOIL. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Latin; *spolier*, French.]

1. To seize by robbery; to take away by force.

Ye took joyfully the *spoiling* of your goods, knowing in [illegible] that ye have in heaven an enduring substance. *Hebrews.*

This mount,
With all his verdure *spoil'd*, and trees adrift. *Milton.*

2. To plunder; to strip of goods: with *of* before the thing taken.

Yielding themselves upon the Turks faith, for the safeguard of their liberty and goods, they were most injuriously *spoiled of* all that they had. *Knolles.*

Thou shalt not gain what I deny to yield,
Nor reap the harvest, though thou *spoil'st* the field. *Prior.*

My sons their old unhappy sire despise,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

3. To corrupt; to mar; to make useless. [This is properly *spill*; ꝑpillan, Saxon.]

Beware lest any man *spoil* you, through philosophy and vain deceit. *Colossians.*

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Taylor.*

Women are not only *spoiled* by this education, but we *spoil* that part of the world which would otherwise furnish most instances of an eminent and exalted piety. *Law.*

To SPOIL. *v. n.*

1. To practise robbery or plunder.

England was infested with robbers and outlaws, which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to rob and *spoil*. *Spenser.*

They which hate us *spoil* for themselves. *Psalms.*

2. To grow useless; to be corrupted.

He that gathered a hundred bushels of acorns, or apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he used them before they *spoiled*, else he robbed others. *Locke.*

SPOIL. *n. s.* [*spolium*, Lat.]

1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty.

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;
For I have loaden me with many *spoils*,
Using no other weapon but his name. *Shaksp.*

2. That which is gained by strength or effort.

But grant our hero's hopes long toil
And comprehensive genius crown,
Each science and each art his *spoil*,
Yet what reward, or what renown? *Bentley.*

3. That which is taken from another.

Gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
These balmy *spoils*. *Milton.*

4. The act of robbery; robbery; waste.

The man that hath not musick in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils*. *Shak.*

Too late, alas! we find
The softness of thy sword, continued through thy soil,
To be the only cause of unrecover'd *spoil*. *Drayton.*

Go and speed!
Havock, and *spoil*, and ruin, are my gain. *Milt.*

5. Corruption; cause of corruption.

Company, villainous company, hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shakspeare.*

6. The slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent.

Snakes, the rather for the casting of their *spoil*, live till they be old. *Bacon.*

SPO'ILER. *n. s.* [from *spoil*.]

1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

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Such ruin of her manners Rome
Doth suffer now, as she 's become
Both her own *spoiler* and own prey. *Ben Jonson.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the *spoilers* of religious persons and places. *South.*

Came you then here, thus far, thro' waves, to conquer,
To waste, to plunder, out of mere compassion?
Is it humanity that prompts you on?
Happy for us, and happy for you *spoilers*,
Had your humanity ne'er reach'd our world!
A. Philips.

2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPO'ILFUL. *adj.* [*spoil* and *full.*] Wasteful; rapacious.

Having oft in battle vanquished
Those *spoilful* Picts, and swarming Easterlings,
Long time in peace his realm established.
Fairy Queen.

SPOKE. *n. s.* [ꝛpaca, Saxon; *speiche*, German.] The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly.

All you gods,
In general synod take away her power;
Break all the *spokes* and fellies of her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

No heir e'er drove so fine a coach;
The *spokes*, we are by Ovid told,
Were silver, and the axle gold. *Swift.*

SPOKE. The preterit of *speak.*

They *spoke* best in the glory of their conquest. *Spratt.*

SPO'KEN. The participle passive of *speak.*

Wouldst thou be *spoken* for to the king?
2 Kings.

The original of these signs for communication is found in *viva voce*, in *spoken* language. *Holder.*

SPO'KESMAN. *n. s.* [*spoke* and *man.*] One who speaks for another.

T is you that have the reason.
—To do what?
—To be a *spokesman* from madam Silvia. *Shakspeare.*

He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. *Exodus.*

To SPO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] To rob; to plunder. *Dict.*

SPOLIA'TION. *n. s.* [*spoliation*, Fr. *spoliatio*, Lat.] The act of robbery or privation.

An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void *de jure & facto*, and sometimes *de facto*, and not *de jure*; as when a man suffers a *spoliation* by his own act. *Ayliffe.*

SPO'NDEE. *n. s.* [*spondée*, Fr. *spondæus*, Lat.] A foot of two long syllables.

We see in the choice of the words the weight of the stone, and the striving to heave it up the mountain: Homer clogs the verse with *spondees*, and leaves the vowels open. *Broome.*

SPO'NYLE. *n. s.* [σφονδυλος; *spondile*, Fr. *spondylus*, Lat.] A vertebre; a joint of the spine.

It hath for the spine or back-bone a cartilaginous substance, without any *spondyles*, processes, or protuberances. *Brown.*

SPONGE. *n. s.* [*spongia*, Latin.] A soft porous substance, supposed by some the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for sucking up water. It is too often written *spunge*. See SPUNGE.

Sponges are gathered from the sides of rocks, being as a large but tough moss. *Bacon.*

They opened and washed part of their *sponges*. *Sandys.*

Great officers are like *sponges*: they suck till they are full, and, when they come once to be squeezed, their very heart's blood comes away. *L'Estrange.*

To SPONGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge.

Except between the words of translation and the mind of scripture itself there be contradiction, very little difference should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *sponged* out. *Hooker.*

To SPONGE. *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to gain by mean arts.

The ant lives upon her own, honestly gotten; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common smell-feast, that *sponges* upon other people's trenchers. *L'Estrange.*

Here wont the dean, when he 's to seek,
To *spunge* a breakfast once a week. *Swift.*

SPO'NGER. *n. s.* [from *sponge.*] One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and open table, would try which were friends, and which only trencher-flies and *spungers*. *L'Estrange.*

SPO'NGINESS. *n. s.* [from *spongy.*] Softness, and fulness of cavities, like a sponge.

The lungs are exposed to receive all the droppings from the brain: a very fit cistern, because of their *sponginess*. *Harvey.*

SPO'NGIOUS. *adj.* [*spongieux*, Fr. from *sponge.*] Full of small cavities like a sponge.

All thick bones are hollow or *spongeous*, and contain an oleaginous substance in little vesicles, which by the heat of the body is exhaled through these bones to supply their fibres. *Cheyne.*

SPO'NGY. *adj.* [from *sponge.*]

1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes.

The lungs are the most *spongy* part of the body, and therefore ablest to contract and dilate itself. *Bacon.*

A *spongy* excrescence groweth upon the roots of the laser-tree, and upon cedar, very white, light, and friable, called agarick. *Bacon.*

The body of the tree being very *spongy* within, though hard without, they easily contrive into canoes. *More.*

Into earth's *spungy* veins the ocean sinks,
Those rivers to replenish which he drinks. *Denham.*

Return, unhappy swain!
The *spungy* clouds are fill'd with gath'ring rain. *Dryden.*

Her bones are all very *spongy*, and more remarkably those of a wild bird, which flies much, and long together. *Grew.*

2. Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a sponge.

When their drench'd natures lie as in a death,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? What not put upon
His *spungy* officers, who shall bear the guilt? *Shakspeare.*

SPONK. *n. s.* [a word in Edinburgh which denotes a match, or any thing dipt in sulphur that takes fire: as, Any *sponks* will ye buy?] Touchwood.

SPO'NSAL. *adj.* [*sponsalis*, Lat.] Relating to marriage.

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SPO'NSION. *n. s.* [*sponsio*, Lat.] The act of becoming surety for another.

SPO'NSOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] A surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another.

In the baptism of a male there ought to be two males and one woman, and in the baptism of a female child two women and one man; and these are called *sponsors* or sureties for their education in the true christian faith. *Ayliffe.*

The *sponsor* ought to be of the same station with the person to whom he becomes surety. *Broome.*

The rash hermit, who with impious pray'r
Had been the *sponsor* of another's care. *Harte.*

SPONTANE'ITY. *n. s.* [*spontaneitas*, school Lat. *spontaneité*, Fr. from *spontaneous*.] Voluntariness; willingness; accord uncompelled.

Necessity and *spontaneity* may sometimes meet together, so may *spontaneity* and liberty; but real necessity and true liberty can never. *Bramhall.*

Strict necessity they simple call;
It so binds the will, that things foreknown
By *spontaneity*, not choice, are done. *Dryden.*

SPONTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*spontanée*, Fr. from *sponte*, Lat.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion or restraint; acting of itself; acting of its own accord.

Many analogal motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them *spontaneous*: I have reason to conclude, that these are not simply mechanical. *Hale.*

They now came forth
Spontaneous; for within them spirit mov'd
Attendant on their lord. *Milton.*

While John for nine-pins does declare,
And Roger loves to pitch the bar,
Both legs and arms *spontaneous* move,
Which was the thing I meant to prove. *Prior.*

Begin with sense, of ev'ry art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole;
Spontaneous beauties all around advance,
Start ev'n from difficulty, strike from chance;
Nature shall join you, time shall make it grow. *Pope.*

SPONTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntarily; of its own accord.

This would be as impossible as that the lead of an edifice should naturally and *spontaneously* mount up to the roof, while lighter materials employ themselves beneath it. *Bentley.*

Whey turns *spontaneously* acid, and the curd into cheese as hard as a stone. *Arbuthnot.*

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *spontaneous*.] Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced.

The sagacities and instincts of brutes, the *spontaneousness* of many of their animal motions, are not explicable, without supposing some active determinate power connexed to and inherent in their spirits, of a higher extraction than the bare natural modification of matter. *Hale.*

SPOOL. *n. s.* [*spuhl*, German; *spohl*, Dutch.] A small piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To SPOOM. *v. n.* [probably from *spume*, or *foam*, as a ship driven with violence spumes, or raises a foam.] To go on swiftly. A sea term.

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail. *Dryden.*

SPOON. *n. s.* [*spaen*, Dutch; *spone*, Danish; *spoonn*, Islandick.] A concave vessel with a handle, used in eating liquids.

Wouldst thou drown thyself,
Put but a little water in a *spoon*,
And it shall be as all the ocean,
Enough to stifle such a villain up. *Shakspeare.*

This is a devil, and no monster: I will leave him; I have no long *spoon*. *Shakspeare.*

Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the *spoon*,
Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon. *Pope.*

To SPOON. *v. n.* In sea language, is when a ship, being under sail in a storm, cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey.*

SPO'ONBILL. *n. s.* [*spoon* and *bill*; *platea*, Lat.] A bird.

The shoveller, or *spoonbill*; the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a shovel, but not concave like a spoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew.*

Ducks and geese have such long broad bills to quaffer in water and mud; to which we may reckon the bill of the *spoonbill*. *Derham.*

SPO'ONFUL. *n. s.* [*spoon* and *full*.]

1. As much as is generally taken at once in a spoon. A medical spoonful is half an ounce.

Prescribe him, before he do use the receipt, that he take such a pill, or a *spoonful* of liquor. *Bacon.*

2. Any small quantity of liquid.

Surely the choice and measure of the materials of which the whole body is composed, and what we take daily by pounds, is at least of as much importance as of what we take seldom, and only by grains and *spoonfuls*. *Arbuthnot.*

SPO'ONMEAT. *n. s.* [*spoon* and *meat*.] Liquid food; nourishment taken with a spoon.

We prescribed a slender diet, allowing only *spoonmeats*. *Wiseman.*

Wretched
Are mortals born to sleep their lives away!
Go back to what thy infancy began,
Eat pap and *spoonmeat*; for thy gugaws cry,
Be sullen, and refuse the lullaby. *Dryden.*

Diet most upon *spoonmeats*, as veal or cock broths. *Harvey.*

SPO'ONWORT. *n. s.* Scurvygrass.

Spoonwort was there, scorbutics to supply;
And centaury, to clear the jaundic'd eye. *Harte.*

SPORA'DICAL. *adj.* [σποραδικὸς; *sporadique*, French.]

A *sporadical* disease is an endemial disease, what in a particular season affects but few people. *Arbuthnot.*

SPORT. *n. s.* [*spott*, a make-game, Islandick.]

1. Play; diversion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment.

Her *sports* were such as carried riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight. *Sidney.*

As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their *sport*. *Shakspeare.*

When their hearts were merry, they said, call for Samson, that he may make us *sport*; and they called for him, and he made them *sport*. *Judges.*

As a mad-man who casteth firebrands, arrows,

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and death, so is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and saith, am not I in *sport*? *Proverbs.*

The discourse of fools is irksome, and their *sport* is in the wantonness of sin. *Ecclesiasticus.*

2. Mock; contemptuous mirth.

If I suspect without cause, why then make *sport* at me, then let me be your jest. *Shaksp.*

They had his messengers in derision, and made a *sport* of his prophets. 1 *Esdras.*

To make *sport* with his word, and to endeavour to render it ridiculous, by turning that holy book into raillery, is a direct affront to God. *Tillotson.*

3. That with which one plays.

Each on his rock transfix'd, the *sport* and prey
Of wrecking whirlwinds. *Milton.*

Commit not thy prophetick mind
To flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind,
Lest they disperse in air. *Dryden.*

Some grave their wrongs on marble; he, more just,
Stoop'd down serene, and wrote them on the dust,
Trod under foot, the *sport* of ev'ry wind,
Swept from the earth, and blotted from his mind;
There secret in the grave he bade them lie,
And griev'd they could not 'scape th' Almighty's eye. *Dr. Madden on Bp. Boulter.*

4. Play; idle gingle.

An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon our stage, would meet with small applause. *Broome.*

5. Diversion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fishing.

Now for our mountain *sport*, up to yon hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakspeare.*

The king, who was excessively affected to hunting, and the *sports* of the field, had a great desire to make a great park, for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hampton Court. *Clarendon.*

To SPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divert; to make merry. It is used only with the reciprocal pronoun.

The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed, while they *sported themselves* in his pain, and delighted in his prayers, as the argument of their victory. *Sidney.*

Away with him, and let her *sport herself*
With that she's big with. *Shakspeare.*

Against whom do ye *sport yourselves?* against whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue? *Isaiah.*

What pretty stories these are for a man of his seriousness to *sport himself* withal! *Atterbury.*

Let such writers go on at their dearest peril, and *sport themselves* in their own deceivings. *Watts.*

2. To represent by any kind of play.

Now *sporting* on thy lyre the love of youth,
Now virtuous age and venerable truth;
Expressing justly Sappho's wanton art
Of odes, and Pindar's more majestick part. *Dryden.*

To SPORT. *v. n.*

1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton.

They, *sporting* with quick glance,
Shew to the sun their wav'd coats dropt with gold. *Milton.*

Larissa, as she *sported* at this play, was drowned in the river Peneus. *Broome.*

2. To trifle.

If any man turn religion into raillery, by bold jests, he renders himself ridiculous, because he *sports* with his own life. *Tillotson.*

SPO'RTFUL. *adj.* [*sport* and *full.*]

1. Merry; frolick; wanton; acting in jest.

How with a *sportful* malice it was follow'd,
May rather pluck on laughter than revenge. *Shakspeare.*

Down he alights among the *sportful* herd
Of those four-footed kinds. *Milton.*

2. Ludicrous; done in jest.

His highness, even in such a slight and *sportful* damage, had a noble sense of just dealing. *Wotton.*

Behold your own Ascanius, while he said,
He drew his glitt'ring helmet from his head,
In which the youth to *sportful* arms he led. *Dryden.*

They are no *sportful* productions of the soil, but did once belong to real and living fishes; seeing each of them doth exactly resemble some other shell on the sea-shore. *Bentley.*

A catalogue of this may be had in Albericus Gentilis; which, because it is too *sportful*, I forbear to mention. *Baker.*

SPO'RTFULLY. *adv.* [from *sportful.*] Wantonly; merrily.

SPO'RTFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *sportful.*] Wantonness; play; merriment; frolick.

The otter got out of the river, and inweeded himself so, as the ladies lost the further marking of his *sportfulness.* *Sidney.*

SPO'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *sport.*] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous.

I am not in a *sportive* humour now;
Tell me, and dally not, where is the money? *Shakspeare.*

Is it I
That drive thee from the *sportive* court, where thou
Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of smoky muskets? *Shakspeare.*

While thus the constant pair alternate said,
Joyful above them and around them play'd
Angels and *sportive* loves, a numerous crowd,
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd. *Prior.*

We must not hope wholly to change their original tempers; nor make the gay pensive and grave, nor the melancholy *sportive*, without spoiling them. *Locke.*

No wonder savages or subjects slain,
Were equal crimes in a despotick reign;
Both doom'd alike for *sportive* tyrants bled,
But subjects starv'd while savages were fed. *Pope.*

SPO'RTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *sportive.*] Gayety; play; wantonness.

Shall I conclude her to be simple, that has her time to begin, or refuse *sportiveness* as freely as I have? *Walton.*

SPO'RTSMAN. *n. s.* [*sport* and *man.*] One who pursues the recreations of the field.

Manilius lets us know the pagan hunters had Meleager for their patron, as the christians have their St. Hubert: he speaks of the constellation which makes a good *sportsman.* *Addison.*

SPO'RTULE. *n. s.* [*sportule*, Fr. *sportula*, Lat.] An alms; a dole.

The bishops, who consecrated the ground, had a spill or *sportule* from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*

SPOT. *n. s.* [*spette*, Danish; *spotte*, Flemish.]

1. A blot; a mark made by discoloration.

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This three years day, these eyes, though clear
To outward view of blemish or of *spot*,
Bereft of sight, their seeing have forgot. *Milt.*

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with advantage; but if he any way degenerate from his line, the least *spot* is visible on ermine. *Dryden.*

2. A taint; a disgrace; a reproach; a fault.

Yet Chloe sure was form'd without a *spot*;
'T is true, but something in her was forgot. *Pope.*

3. I know not well the meaning of *spot* in this place, unless it be a scandalous woman, a disgrace to her sex.

Let him take thee,
And hoist thee up to th' shouting plebeians;
Follow his chariot, like the greatest *spot*
Of all thy sex. *Shakspeare.*

4. A small extent of place.

That *spot* to which I point is paradise,
Adam's abode; those lofty shades his bow'r. *Milton.*

He who, with Plato, shall place beatitude in the knowledge of God, will have his thoughts raised to other contemplations than those who looked not beyond this *spot* of earth, and those perishing things in it. *Locke.*

About one of these breathing passages is a *spot* of myrtles, that flourish within the steam of these vapours. *Addison.*

Abdallah converted the whole mountain into a kind of garden, and covered every part of it with plantations or *spots* of flowers. *Guardian.*

He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a *spot* of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians. *Swift.*

5. Any particular place.

I would be busy in the world, and learn;
Not, like a coarse and useless dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one *spot*, and rot just as I grow. *Otway.*

As in this grove I took my last farewel,
As on this very *spot* of earth I fell,
So she my prey becomes ev'n here. *Dryden.*

Here Adrian fell: upon that fatal *spot*
Our brother died. *Granville.*

The Dutch landscapes are, I think, always a representation of an individual *spot*, and each in its kind a very faithful, but very confined, portrait. *Reynolds.*

6. *Upon the* SPOT. Immediately; without changing place. [*sur le champ.*]

The lion did not chop him up immediately *upon the spot*; and yet he was resolved he should not escape. *L'Estrange.*

It was determined *upon the spot*, according as the oratory on either side prevailed. *Swift.*

To SPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark with discolorations; to maculate.

They are polluted off'rings, more abhorr'd
Than *spotted* livers in the sacrifice. *Shakspeare.*

Have you not seen a handkerchief,
Spatted with strawberries, in your wife's hand? *Shakspeare.*

But serpents now more amity maintain;
From *spotted* skins the leopard does refrain;
No weaker lion's by a stronger slain. *Tate.*

2. To patch by way of ornament.

I counted the patches on both sides, and found the tory patches to be about twenty stronger than the whig: but next morning the whole puppet-show was filled with faces *spotted* after the whiggish manner. *Spectator.*

3. To corrupt; to disgrace; to taint.

This vow receive, this vow of God maintain,
My virgin life no *spotted* thoughts shall stain. *Sidney.*

The people of Armenia have retained the christian faith from the time of the apostles; but at this day it is *spotted* with many absurdities. *Abbot.*

SPO'TLESS. *adj.* [from *spot*.]

1. Free from spots.

2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted.

So much fairer
And *spotless* shall mine innocence arise,
When the king knows my truth. *Shakspeare.*

I dare my life lay down, that the queen is *spotless*
In th' eyes of Heaven. *Shakspeare.*

You grac'd the sev'ral parts of life,
A *spotless* virgin, and a faultless wife. *Waller.*

We sometimes wish that it had been our lot to live and converse with Christ, to hear his divine discourses, and to observe his *spotless* behaviour; and we please ourselves perhaps with thinking, how ready a reception we should have given to him and his doctrine. *Atterbury.*

Eternal sunshine of the *spotless* mind,
Each pray'r accepted, and each wish resign'd. *Pope.*

SPO'TTER. *n. s.* [from *spot*.] One that spots; one that maculates.

SPO'TTY. *adj.* [from *spot*.] Full of spots; maculated.

The moon, whose orb
Through optick glass the Tuscan artist views
In Valombrosa to descry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains, on her *spotty* globe. *Milt.*

SPOU'SAL. *adj.* [from *spouse*.] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

There shall we consummate our *spousal* rites. *Shakspeare.*

Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no more joy's maidenhead,
Than *spousal* rites prejudice the marriage bed. *Crashaw.*

This other, in her prime of love,
Spousal embraces vitiated with gold. *Milton.*

Sleep'st thou, careless of the nuptial day?
Thy *spousal* ornament neglected lies;
Arise, prepare the bridal train, arise. *Pope.*

SPOU'SAL. *n. s.* [*espousailles*, Fr. *sponsalia*, Lat.] Marriage; nuptials.

As man and wife, being two, are one in love,
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a *spousal*,
That never may ill office, or fell jealousy,
Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
To make divorce of their incorporate league. *Shakspeare.*

The amorous bird of night
Sung *spousal*, and bid haste the ev'ning star,
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. *Milton.*

The *spousals* of Hippolita the queen,
What tilts and tourneys at the feast were seen! *Dryden.*

Æthérial musick did her death prepare,
Like joyful sounds of *spousals* in the air:
A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE. *n. s.* [*sponsa*, *sponsus*, Latin; *espouse*, French.] One joined in marriage; a husband or wife.

She is of good esteem;
Beside, so qualified as may beseem
The *spouse* of any noble gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

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At once, farewel, O faithful *spouse!* they said;
At once th' encroaching rinds their closing lips invade. *Dryden.*

SPOU'SED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Wedded; espoused; joined together as in matrimony.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she *spous'd* about him twines
Her marriageable arms. *Milton.*

SPOU'SELESS. *adj.* [from *spouse*.] Wanting a husband or wife.

To tempt the *spouseless* queen with am'rous wiles,
Resort the nobles from the neighb'ring isles. *Pope.*

SPOUT. *n. s.* [from *spuyt*, Dutch.]

1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or vessel, out of which any thing is poured.

She gasping to begin some speech, her eyes
Became two *spouts*. *Shakspeare.*

In whales that breathe, lest the water should get unto the lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by a fistula or *spout* at the head. *Brown.*

If you chance it to lack,
Be it claret or sack,
I'll make this snout
To deal it about,
Or this to run out,
As it were from a *spout*. *Ben Jonson.*

As waters did in storms, now pitch runs out,
As lead, when a fir'd church becomes one *spout*. *Donne.*

In Gaza they couch vessels of earth in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down in *spouts* into rooms. *Bacon.*

Let the water be fed by some higher than the pool, and delivered into it by fair *spouts*, and then discharged by some equality of bores, that it stay little. *Bacon.*

In this single cathedral, the very *spouts* are loaded with ornaments. *Addison.*

From silver *spouts* the grateful liquors glide,
And China's earth receives the smoking tide. *Pope.*

2. Water falling in a body; a cataract, such as is seen in the hot climates, when clouds sometimes discharge all their water at once.

Not the dreadful *spout*,
Which shipmen do the hurricano call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent, than shall my prompted sword
Falling on Diomede. *Shakspeare.*

The force of these motions pressing more in some places than in others, there would fall not showers, but great *spouts* or cascades of water. *Burnet.*

To SPOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a spout.

We will bear home that lusty blood again,
Which here we came to *spout* against your town. *Shakspeare.*

I intend two fountains; the one that sprinkleth or *spouteth* water, the other a fair receipt of water. *Bacon.*

She swims in blood, and blood does *spouting* throw
To heav'n, that heav'n men's cruelties might know. *Waller.*

Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;
He twists his back, and rears his threat'ning tail:
He *spouts* the tide. *Creech.*

To SPOUT. *v. n.* To issue as from a spout.

They laid them down hard by the murmuring musick of certain waters, which *spouted* out of the side of the hills. *Sidney.*

No hands could force it thence, so fixt it stood,
Till out it rush'd, expell'd by streams of *spouting* blood. *Dryden.*

It *spouts* up out of deep wells, and flies forth at the tops of them, upon the face of the ground. *Woodward.*

All the glittering hill
Is bright with *spouting* rills. *Thomson.*

SPRAG. *adj.* Vigorous; sprightly. A provincial word.

A good *sprag* memory. *Shakspeare.*

To SPRAIN. *v. a.* [corrupted from *strain*.] To stretch the ligaments of a joint without dislocation of the bone.

Should the big last extend the shoe too wide,
The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ancle *sprain*. *Gay.*

SPRAIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Extension of the ligaments without dislocation of the joint.

I was in pain, and thought it was with some *sprain* at tennis. *Temple.*

SPRAINTS. *n. s.* The dung of an otter. *Dict.*

SPRANG. The preterit of *spring*.

Mankind *sprang* from one common original; whence this tradition would be universally diffused. *Tillotson.*

SPRAT. *n. s.* [*sprot*, Dutch; *sarda*, Lat.] A small sea fish.

So oft, in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed maws a *sprat* new stomach brings. *Sidney.*

All-saints do lay for porke and sowse,
For *sprats* and spurlings for their house. *Tusser.*

Of round fish there are brit, *sprat*, barn, smelts. *Carew.*

To SPRAWL. *v. n.* [*spradle*, Danish; *spartelen*, Dutch.]

1. To struggle, as in the convulsions of death.

Hang the child, that he may see it *sprawl*;
A sight to vex the father's soul. *Shakspeare.*

Some lie *sprawling* on the ground,
With many a gash and bloody wound. *Hudibras.*

2. To tumble or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs.

The birds were not fledged; but, upon *sprawling* and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Estrange.*

Telamon hap'd to meet
A rising root that held his fasten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom *sprawling* on the ground
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound. *Dryden.*

Hence, long before the child can crawl,
He learns to kick, and wince, and *sprawl*. *Prior.*

Did the stars do this feat once only, which gave beginning to human race? who were there then in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and calculate their nativities, as they *sprawled* out of ditches? *Bentley.*

He ran, he leapt into a flood,
There *sprawl'd* a while, and scarce got out,
All cover'd o'er with slime. *Swift.*

SPRAY. *n. s.* [of the same race with *sprit* and *sprout*.]

1. The extremity of a branch.

At sight whereof each bird that sits on *spray*,
And every beast that to his den was fled,

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Come forth afresh out of their late dismay,
And to the light lift up their drooping head.
Hubberd's Tale.

Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *sprays*;
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days.
Shakspeare.

The wind that whistles through the *sprays*
Maintains the consort of the song;
And hidden birds, with native lays,
The golden sleep prolong. *Dryden.*

2. The foam of the sea, commonly written *spry*.
Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray*.
Arbuthnot.

To SPREAD. *v. a.* [ꝼpꞃeban, Saxon, *spreyden*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger space than before.
He bought a field where he had *spread* his tent. *Genesis.*
Rizpah *spread* sackcloth for her upon the rock.
2 Samuel.

Faire attendants then
The sheets and bedding of the man of men,
Within a cabin of the hollow keele,
Spred and made soft. *Chapman.*

Make the trees more tall, more *spread*, and more hasty than they use to be. *Bacon.*
Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarshish. *Jeremiah.*
Shall funeral eloquence her colours *spread*,
And scatter roses on the wealthy dead? *Young.*

2. To cover by extension.
Her cheeks their freshness lose and wonted grace,
And an unusual paleness *spreads* her face.
Granville.

3. To cover over.
The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith *spreadeth* it over with gold. *Isaiah.*

4. To stretch; to extend.
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair.
Shakspeare.

He arose from kneeling, with his hands *spread* up to heaven, and he blessed the congregation.
1 Kings.

The stately trees fast *spread* their branches.
Milton.

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
Fast by his side Pisistratus lay *spread*,
In age his equal, on a splendid bed. *Pope.*

5. To publish; to divulge; to disseminate.
They, when departed, *spread* abroad his fame in all that country. *Matthew.*

6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuse.
Their course thro' thickest constellations held,
They *spread* their bane. *Milton.*

To SPREAD. *v. n.* To extend or expand itself.
Can any understand the *spreadings* of the clouds, or the noise of his tabernacle? *Job.*
The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehension only of their *spreading* and ambitious designs. *Bacon.*
Plants, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall.
Bacon.

Great Pan, who wont to chase the fair,
And lov'd the *spreading* oak, was there. *Addison.*
The valley opened at the farther end, *spreading* forth into an immense ocean. *Addison.*

SPREAD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Extent; compass.
I have got a fine *spread* of improveable lands; and am already ploughing up some, fencing others. *Addison.*

2. Expansion of parts.
No flower hath that *spread* of the woodbine.
Bacon.

SPREA'DER. *n. s.* [from *spread*.]

1. One that spreads.
By conforming ourselves, we should be *spreaders* of a worse infection than any we are likely to draw from papists, by our conformity with them in ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. Publisher; divulger; disseminator.
If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spreader* of false news. *Swift.*

SPRENT. *part.* [from *sprene*, to sprinkle; ꝼpꞃenꝫan, ꝼpꞃenan, Saxon; *sprengen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. Obsolete.
O lips, that kiss'd that hand with my tears *sprent*. *Sidney.*

SPRIG. *n. s.* [*ysbrig*, Welsh; so *Davies*: but it is probably of the same race with *spring*.] A small branch; a spray.
The substance is true ivy; after it is taken down, the friends of the family are desirous to have some *sprig* to keep. *Bacon.*

Our chilling climate hardly bears
A *sprig* of bays in fifty years;
While ev'ry fool his claim alleges,
As if it grew in common hedges. *Swift.*

SPRIG *Chrystal. n. s.*
In perpendicular fissures, chrystal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *sprig* or rock *chrystal*.
Woodward.

SPRI'GGY. *adj.* [from *sprig*.] Full of small branches.

SPRIGHT. *n. s.* [contraction of *spirit*; *spiritus*, Latin. It was anciently written *sprete*, or *spryte*; and *spirit*, as now written, was long considered in verse as a monosyllable: this word should therefore be spelled *sprite*, and its derivatives *spritely*, *spriteful*; but custom has determined otherwise.]

1. Spirit; shade; soul; incorporeal agent.
She doth display
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words so wise do make their way,
To bear the message of her *spright*. *Spenser.*

Forth he called out of deep darkness dread
Legions of *sprights*, the which, like little flies
Flutt'ring about his ever damned head,
Await whereto their service he applies. *F. Queen.*

While with heavenly charity she spoke,
A streaming blaze the silent shadows broke;
The birds obscene to forests wing'd their flight,
And gaping graves receiv'd the guilty *spright*.
Dryden.

2. Walking spirit; apparition.
The ideas of goblins and *sprights* have no more to do with darkness than light; yet let but a foolish maid inculcate these often on the mind of a child, possibly he shall never be able to separate them again. *Locke.*

3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage.
O chastity! the chief of heav'nly lights,
Which mak'st us most immortal shape to wear,
Hold thou my heart, establish thou my *sprights*;
To only thee my constant course I bear,

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Till spotless soul unto thy bosom fly;
Such life to lead, such death I vow to die.
Sidney.

4. An arrow. Not in use.
We had in use for sea fight short arrows called *sprights*, without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not. *Bacon.*

To SPRIGHT. *v. a.* To haunt as a spright. A ludicrous use.
I am *sprighted* with a fool. *Shakspeare.*

SPRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [*spright* and *full.*] Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous.
The spirit of the time shall teach me speed.—
—Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman.
Shakspeare.
Steeds *sprightful* as the light. *Cowley.*
Happy my eyes when they behold thy face:
My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating
At sight of thee, and bound with *sprightful* joys.
Otway.

SPRI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *sprightful.*] Briskly; vigorously.
Norfolk, *sprightfully* and bold,
Stays but the summons of the appellant's trumpet. *Shakspeare.*

SPRI'GHTLESS. *adj.* [from *spright.*] Dull; enervated; sluggish.
Are you grown
Benumb'd with fear, or virtue's *sprightless* cold?
Cowley.

SPRI'GHTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *sprightly.*] Liveliness; briskness; vigour; gayety; vivacity.
The soul is clogged when she acts in conjuction with a companion so heavy; but, in dreams, observe with what a *sprightliness* and alacrity does she exert herself. *Addison.*

SPRI'GHTLY. *adj.* [from *spright.*] Gay; brisk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious.
Produce the wine that makes us bold,
And *sprightly* wit and love inspires. *Dryden.*
When now the *sprightly* trumpet, from afar,
Had giv'n the signal of approaching war. *Dryd.*
Each morn they wak'd me with a *sprightly* lay:
Of opening heav'n they sung, and gladsome day.
Prior.
The *sprightly* Sylvia trips along the green;
She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen.
Pope.

To SPRING. *v. n.* preterit *sprung* or *sprang*, anciently *sprong*; part. *sprung*. [ꝼpꞃunʒan, Saxon; *springen*, Dutch.]

1. To arise out of the ground, and grow, by vegetative power.
All blest secrets,
All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate
In the good man's distress. *Shakspeare.*
To his musick plants and flowers
Ever *sprung*, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring. *Shakspeare.*
To satisfy the desolate ground, and cause the bud of the tender herb to *spring* forth. *Job.*
Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that *sprang* up and increased. *Mark.*
Tell me, in what happy fields
The thistle *springs*, to which the lily yields?
Pope.

2. To begin to grow.
That the nipples should be made with such perforations as to admit passage to the milk when drawn, otherwise to retain it; and the teeth of the young not *sprung*, are effects of providence. *Ray.*

3. To proceed as from seed.
Ye shall eat this year such things as grow of themselves; and in the second year that which *springeth* of the same. 2 *Kings.*
Much more good of sin shall *spring*. *Milton.*

4. To come into existence; to issue forth.
Hadst thou sway'd as kings should do,
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had *sprung* like summer flies.
Shakspeare.
Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part,
And each warm wish *springs* mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

5. To arise; to appear; to begin to appear or to exist.
When the day began to *spring*, they let her go. *Judges.*
To them which sat in the region and shadow of death, light is *sprung* up. *Matthew.*
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
Taint not the pure streams of the *springing* day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To sit and scowl upon night's heavy brow.
Crashaw.
Do not blast my *springing* hopes,
Which thy kind hand has planted in my soul.
Rowe.

6. To issue with effect or force.
Swift fly the years, and rise th' expected morn!
Oh *spring* to light, auspicious babe, be born!
Pope.

7. To proceed as from ancestors, or a country.
How youngly he began to serve his country,
How long continued; and what stock he *springs* of;
The noble house of Marcius. *Shakspeare.*
Our Lord *sprang* out of Judea. *Hebrews.*
All these
Shall, like the brethren *sprung* of dragon's teeth,
Ruin each other, and he fall amongst 'em.
Ben Jonson.
Heroes of old, by rapine and by spoil,
In search of fame did all the world embroil;
Thus to their gods each then allied his name,
This *sprang* from Jove, and that from Titan came. *Granville.*

8. To proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason.
They found new hope to *spring*
Out of despair. *Milton.*
Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and property in things, *sprang* from the same original, and descend by the same rules. *Locke.*

9. To grow; to thrive.
What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whose command we perish and we *spring*?
Then 't is our best, since thus ordain'd to die,
To make a virtue of necessity. *Dryden.*

10. To bound; to leap; to jump; to rush hastily; to appear suddenly.
Some strange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight
Springs out into fast gait, then stops again.
Shakspeare.
I *sprang* not more in joy at first hearing he was a man child, than now in first seeing he had proved himself a man. *Shakspeare.*
He called for a light, and *sprang* in, and fell before Paul. *Acts.*

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When heav'n was nam'd, they loos'd their hold again;
Then *sprung* she forth, they follow'd her amain. *Dryden.*

Afraid to sleep,
Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap
She *sprung* from bed. *Dryden.*

Nor lies she long; but, as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life; and, fresh to second pain,
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain. *Dryden.*

See, aw'd by heav'n, the blooming Hebrew flies
Her artful tongue, and more persuasive eyes;
And, *springing* from her disappointed arms,
Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms. *Blackmore.*

The mountain stag, that *springs*
From height to height, and bounds along the plains,
Nor has a master to restrain his course;
That mountain stag would Vanoe rather be
Than be a slave. *Philips.*

11. To fly with elastick power; to start.

A link of horsehair, that will easily slip, fasten to the end of the stick that *springs*. *Mortimer.*

12. To rise from a covert.

My doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and damm'd up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring*. *Otway.*

A covey of partridges *springing* in our front, put our infantry in disorder. *Addison.*

13. To issue from a fountain.

Israel's servants digged in the valley, and found a well of *springing* water. *Genesis.*

Let the wide world his praises sing,
Where Tagus and Euphrates *spring*;
And from the Danube's frosty banks to those
Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows. *Roscommon.*

14. To proceed as from a source.

'T is true from force the noblest title *springs*,
I therefore hold from that which first made kings. *Dryden.*

15. To shoot; to issue with speed and violence.

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright:
The pow'r, behold! the pow'r in glory shone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden.*

The friendly gods a *springing* gale enlarg'd;
The fleet swift tilting o'er the surges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope.*

To SPRING. *v. a.*

1. To start; to rouse game.

Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where I chose:
Now negligent of sport I lie;
And now, as other fawkners use,
I *spring* a mistress, swear, write, sigh, and die;
And the game kill'd, or lost, go talk or lie. *Donne.*

That *sprung* the game you were to set,
Before you 'd time to draw the net. *Hudibras.*

A large cock pheasant he *sprung* in one of the neighbouring woods. *Spectator.*

Here I use a great deal of diligence before I can *spring* any thing; whereas in town, whilst I am following one character, I am crossed by another, that they puzzle the chase. *Addison.*

See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!
The scent grows warm: he stops, he *springs* the prey. *Gay.*

2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly.

The nurse, surpris'd with fright,
Starts up and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light. *Dryden.*

Thus man by his own strength to heav'n would soar,
And would not be oblig'd to God for more:
Vain, wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!
These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,
And reason saw not, till faith *sprung* the light. *Dryden.*

He that has such a burning zeal, and *springs* such mighty discoveries, must needs be an admirable patriot. *Collier.*

3. To make by starting: applied to a ship.

People discharge themselves of burdensome reflections, as of the cargo of a ship that has *sprung* a leak. *L'Estrange.*

No more accuse thy pen; but charge the crime
On native sloth, and negligence of time:
Beware the publick laughter of the town,
Thou *spring'st* a leak already in thy crown. *Dryden.*

Whether she *sprung* a leak, I cannot find,
Or whether she was overset with wind,
But down at once with all her crew she went. *Dry.*

4. To discharge: applied to a mine.

Our miners discovered several of the enemies mines, who have *sprung* divers others which did little execution. *Tatler.*

I *sprung* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown. *Addison.*

5. To contrive on a sudden; to produce hastily; to offer unexpectedly.

The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project; and it was advertised that the crisis could not appear, till the ladies had shewn their zeal against the pretender. *Swift.*

6. To pass by leaping. A barbarous use.

Unbeseeming skill
To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed. *Thomson.*

7. Of the verb *spring* the primary sense is to *grow out of the ground:* so plants *spring*, thence *spring* the season; so water *springs*, thence *spring* a fountain. Plants rise unexpectedly, and waters break out violently; thence any thing done suddenly, or coming hastily, is said to *spring*; thence *spring* means an elastick body. Thus the active significations all import suddenness or force.

SPRING. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The season in which plants rise and vegetate; the vernal season.

Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain-tops, that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing:
To his musick plants and flowers
Ever sprung, as sun and showers
There had made a lasting *spring*. *Shakesp.*

The *spring* visiteth not these quarters so timely as the eastern parts. *Carew.*

Come, gentle *spring*, ethereal mildness come,
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud
Upon our plains descend. *Thomson.*

2. An elastick body; a body which, when distorted, has the power of restoring itself to its former state.

This may be performed by the strength of some such *spring* as is used in watches: this *spring* may be applied to one wheel, which shall give an equal motion to both the wings. *Wilkins.*

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The *spring* must be made of good steel, well tempered; and the wider the two ends of the *spring* stand asunder, the wider it throws the chape of the vice open. *Moxon.*

He that was sharp-sighted enough to see the configuration of the minute particles of the *spring* of a clock, and upon what peculiar impulse its elastick motion depends, would no doubt discover something very admirable. *Locke.*

3. Elastick force.

Heav'ns, what a *spring* was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his shield, and rose at ev'ry blow! *Dryden.*

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one another: impenetrability makes them only stop. If two equal bodies meet directly in vacuo, they will by the laws of motion stop where they meet, lose their motion, and remain in rest; unless they be elastick, and receive new motion from their *spring*. *Newton.*

The soul is gathered within herself, and recovers that *spring*, which is weakened when she operates more in concert with the body. *Addison.*

In adult persons, when the fibres cannot any more yield, they must break, or lose their *spring*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Any active power; any cause by which motion or action is produced or propagated.

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the *springs* of life;
So much the name of father awes me still. *Dryd.*

Nature is the same, and man is the same, has the same affections and passions, and the same *springs* that give them motion. *Rymer.*

Our author shuns by vulgar *springs* to move. *Pope.*

5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a sudden struggle.

The pris'ner with a *spring* from prison broke;
Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

With what a *spring* his furious soul broke loose,
And left the limbs still quivering on the ground! *Addison.*

6. A leak; a start of plank.

Each petty hand
Can steer a ship becalm'd: but he that will
Govern, and carry her to her ends, must know
His tides, his currents; how to shift his sails;
Where her *springs* are, her leaks, and how to stop 'em. *Ben Jonson.*

7. A fountain; an issue of water from the earth.

Now stop thy *springs*; my sea shall suck them dry,
And swell so much the higher by their ebb. *Shakspeare.*

Springs on the tops of hills pass through a great deal of pure earth, with less mixture of other waters. *Bacon.*

When in th' effects she doth the causes know,
And seeing the stream, thinks where the *spring* doth rise:
And seeing the branch, conceives the root below;
These things she views without the body's eyes. *Davies.*

He adds the running *springs* and standing lakes,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*

Nile hears him knocking at his sevenfold gates,
And seeks his hidden *spring*, and fears his nephews fates. *Dryden.*

He bathed himself in cold *spring* water in the midst of winter. *Locke.*

The water that falls down from the clouds, sinking into beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *springs*, commonly at the bottom of hilly ground. *Locke.*

8. A source; that by which any thing is supplied.

To that great *spring* which doth great kingdoms move,
The sacred *spring* whence right and honour streams;
Distilling virtue, shedding peace and love
In every place, as Cynthia sheds her beams. *Davies.*

I move, I see, I speak, discourse, and know;
Though now I am, I was not always so:
Then that from which I was must be before,
Whom, as my *spring* of being, I adore. *Dryden.*

Rolling down through so many barbarous ages, from the *spring* of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths and Vandals. *Dryd.*

He has a secret *spring* of spiritual joy, and the continual feast of a good conscience within, that forbids him to be miserable. *Bentley.*

9. Rise; beginning.

About the *spring* of the day, Samuel called Saul to the top of the house. 1 *Samuel.*

10. Cause; original.

The reason of the quicker or slower termination of this distemper, arises from these three *springs*. *Blackmore.*

The first *springs* of great events, like those of great rivers, are often mean and little. *Swift.*

SPRING. } SPRI'NGAL. } *n. s.* A youth. Obsolete.

Before the bull she pictur'd winged love,
With his young brother sport, light fluttering
Upon the waves, as each had been a dove;
The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*
A burning tead about his head did move,
As in their sire's new love both triumphing. *Spenser.*

SPRINGE. *n. s.* [from *spring*.] A gin; a noose which, fastened to any elastick body, catches by a spring or jerk.

As a woodcock to my own *springe*, Osrick,
I'm justly kill'd with mine own treachery. *Shak.*

Let goats for food their loaded udders lend;
But neither *springes*, nets, nor snares, employ. *Dryden.*

With hairy *springes* we the birds betray,
Slight lines of hair surprise the finny prey. *Pope.*

SPRI'NGER. *n. s.* [from *spring*.] One who rouses game.

SPRI'NGHALT. *n. s.* [*spring* and *halt*.] A lameness by which the horse twitches up his legs.

They 've all new legs, and lame ones: one would take it,
That never saw them pace before, the spavin
And *springhalt* reign'd among them. *Shakspeare.*

SPRI'NGINESS. *n. s.* [from *springy*.] Elasticity; power of restoring itself.

Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a body to put themselves into another state, the progress may be much more slow; since it was a great while before the texture of the corpuscles of the steel were so altered as to make them lose their former *springiness*. *Boyle.*

The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elasticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction. *Bentley.*

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Spri'ngle. *n. s.* [from *spring.*] A springe; an elastick noose.

Woodcocks arrive first on the north coast, where every plash-shoot serveth for *springles* to take them. *Carew.*

To **Spri'ngle.** *v. a.* Misprinted, I suppose, for *sprinkle.*

This is Timon's last,
Who, stuck and spangled with your flatteries,
Washes it off, and *springles* in your faces
Your reeking villany. *Shakspeare.*

Spri'ngtide. *n. s.* [*spring* and *tide.*] Tide at the new and full moon; high tide.

Love, like *springtides*, full and high,
Swells in every youthful vein;
But each tide does less supply,
Till they quite shrink in again:
If a flow in age appear,
'T is but rain, and runs not clear. *Dryden.*

Most people die when the moon chiefly reigns; that is, in the night, or upon or near a *springtide.* *Grew.*

Spri'ngy. *adj.* [from *springe.*]

1. Elastick; having the power of restoring itself.

Had not the Maker wrought the *springy* frame,
Such as it is, to fan the vital flame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languish'd in th' arterial road;
While the tir'd heart had strove, with fruitless pain,
To push the lazy tide along the vein. *Blackm.*

This vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power. *Newton.*

Though the bundle of fibres which constitute the muscles may be small, the fibres may be strong and *springy.* *Arbuthnot.*

If our air had not been a *springy* body, no animal could have exercised the very function of respiration; and yet the ends of respiration are not served by that springiness, but by some other unknown quality. *Bentley.*

2. [from *spring.*] Full of springs or fountains. Not used.

Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy* or wet, rather marl them for grass than corn. *Mortimer.*

To **Spri'nkle.** *v. a.* [*sprinkelen*, Dutch.]

1. To scatter; to disperse in small masses.

Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle* it towards the heaven. *Exodus.*

2. To scatter in drops.

Sprinkle water of purifying upon them. *Numbers.*

3. To besprinkle; to wash, wet, or dust by scattering in small particles.

Let us draw near with a true heart, in full assurance of faith, having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. *Hebrews.*

Wings he wore
Of many a colour'd plume *sprinkled* with gold. *Milton.*

The prince, with living water *sprinkled* o'er
His limbs and body; then approach'd the door,
Possess'd the porch. *Dryden.*

To **Spri'nkle.** *v. n.* To perform the act of scattering in small drops.

The priest shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger. *Leviticus.*

Baptism may well enough be performed by *sprinkling*, or effusion of water. *Ayliffe.*

When dext'rous damsels twirl the *sprinkling* mop,
And cleanse the spatter'd sash, and scrub the stairs,
Know Saturday appears. *Gay.*

Spri'nkler. *n. s.* [from *sprinkle.*] One that sprinkles.

To **Sprit.** *v. a.* [ꝼpꞃẏꞇꞇan, Sax. *spruyten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force. Commonly *spirt.*

Toads sometimes exclude or *sprit* out a dark and liquid matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be perhaps therein; but it cannot be called their urine. *Brown.*

To **Sprit.** *v. n.* To shoot; to germinate; to sprout. Used of barley wetted for malt.

Sprit. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Shoot; sprout.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer.*

Spri'tsail. *n. s.* [*sprit* and *sail.*] The sail which belongs to the boltsprit mast. *Dict.*

Our men quitted themselves of the fireship, by cutting the *spritsail* tackle off with their short hatchets. *Wiseman.*

Sprite. *n. s.* [contracted from *spirit.*] A spirit; an incorporeal agent.

The *sprites* of fiery termagants in flame
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*

Of these am I who thy protection claim;
A watchful *sprite*, and Ariel is my name. *Pope.*

Spri'tefully. *adv.* [See **Sprightfully.**] Vigorously; with life and ardour.

The Grecians *spritefully* drew from the darts the corse,
And hearst it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman.*

Spri'tely. *adv.* [from *sprite.*] Gayly.

You have not seene young heiffers, highly kept,
Fill'd full of daisies at the field, and driven
Home to their hovels; all so *spritely* given,
That no roome can containe them. *Chapman.*

Sprong. The old pret. of *spring.*

Not mistrusting, till these new curiosities *sprong* up, that ever any man would think our labour herein mispent, or the time wastefully consumed. *Hooker.*

To **Sprout.** *v. n.* [ꝼpꞃẏꞇꞇan, Saxon; *spruyten*, Dutch. *Sprout*, *sprit*, and by a very frequent transposition *spirt* or *spurt*, are all the same word.]

1. To shoot by vegetation; to germinate.

The *sprouting* leaves that saw you here,
And call'd their fellows to the sight. *Cowley.*

Try whether these things in the *sprouting* do increase weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and afterwards again, when they are *sprouted.* *Bacon.*

That leaf faded, but the young buds *sprouted* on, which afterwards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon.*

We find no security to prevent germination, having made trial of grains, whose ends, cut off, have notwithstanding *sprouted.* *Brown.*

Old Baucis is by old Philemon seen
Sprouting with sudden leaves of sprightly green. *Dryden.*

Hence *sprouting* plants enrich the plain and wood;
For physick some, and some design'd for food. *Blackmore.*

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Envied Britannia, sturdy as the oak
Which on her mountain top she proudly bears,
Eludes the ax, and *sprouts* against the stroke,
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars. *Prior.*

Rub malt between your hands to get the come or *sprouting* clean away. *Mortimer.*

2. To shoot into ramifications.

Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To grow.

Th' enliv'ning dust its head begins to rear,
And on the ashes *sprouting* plumes appear. *Tickel.*

SPROUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shoot of a vegetable.

Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon.*

Early, ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the slumbering leaves, or tassel'd horn
Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about,
Number my ranks, and visit every *sprout*. *Milton.*

To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the tender *sprouts* of shrubs; and, after it had tasted, it began to eat of such as are the usual food of goats. *Ray.*

SPROUTS. *n. s.* pl. [from *sprout*.] Young coleworts.

SPRUCE. *adj.* [*Skinner* derives this word from *preux*, French; but he proposes it with hesitation: *Junius* thinks it comes from *sprout*: *Casaubon* trifles yet more contemptibly. I know not whence to deduce it, except from *pruce*. In ancient books we find furniture of *pruce* a thing costly and elegant, and thence probably came *spruce*.] Nice; trim; neat without elegance. It was anciently used of things with a serious meaning; it is now used only of persons, and with levity.

The tree
That wraps that crystal in a wooden tomb,
Shall be took up *spruce*, fill'd with diamond. *Donne.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street,
Tho' some more *spruce* companion thou dost meet. *Donne.*

Along the crisped shades and bow'rs
Revels the *spruce* and jocund spring;
The graces, and the rosy-bosom'd hours,
Thither all their bounties bring. *Milton.*

I must not slip into too *spruce* a style for serious matters; and yet I approve not that dull insipid way of writing practised by many chymists. *Boyle.*

He put his band and beard in order,
The *sprucer* to accost and board her. *Hudibras.*

He is so *spruce*, that he never can be genteel. *Tatler.*

This Tim makes a strange figure with that ragged coat under his livery: can't he go *spruce* and clean? *Arbuthnot.*

To SPRUCE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To dress with affected neatness.

SPRUCE. *n. s.* A species of fir.

SPRUCEBE'ER. *n. s.* [from *spruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

In ulcers of the kidneys, *sprucebeer* is a good balsamick. *Arbuthnot.*

SPRU'CELEATHER. *n. s.* [corrupted for *Prussian leather*.] *Ainsworth.*

The leather was of Pruce *Dryden.*

SPRU'CELY. *adv.* [from *spruce*.] In a nice manner.

SPRU'CENESS. *n. s.* [from *spruce*.] Neatness without elegance.

SPRUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *spring*.

Tall Norway fir their masts in battle spent,
And English oaks *sprung* leaks and planks, restore. *Dryden.*

Now from beneath Maleas' airy height
Aloft she *sprung*, and steer'd to Thebes her flight. *Pope.*

Who *sprung* from kings shall know less joy than I. *Pope.*

SPRUNT. *n. s.* Any thing that is short and will not easily bend.

SPUD. *n. s.* A short knife; any short thick thing, in contempt.

My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt
Than strongest weeds that grow these stones betwixt:
My *spud* these nettles from the stones can part,
No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart. *Swift.*

SPU'LLERS *of Yarn*. *n. s.* [perhaps properly *spoolers*.] Are such as are employed to see that it be well spun, and fit for the loom. *Dict.*

SPUME. *n. s.* [*spuma*, Latin.] Foam; froth.

Materials dark and crude,
Of spirituous and fiery *spume*, till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they shoot forth
So beauteous, op'ning to the ambient light. *Milton.*

Waters frozen in pans, after their dissolution, leave a froth and *spume* upon them, which are caused by the airy parts diffused by the congealable mixture. *Brown.*

To SPUME. *v. n.* [*spumo*, Latin.] To foam; to froth.

SPU'MOUS. } *adj.* [*spumeus*, Latin; from
SPU'MY. } the noun.] Frothy; foamy.

The cause is the putrefaction of the body by unnatural heat: the putrifying parts suffer a turgescence, and becoming airy and *spumous*, ascend into the surface of the water. *Brown.*

Not with more madness, rolling from afar,
The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war;
And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,
March onwards, and insult the rocky shore. *Dryden.*

The *spumous* and florid state of the blood, in passing through the lungs, arises from its own elasticity, and its violent motion, the aërial particles expanding themselves. *Arbuthnot.*

SPUN. The pret. and part. pass. of *spin*.

The nymph nor *spun*, nor dress'd with artful pride;
Her vest was gather'd up, her hair was tied. *Addison.*

SPUNGE. *n. s.* [*spongia*, Latin.] A sponge. See SPONGE.

When he needs what you have gleaned, it is but squeezing you, and, *spunge*, you shall be dry again. *Shakspeare.*

Considering the motion that was impressed by the painter's hand upon the *spunge*, compounded with the specifick gravity of the *spunge*, and the resistance of the air, the *spunge* did mechanically and unavoidably move in that particular line of motion. *Bentley.*

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To SPUNGE. *v. n.* [rather *To sponge.*] To hang on others for maintenance.

This will maintain you, with the perquisite of *spunging* while you are young. *Swift.*

SPU'NGINGHOUSE. *n. s.* [*spunge* and *house.*] A house to which debtors are taken before commitment to prison, where the bailiffs sponge upon them, or riot at their cost.

A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *spunginghouse.* *Swift.*

SPU'NGY. *adj.* [from *spunge.*]

1. Full of small holes, and soft like a sponge.

Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of *spungy* softness made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worse air our staple trade. *Dryd.*

2. Wet; moist; watery.

I saw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle, wing'd
From the *spungy* south to this part of the west,
There vanish'd in the sun-beams. *Shakspeare.*

3. Having the quality of imbibing.

There is no lady of more softer bowels,
More *spungy* to suck in the sense of fear. *Shaks.*

SPUNK. *n. s.* Rotten wood; touchwood. See SPONK.

To make white powder, the best way is by the powder of rotten willows: *spunk*, or touchwood prepared, might perhaps make it russet. *Brown.*

SPUR. *n. s.* [ꝑpuna, Saxon; *spore*, Danish, Islandick, and Dutch; *esperon*, French.]

1. A sharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horse to drive him forward.

He borrowing that homely armour for want of a better, had come upon the *spur* to redeem Philoclea's picture. *Sidney.*

Whether the body politick be
A horse whereon the governour doth ride,
Who, newly in the seat, that it may know
He can command it, lets it straight feel the *spur.* *Shakspeare.*

He presently set *spurs* to his horse, and departed with the rest of the company. *Knolles.*

Was I for this intitled Sir,
And girt with rusty sword and *spur*,
For fame and honour to wage battle? *Hudibras.*

2. Incitement; instigation. It is used with *to* before the effect. *Dryden* has used it with *of*; but, if he speaks properly, he means to make the following word personal.

Seeing then that nothing can move, unless there be some end, the desire whereof provoketh unto motion, how should that divine power of the soul, that spirit of our mind, ever stir itself into action, unless it have also the like *spur*? *Hooker.*

What need we any *spur*, but our own cause,
To prick us to redress? *Shakspeare.*

His laws are deep, and not vulgar; not made upon the *spur of* a particular occasion, but out of providence of the future, to make his people more and more happy. *Bacon.*

Reward is the *spur of* virtue in all good arts, all laudable attempts; and emulation, which is the other *spur*, will never be wanting, when particular rewards are proposed. *Dryden.*

The chief, if not only, *spur to* human industry and action, is uneasiness. *Locke.*

The former may be a *spur to* the latter, till age makes him in love with the study, without any childish bait. *Cheyne.*

3. A stimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teases.

Grief and patience, rooted in him both,
Mingle their *spurs* together. *Shakspeare.*

4. The sharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights.

Of birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth: as for their *spur*, it is but a nail. *Bacon.*

Animals have natural weapons to defend and offend; some talons, some claws, some *spurs* and beaks. *Ray.*

5. Any thing standing out; a snag.

The strong-bas'd promontory
Have I made shake, and pluckt up by the *spurs*
The pine and cedar. *Shakspeare.*

To SPUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick with the spur; to drive with the spur.

My friend, who always takes care to cure his horse of starting fits, *spurred* him up to the very side of the coach. *Addison.*

Your father, when he mounted,
Rein'd 'em in strongly, and he *spurr'd* them hard. *Dryden.*

Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he finds his ignorance is caressed? But when you brow-beat and maul them, you make them men; for though they have no natural mettle, yet, if they are *spurred* and kicked, they will mend their pace. *Collier.*

2. To instigate; to incite; to urge forward.

Lovers break not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time:
So much they *spur* their expedition. *Shaksp.*

Let the awe he has got upon their minds be so tempered with the marks of good-will, that affection may *spur* them to their duty. *Locke.*

3. To drive by force.

Love will not be *spurr'd* to what it loaths. *Shakspeare.*

To SPUR. *v. n.*

1. To travel with great expedition.

With backward bows the Parthians shall be there,
And, *spurring* from the fight, confess their fear:
A double wreath shall crown our Cæsar's brows. *Dryden.*

2. To press forward.

Ascanius took th' alarm, while yet he led,
And, *spurring* on, his equals soon o'erpass'd. *Dryden.*

Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and errour, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves. *Grew.*

SPU'RGALLED. *adj.* [*spur* and *gall.*] Hurt with the spur.

I was not made a horse,
And yet I bear a burthen like an ass,
Spurgall'd and tir'd by jaunting Bolingbroke. *Shakspeare.*

What! shall each *spurgall'd* hackney of the day,
Or each new-pension'd sycophant, pretend
To break my windows, if I treat a friend? *Pope.*

SPURGE. *n. s.* [*espurge*, Fr. *spurgie*, Dut. from *purgo*, Lat.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in English for all milky purgative plants. *Skinner.*

Every part of the plant abounds with a milky juice. There are seventy-one species of this plant, of which wartwort is one. Broad-leaved *spurge* is a biennial plant, and used in medicine under the name of catapatia minor. The milky juice in these plants is used by some to destroy

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warts; but particular care should be taken in the application, because it is a strong caustick. *Miller.*

That the leaves of cataputia, or *spurge*, being plucked upwards or downwards, perform their operations by purge or vomit, is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants positional operations. *Brown.*

SPURGE *Flax.* *n. s.* [*thymelæa*, Lat.] A plant.

SPURGE *Laurel* or *Mezereon.* *n. s.* [*chamædaphne*, Lat.] A plant.

SPURGE *Olive.* *n. s.* [*chamælea*, Lat.] A shrub.

SPURGE *Wort.* *n. s.* [*xiphion*, Lat.] A plant.

SPU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*spurius*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.

Reformed churches reject not all traditions, but such as are *spurious*, superstitious, and not consonant to the prime rule of faith. *White.*

The coin that shows the first is generally rejected as *spurious*, nor is the other esteemed more authentick by the present Roman medalists. *Addison.*

If any thing else has been printed, in which we really had any hand, it is loaded with *spurious* additions. *Swift.*

2. Not legitimate; bastard.

Your Scipios, Cæsars, Pompeys, and your Catos,
These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood
Of violated maids. *Addison.*

SPU'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *spurious*.] Adulterateness; state of being counterfeit.

You proceed to Hippolytus, and speak of his *spuriousness* with as much confidence as if you were able to prove it. *Waterland.*

SPU'RLING. *n. s.* [*esperlan*, Fr.] A small sea fish.

All-saints, do lay for porke and sowse,
For sprats and *spurlings* for your house. *Tusser.*

To SPURN. *v. a.* [ꝑpopnan, Saxon.]

1. To kick; to strike or drive with the foot.

They suppos'd I could rend bars of steel,
And *spurn* in pieces posts of adamant. *Shaksp.*
Say my request 's unjust,
And *spurn* me back; but if it be not so,
Thou art not honest. *Shakspeare.*
You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you *spurn* a stranger cur
Over your threshold. *Shakspeare.*
He in the surging smoke
Uplifted *spurn'd* the ground. *Milton.*
So was I forc'd
To do a sovereign justice to myself,
And *spurn* thee from my presence. *Dryden.*
Then will I draw up my legs, and *spurn* her from me with my foot. *Spectator.*
A milk-white bull shall at your altars stand,
That threats a fight, and *spurns* the rising sand. *Pope.*
When Athens sinks by fates unjust,
When wild barbarians *spurn* her dust. *Pope.*
Now they, who reach Parnassus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to *spurn* some others down. *Pope.*

2. To reject; to scorn; to put away with contempt; to disdain.

In wisdom I should ask your name;
But since thy outside looks so fair and warlike,
What safe and nicely I might well delay,
By rule of knighthood, I disdain and *spurn*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To treat with contempt.

Domesticks will pay a more chearful service, when they find themselves not *spurned* because fortune has laid them at their masters feet. *Locke.*

To SPURN. *v. n.*

1. To make contemptuous opposition; to make insolent resistance.

A son to blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person;
Nay more, to *spurn* at your most royal image. *Shakspeare.*
I, Pandulph, do religiously demand
Why thou against the church, our holy mother,
So wilfully dost *spurn*? *Shakspeare.*
Instruct me why
Varroc should *spurn* against our rule, and stir
The tributary provinces to war. *Philips.*

2. To toss up the heels; to kick or struggle.

The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*,
The glasses shatters, and his charge o'erturns. *Gay.*

SPURN. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of th' unworthy takes. *Shaks.*

SPU'RNEY. *n. s.* A plant.

SPU'RRER. *n. s.* [from *spur*.] One who uses spurs.

SPU'RRIER. *n. s.* [from *spur*.] One who makes spurs.

SPU'RRY. *n. s.* [*spergula*, Lat.] A plant.

To SPURT. *v. n.* [See *To* SPIRT.] To fly out with a quick stream.

If from a puncture of a lancet, the manner of the *spurting* out of the blood will shew it. *Wiseman.*

SPU'RWAY. *n. s.* [*spur* and *way*.] A horse-way; a bridle road: distinct from a road for carriages.

SPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*sputum*, Lat.] The act of spitting.

A moist consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist *sputation*, or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry cough. *Harvey.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. n.* [*sputo*, Latin.]

1. To emit moisture in small flying drops.

If a manly drop or two fall down,
It scalds along my cheeks, like the green wood,
That, *sputt'ring* in the flame, works outwards into tears. *Dryden.*

2. To fly out in small particles with some noise.

The nightly virgin, while her wheel she plies,
Foresees the storms impending in the skies,
When sparkling lamps their *sputt'ring* light advance,
And in the sockets oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

3. To speak hastily and obscurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the spittle by hasty speech.

A pinking owl sat *sputtering* at the sun, and asked him what he meant, to stand staring her in the eyes? *L'Estrange.*
They could neither of them speak their rage; and so fell a *sputtering* at one another, like two roasting apples. *Congreve.*
Though he *sputter* through a session,
It never makes the least impression;
Whate'er he speaks for madness goes. *Swift.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. a.* To throw out with noise and hesitation.

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Thou dost with lies the throne invade;
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befall,
And *sputt'ring* under specious names thy gall.
Dryden.

In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended incitement, to *sputter* out the basest accusations! *Swift.*

SPU'TTERER. *n. s.* Moisture thrown out in small drops.

SPU'TTERER. *n. s.* [from *sputter.*] One that sputters.

SPY. *n. s.* [*yspio*, Welsh; *espion*, French; *spie*, Dutch; *speculator*, Latin. It is observed by a German, that *spy* has been in all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been expressed: thus the *Arimaspians* of old, fabled to have but one eye, were so called from *ari*, which among the nations of *Caucasus* still signifies *one*, and *spi*, which has been received from the old Asiatick languages for an *eye*, *sight*, or one that *sees*.] One sent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one sent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.

We 'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we 'll talk with them too,
And take upon 's the mystery of things,
As if we were God's *spies*. *Shakspeare.*

Spies of the Volscians
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about. *Shakspeare.*

Every corner was possessed by diligent *spies* upon their master and mistress. *Clarendon.*

I come no *spy*,
With purpose to explore, or to disturb,
The secrets of your realm. *Milton.*

Such command we had,
To see that none thence issued forth a *spy*,
Or enemy, while God was in his work. *Milton.*

Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;
All they subdue become their *spies*:
Secrets, as chosen jewels, are
Presented to oblige the fair. *Waller.*

Over my men I 'll set my careful *spies*,
To watch rebellion in their very eyes. *Dryden.*

Those wretched *spies* of wit must then confess,
They take more pains to please themselves the less. *Dryden.*

Those who attend on their state, are so many *spies* placed upon them by the publick to observe them nearly. *Atterbury.*

To SPY. *v. a.* [See SPY.]

1. To discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy.

Light hath no tongue, but is all eye;
If it could speak as well as *spy*,
This were the worst that it could say,
That being well I fain would stay. *Donne.*

As tyger *spied* two gentle fawns. *Milton.*

A countryman *spied* a snake under a hedge, half frozen to death. *L'Estrange.*

My brother Guyomar, methinks, I *spy*;
Haste in his steps, and wonder in his eye. *Dryden.*

One in reading skipped over all sentences where he *spied* a note of admiration. *Swift.*

2. To discover by close examination.

Let a lawyer tell he has *spied* some defect in an entail, how solicitous are they to repair that errour! *Decay of Piety.*

3. To search or discover by artifice.

Moses sent to *spy* out Jaazear, and took the villages. *Numbers.*

To SPY. *v. n.* To search narrowly.

It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuse; and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakspeare.*

SPY'BOAT. *n. s.* [*spy* and *boat.*] A boat sent out for intelligence.

Giving the colour of the sea to their *spyboats*, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUAB. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.]

1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.

Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,
When there 's so many *squab* ones in the nest? *King.*

2. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky.

The nappy ale goes round;
Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice,
Each health the youths began, Sim pledg'd it twice. *Betterton.*

SQUAB. *n. s.* A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.

On her large *squab* you find her spread,
Like a fat corpse upon a bed. *Swift.*

SQUAB. *adv.* With a heavy sudden fall, plump and flat. A low word.

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock, that dashed him to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

To SQUAB. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to squelsh or squash.

SQUA'BBISH. *adj.* [from *squab.*] Thick; heavy; fleshy.

Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body. *Harvey.*

To SQUA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*kiabla* Swedish.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to fight. A low word.

Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble*? swagger? oh, thou invincible spirit of wine! *Shakspeare.*

I thought it not improper, in a *squabbling* and contentious age, to detect the vanity of confiding ignorance. *Glanville.*

If there must be disputes, is not *squabbling* less inconvenient than murder? *Collier.*

The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might *squabble* a whole day, whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative. *Watts.*

SQUA'BBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel.

In popular factions, pragmatick fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *L'Estrange.*

A man whose personal courage is suspected, is not to drive squadrons before him; but may be allowed the merit of some *squabble*, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *squabble.*] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.

SQUABPI'E. *n. s.* [*squab* and *pie.*] A pie made of many ingredients.

Cornwal *squabpie*, and Devon whitepot brings;
And Leister beans and bacon, food of kings. *King.*

SQUA'DRON. *n. s.* [*escadron*, Fr. *squadrone*, Ital. from *quadratus*, Latin.]

1. A body of men drawn up square.

Those half-rounding guards
Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* join'd. *Milton.*

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2. Part of an army; a troop.
Eurimidon then rein'd his horse, that trotted neighing by;
The king a foot-man, and so scowres the *squadrons* orderly. *Chapman.*
Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a set battle to fight with *squadrons* coming orderly on. *Knolles.*
Then beauteous Atys, with Iülus bred,
Of equal age, the second *squadron* led. *Dryden.*
3. Part of a fleet; a certain number of ships.
Rome could not maintain its dominion over so many provinces, without *squadrons* ready equipt. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'DRONED. *adj.* [from *squadron.*] Formed into squadrons.
They gladly thither haste; and by a choir
Of *squadron'd* angels hear his carol sung. *Milt.*

SQUA'LID. *adj.* [*squalidus*, Lat.] Foul; nasty; filthy.
A doleful case desires a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious compliments;
And *squalid* fortune into baseness flowing
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenser.*
Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire,
Unlike the trim of love and gay desire. *Dryden.*
All these Cocytus bounds with *squalid* reeds,
With muddy ditches, and with deadly weeds. *Dryden.*

To SQUALL. *v. n.* [*squala*, Swedish.] To scream out as a child or woman frighted.
In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prattling shoulder of veal *squalls* out at the sight of a knife. *Spectator.*
I put five into my coat-pocket; and as to the sixth, I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive. The poor man *squalled* terribly. *Swift.*
Cornelius sunk back on a chair; the guests stood astonished; the infant *squalled.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SQUALL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Loud scream.
There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall.* *Pope.*
2. Sudden gust of wind. A sailor's word.

SQUA'LLER. *n. s.* [from *squall.*] Screamer; one that screams.

SQUA'LLY. *adj.* [from *squall.*] Windy; gusty. A sailor's word.

SQUALOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Coarseness; nastiness; want of cleanliness and neatness.
Take heed that their new flowers and sweetness do not as much corrupt as the others dryness and *squalor.* *Ben Jonson.*
What can filthy poverty give else, but beggary, fulsome nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger, and thirst? *Burton.*

SQUA'MOUS. *adj.* [*squameus*, Lat.] Scaly; covered with scales.
The sea was replenished with fish of the cartilaginous and *squamose*, as of the testaceous and crustaceous, kinds. *Woodward.*
Those galls and balls are produced in the gems of oak, which may be called *squamous* oak cones. *Derham.*

To SQUA'NDER. *v. a.* [*verschwenden*, Teutonick.]
1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely; to throw away in idle prodigality.
We *squander* away some part of our fortune at play. *Atterbury.*
They often *squander'd*, but they never gave. *Savage.*
Never take a favourite waiting-maid, to insinuate how great a fortune you brought, and how little you are allowed to *squander.* *Swift.*
Then, in plain prose, were made two sorts of men;
To *squander* some, and some to hide agen. *Pope.*
True friends would rather see such thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than what they *squander* about to all the world. *Pope.*
How uncertain it is, whether the years we propose to ourselves shall be indulged to us; uncertain whether we shall have power, or even inclination, to improve them better than those we now *squander* away. *Rogers.*
2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.
He hath an argosie bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath *squandered* abroad. *Shakspeare.*
The troops we *squander'd* first again appear
From sev'ral quarters, and inclose the rear. *Dryden.*
He is a successful warrior,
And has the soldiers hearts: upon the skirts
Of Arragon our *squander'd* troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

SQUA'NDERER. *n. s.* [from *squander.*] A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.
Plenty in their own keeping teaches them from the beginning to be *squanderers* and wasters. *Locke.*

SQUARE. *adj.* [*ysgwâr*, Welsh; *quadratus*, Latin.]
1. Cornered; having right angles.
All the doors and posts were *square*, with the windows. *Kings.*
Water and air the varied form confound;
The straight looks crooked, and the *square* grows round. *Prior.*
2. Forming a right angle.
This instrument is for striking lines *square* to other lines or straight sides, and try the squareness of their work. *Moxon.*
3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content; as three square, five square.
Catching up in haste his three *square* shield,
And shining helmet, soon him buckled to the field. *Spenser.*
The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S; one end of which being thicker, and almost three *square*, is inserted into the first bone of the sternon. *Wiseman.*
4. Parallel; exactly suitable.
She 's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her. *Shakspeare.*
5. Strong; stout; well set: as, a *square* man.
6. Equal; exact; honest; fair: as, *square* dealing.
All have not offended;
For those that were, it is not *square* to take
On those that are, revenge; crimes, like to lands,
Are not inherited. *Shakspeare.*
7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the *square*, as 4 is the *square* root of 16; because $4 \times 4 = 16$; and likewise 6 the *square* root of 36, as $6 \times 6 = 36$.

SQUARE. *n. s.* [*quadra*, Latin.]
1. A figure with right angles and equal sides.

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Then did a sharped spire of diamond bright,
Ten feet each way, in *square* appear to me,
Justly proportion'd up into his height,
So far as archer might his level see. *Spenser.*
Rais'd of grassy turf their table was;
And on her ample *square* from side to side
All autumn pil'd. *Milton.*

2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side.
The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large *square* of the town. *Addison.*

3. Content of an angle.
In rectangle triangles the *square* which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the *squares* which are made of the sides containing the right angle. *Brown.*

4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.

5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct. Not now much used.
In St. Paul's time, the integrity of Rome was famous; Corinth many ways reproved; they of Galatia much more out of *square*. *Hooker.*
The whole ordinance of that government was at first evil plotted, and through other oversights came more out of *square*, to that disorder which it is now come unto. *Spenser.*
I have not kept my *square*, but that to come
Shall all be done by th' rule. *Shakspeare.*
Nothing so much setteth this art of influence out of *square* and rule as education. *Raleigh.*

6. Squadron; troops formed square. Not in use.
He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *squares* of war. *Shakspeare.*
Our superfluous lacqueys and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action swarm
About our *squares* of battle, were enow
To purge this field of such a hilding foe. *Shaks.*

7. A *square* number is when another, called its root, can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the square. The following example is not accurate.
Advance thy golden mountains to the skies,
On the broad base of fifty thousand rise:
Add one round hundred; and, if that 's not fair,
Add fifty more, and bring it to a *square*. *Pope.*

8. Quaternion; number four: though perhaps, in the following lines, *square* may mean only *capacity*.
I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys
Which the most precious *square* of sense possesses,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your dear love. *Shakspeare.*

9. Level; equality.
Men should sort themselves with their equals; for a rich man that converses upon the *square* with a poor man shall certainly undo him. *L'Estrange.*
We live not on the *square* with such as these,
Such are our betters who can better please. *Dryden.*

10. Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other.
To th' other five
Their planetary motions and aspects,
In sextile, *square*, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton.*

11. Rule; conformity. A proverbial use.
I shall break no *squares* whether it be so or not. *L'Estrange.*

12. SQUARES *go*. The game proceeds. Chessboards being full of squares.
One frog looked about him to see how *squares* went with their new king. *L'Estrange.*

To SQUARE. *v. a.* [*quadro*, Lat. from the noun.]

1. To form with right angles.

2. To reduce to a square.
Circles to *square*, and cubes to double,
Would give a man excessive trouble. *Prior.*

3. To measure; to reduce to a measure.
Stubborn criticks, apt, without a theme
For depravation, to *square* all the sex
By Cressid's rule. *Shakspeare.*

4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape.
Dreams are toys;
Yet for this once, yea superstitiously,
I will be *squar'd* by this. *Shakspeare.*
How frantickly I *square* my talk! *Shakspeare.*
Thou 'rt said to have a stubborn soul,
That apprehends no further than this world,
And *squar'st* thy life accordingly. *Shakspeare.*
He employs not on us the hammer and the chizzel, with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to *square* and fashion our hard and stubborn hearts. *Boyle.*
God has designed us a measure of our undertakings; his word and law, by the proportions whereof we are to *square* our actions. *Decay of Piety.*
The oracle was enforced to proclaim Socrates to be the wisest man in the world; because he applied his studies to the moral part, the *squaring* men's lives. *Hammond.*
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living sermon of the truths he taught:
For this by rules severe his life he *squar'd*,
That all might see the doctrine which they heard. *Dryden.*
This must convince all such who have, upon a wrong interpretation, presumed to *square* opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations shewn their abhorrence of university education. *Swift.*

5. To accommodate; to fit.
Eye me, blest providence, and *square* my trial
To my proportion'd strength. *Milton.*
Some professions can equally *square* themselves to, and thrive under, all revolutions of government. *South.*

6. To respect in quartile.
O'er Libra's sign a crowd of foes prevails,
The icy goat and crab that *square* the scales. *Creech.*

To SQUARE. *v. n.*

1. To suit with; to fit with.
I set them by the rule; and, as they *square*,
Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, fare. *Dryden.*
His description *squares* exactly to lime. *Woodward.*
These marine bodies do not *square* with those opinions, but exhibit phænomena that thwart them. *Woodward.*

2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides. Obsolete.
Are you such fools
To *square* for this? would it offend you then
That both should speed? *Shakspeare.*
But they do *square*, that all their elves for fear
Creep into acorn cups, and hide them there. *Shakspeare.*

SQUA'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *square*.] The state of being square.

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This instrument is for striking lines square to other lines or straight lines, and try the *squareness* of their work. *Moxon.*

Motion, *squareness*, or any particular shape, are the accidents of body. *Watts.*

SQUASH. *n. s.* [from *quash.*]

1. Any thing soft and easily crushed.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before it is a peasecod, or a codling when it is almost an apple. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*melopepo.*] A plant. *Miller.*

Squash is an Indian kind of pumpion that grows apace. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. In contempt.

How like I then was to this kernel,
This *squash*, this gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

4. A sudden fall.

Since they will overload my shoulders, I shall throw down the burden with a *squash* among them. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*, that sounded louder than the cataract of Niagara. *Swift.*

To SQUASH. *v. a.* To crush into pulp.

To SQUAT. *v. n.* [*quatiare*, Ital.] To sit cowering; to sit close to the ground.

SQUAT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cowering; close to the ground.

Him there they found,
Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *Milt.*

Her dearest comrades never caught her
Squat on her hams. *Swift.*

2. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.

The squill-insect is so called from some similitude to the squill-fish: the head is broad and *squat*. *Grew.*

Alma in verse, in prose, the mind,
Throughout the body, *squat* or tall,
Is *bona fide* all in all. *Prior.*

SQUAT. *n. s.*

1. The posture of cowering or lying close.

A stitch-fall'n cheek that hangs below the jaw;
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
She sits at *squat*, and scrubs her leathern face. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden fall.

Bruises, *squats*, and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to those that are temperate. *Herbert.*

SQUAT. *n. s.* A sort of mineral.

The *squat* consists of tin oar and spar incorporated. *Woodward.*

To SQUEAK. *v. n.* [*sqwaka*, Swedish.]

1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain.

2. To cry with a shrill acute tone.

The sheeted dead
Did *squeak* and gibber in the Roman streets. *Shakspeare.*

Cart wheels *squeak* not when they are liquored. *Bacon.*

I see the new Arion sail,
The lute still trembling underneath thy nail:
At thy well sharpen'd thumb from shore to shore,
The trebles *squeak* for fear, the bases roar. *Dry.*

Blunderbusses, planted in every loop-hole, go off at the *squeaking* of a fiddle, and the thrumming of a guitar. *Dryden.*

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans *squeaking* through the mouth of an eunuch? *Addison.*

How like brutes organs are to ours:
They grant, if higher pow'rs think fit,
A bear might soon be made a wit;
And that, for any thing in nature,
Pigs might *squeak* love-odes, dogs bark satire. *Prior.*

In florid impotence he speaks,
And, as the prompter breathes, the puppet *squeaks*. *Pope.*

Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the *squeaking* pigs of Homer. *Pope.*

3. To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain.

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him. *Dry.*

SQUEAK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A shrill quick cry; a cry of pain.

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horrour of pursuing dogs:
With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*,
Poor swine! as if their pretty hearts would break. *Dryden.*

To SQUEAL. *v. n.* [*sqwala*, Swedish.] To cry with a shrill sharp voice; to cry with pain. *Squeak* seems a short sudden cry, and *squeal* a cry continued.

SQUEA'MISH. *adj.* [for *quawmish* or *qualmish*, from *qualm.*] Nice; fastidious; easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned; being apt to take offence without much reason. It is used always in dislike either real or ironical.

Yet, for countenance sake, he seemed very *squeamish* in respect of the charge he had of the princess Pamela. *Sidney.*

Quoth he, that honour 's very *squeamish*,
That takes a basting for a blemish;
For what 's more honourable than scars,
Or skin to tatters rent in wars? *Hudibras.*

His muse is rustick, and perhaps too plain
The men of *squeamish* taste to entertain. *Southern.*

It is rare to see a man at once *squeamish* and voracious. *South.*

There is no occasion to oppose the ancients and the moderns, or to be *squeamish* on either side. He that wisely conducts his mind in the pursuit of knowledge, will gather what lights he can from either. *Locke.*

SQUEA'MISHLY. *adv.* [from *squeamish.*] In a fastidious manner.

SQUEA'MISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *squeamish.*] Niceness; delicacy; fastidiousness.

The thorough-paced politician must laugh at the *squeamishness* of his conscience, and read it another lecture. *South.*

Upon their principles they may revive the worship of the host of heaven; it is but conquering a little *squeamishness* of stomach. *Stillingfl.*

To administer this dose, fifty thousand operators, considering the *squeamishness* of some stomachs, and the peevishness of young children, is but reasonable. *Swift.*

To SQUEEZE. *v. a.* [cpiꝑan, Saxon; *ysgwasgu*, Welsh.]

1. To press; to crush between two bodies.

It is applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downwards, as in the presses for printing. *Wilkins.*

The sinking of the earth would make a convulsion of the air, and that crack must so shake or *squeeze* the atmosphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours. *Burnet.*

He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground,
And *squeez'd* the combs with golden liquor crown'd. *Dryden.*

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None acted mournings forc'd to show,
Or *squeeze* his eyes to make the torrent flow.
Dryden.

When Florio speaks, what virgin could withstand,
If gentle Damon did not *squeeze* her hand? *Pope.*

2. To oppress; to crush; to harass by extortion.

In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden. *L'Estrange.*

3. To force between close bodies.

To SQUEEZE. *v. n.*

1. To act or pass, in consequence of compression.

A concave sphere of gold filled with water and soldered up, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze* through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops, like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton.*

What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
Still run on poets, in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the dregs and *squeezings* of the brain.
Pope.

2. To force way through close bodies.

Many a publick minister comes empty in; but when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off. *L'Estrange.*

SQUEEZE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Compression; pressure.

A subtile artist stands with wond'rous bag,
That bears imprison'd winds, of gentler sort
Than those that erst Laertes' son enclos'd:
Peaceful they sleep; but let the tuneful *squeeze*
Of lab'ring elbow rouse them, out they fly
Melodious, and with spritely accents charm.
Philips.

SQUELCH. *n. s.* Heavy fall. A low ludicrous word.

He tore the earth which he had sav'd
From *squelch* of knight, and storm'd and rav'd.
Hudibras.

So soon as the poor devil had recovered the *squelch*, away he scampers, bawling like mad.
L'Estrange.

SQUIB. *n. s.* [*schieben*, German, to push forward. This etymology, though the best that I have found, is not very probable.]

1. A small pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Used in sport.

The armada at Calais, sir Walter Raleigh was wont prettily to say, were suddenly driven away with *squibs*; for it was no more than a stratagem of fire-boats manless, and sent upon them. *Bacon.*

The forest of the south compareth the French valour to a *squib*, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time, but suddenly extinguishes.
Howel.

Lampoons, like *squibs*, may make a present blaze;
But time, and thunder, pay respect to bays.
Waller.

Furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch;
With *squibs* and crackers arm'd, to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

Criticks on verse, as *squibs* on triumphs wait,
Proclaim the glory, and augment the state.
Young.

2. Any petty fellow. Not in use.

Asked for their pass by every *squib*,
That list at will them to revile or snib. *Spenser.*

The *squibs*, in the common phrase, are called libellers. *Tatler.*

SQUILL. *n. s.* [*squilla*, *scilla*, Lat. *squille*, French.]

1. A plant.

It hath a large acrid bulbous root, like an onion; the leaves are broad; the flowers are like those of ornithogalum, or the starry hyacinth: they grow in a long spike, and come out before the leaves. *Miller.*

Seed or kernels of apples and pears, put into a *squill*, which is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth itself. *Bacon.*

'T will down like oxymel of *squills*. *Rowcom.*

The self-same atoms
Can, in the truffle, furnish out a feast;
And nauseate, in the scaly *squill*, the taste.
Garth.

2. A fish.

3. An insect.

The *squill* insect is so called from some similitude to the *squill* fish, in having a long body covered with a crust, composed of several rings: the head broad and squat. *Grew.*

SQUI'NANCY. *n. s.* [*squinance*, *squinancie*, Fr. *squinantia*, Ital.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinsy.

Used for *squinancies* and inflammations of the throat; it seemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue. *Bacon.*

In a *squinancy* there is danger of suffocation.
Wiseman.

SQUINT. *adj.* [*squinte*, Dutch, oblique, transverse.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously.

Where an equal poise of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion. *Milton.*

To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of vision.

Some can *squint* when they will; and children set upon a table with a candle behind them, both eyes will move outwards, to see the light, and so induce *squinting*. *Bacon.*

Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over against it. *Pope.*

To SQUINT. *v. a.*

1. To form the eye to oblique vision.

This is the foul Flibertigibbet; he gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hare-lip. *Shakspeare.*

2. To turn the eye obliquely.

Perkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown, and another upon the sanctuary.
Bacon.

SQUI'NTEYED. *adj.* [*squint* and *eye*.]

1. Having the sight directed oblique.

He was so *squinteyed*, that he seemed spitefully to look upon them whom he beheld. *Knolles.*

2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.

This is such a false and *squinteyed* praise,
Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears. *Denham.*

SQUINTIFE'GO. *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.

The timbrel and the *squintifego* maid
Of Isis awe thee; lest the gods, for sin,
Should with a swelling dropsy stuff thy skin.
Dryden.

To SQUI'NY. *v. n.* To look asquint. A cant word.

I remember thine eyes well enough:
Dost thou *squiny* at me? *Shakspeare.*

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SQUIRE. *n. s.* [contraction of *esquire; escuyer*, Fr.] See ESQUIRE.

1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight.
He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail under the degree of a *squire*. *Shakspeare.*
The rest are princes, barons, knights, *squires*, And gentlemen of blood. *Shakspeare.*

2. An attendant on a noble warriour.
Old Butes' form he took, Anchises' *squire*, Now left to rule Ascanius. *Dryden.*
Knights, *squires*, and steeds, must enter on the stage. *Pope.*

3. An attendant at court.
Return with her——I could as well be brought To knee his throne, and *squire*-like pension beg, To keep base life a-foot. *Shakspeare.*

SQUI'RREL. *n. s.* [*escurueil*, Fr. *sciurus*, Lat.] A small animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree.
One chanc'd to find a nut, In th' end of which a hole was cut, Which lay upon a hazel-root, There scatter'd by a *squirrel*, Which out the kernel gotten had; When quoth this fay, dear queen, be glad, Let Oberon be ne'er so mad, I 'll set you safe from peril. *Drayton.*

To SQUIRT. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To throw out in a quick stream.
Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to *squirt* kennel water upon him as he passed along. *Arbuthnot.*

To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To let fly; to prate. Low cant.
You are so given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering, that the world would say, I had chosen a jack-pudding for a prime minister. *L'Estrange.*

SQUIRT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected.
He with his *squirt*-fire could disperse Whole troops. *Hudibras.*
His weapons are, a pin to scratch, and a *squirt* to bespatter. *Pope.*

2. A small quick stream.
Water those with *squirts* of an infusion of the medicine in dunged water. *Bacon.*

SQUI'RTER. *n. s.* [from *squirt*.] One that plies a squirt.
The *squirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they were mad for the loss of their bubble. *Arbuthnot.*

To STAB. *v. a.* [*staven*, old Dutch.]

1. To pierce with a pointed weapon.
Hear the lamentations of poor Anne, Wife to thy Edward, to thy slaughter'd son; *Stabb'd* by the self-same hand that made these wounds. *Shakspeare.*
Porcius, think thou seest thy dying brother *Stabb'd* at his heart, and all besmear'd with blood, Storming at thee! *Addison.*

2. To wound mortally or mischievously.
What tears will then be shed! Then, to complete her woes, will I espouse Hermione:—'t will *stab* her to the heart! *A. Phil.*

To STAB. *v. n.*

1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon.
None shall dare With shorten'd sword to *stab* in closer war, But in fair combat fight. *Dryden.*
Killing a man with a sword or a hatchet, are looked on as no distinct species of action; but if the point of the sword first enter the body, it passes for a distinct species where it has a distinct name; as in England, where it is called *stabbing*. *Locke.*

2. To offer a stab.
Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts, Which thou hast whetted on thy stony heart, To *stab* at my frail life. *Shakspeare.*

3. To give a mortal wound.
He speaks poinards, and every word *stabs*. *Shakspeare.*

STAB. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon.
The elements Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *stabs* Kill the still closing waters. *Shakspeare.*
Cleander, Unworthy was thy fate, thou first of warriours, To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*. *Rowe.*

2. A dark injury; a sly mischief.

3. A stroke; a blow.
He had a scripture ready to repel them all; every pertinent text urged home being a direct *stab* to a temptation. *South.*

STA'BBER. *n. s.* [from *stab*.] One who stabs; a privy murderer.

STABI'LIMENT. *n. s.* [from *stabilis*, Lat.] Support; firmness; act of making firm.
They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation, and shade. *Derham.*

STABI'LITY. *n. s.* [*stabilité*, Fr. from *stabilitas*, Lat.]

1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand.
By the same degrees that either of these happen, the *stability* of the figure is by the same lessened. *Temple.*
These mighty girders which the fabrick bind, These ribs robust and vast in order join'd, Such strength and such *stability* impart, That storms above, and earthquakes under ground, Break not the pillars. *Blackmore.*
He began to try This and that hanging stone's *stability*. *Cotton.*

2. Fixedness; not fluidity.
Since fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities, we may conceive that the firmness or *stability* of a body consists in this, that the particles which compose it do so rest, or are intangled, that there is among them a mutual cohesion. *Boyle.*

3. Firmness of resolution.

STA'BLE. *adj.* [*stable*, Fr. *stabilis*, Lat.]

1. Fixed; able to stand.

2. Steady; constant; fixed in resolution or conduct.
If man would be unvariable, He must be like a rock, or stone, or tree; For ev'n the perfect angels were not *stable*, But had a fall more desperate than we. *Davies.*
He, perfect, *stable*; but imperfect we, Subject to change. *Dryden.*

3. Strong; fixed in state or condition; durable.
This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *stable*, nothing equal; nothing could be offered to-day but what to-morrow might deprive us of. *Rogers*

STA'BLE. *n. s.* [*stabulum*, Lat.] A house for beasts.
I will make Rabbah a *stable* for camels. *Ezra.*
Slothful disorder fill'd his *stable*, And sluttish plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

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To STA'BLE. *v. n.* [*stabulo*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as beasts.

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea monsters whelp'd
And *stabled*. *Milton.*

To STA'BLE. *v. a.* To put into a stable.

STA'BLEBOY. } *n. s.* [*stable* and *boy*, or
STA'BLEMAN. } *man.*] One who attends in the stable.

As soon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horses to the *stableboy*. *Swift.*

If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *stablemen* and the scullion to stand in his way. *Swift.*

I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,
And to rough riders give my choicest wine;
I would caress some *stableman* of note,
And imitate his language and his coat. *Bramston.*

STA'BLENESS. *n. s.* [from *stable*.]

1. Power to stand.
2. Steadiness; constancy; stability.

The king-becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temp'rance, *stableness*,
Bounty, persev'rance, I have no relish of them. *Shakspeare.*

STA'BLESTAND. *n. s.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest, with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow; or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. *Cowell.*

I'll keep my *stablestand* where I lodge my wife;
I'll go in couples with her. *Shakspeare.*

To STA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*establir*, Fr. *stabilio*, Latin.] To establish; to fix; to settle.

Then she began a treaty to procure,
And *stablish* terms betwixt both their requests. *Spenser.*

Stop effusion of our christian blood,
And *stablish* quietness on ev'ry side. *Shaksp.*

Comfort your hearts, and *stablish* you in every good work. *2 Thessalonians.*

Poor hereticks in love there be,
Which think to *stablish* dangerous constancy;
But I have told them, since you will be true,
You shall be true to them who 're false to you. *Donne.*

His covenant sworn
To David, *stablish'd* as the days of heav'n. *Milt.*

STACK. *n. s.* [*stacca*, Italian.]

1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together.

Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets, above a man's height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine laid there. *Bacon.*

While the marquis and his servant on foot were chasing the kid about the *stack*, the prince from horseback killed him with a pistol. *Wotton.*

While the cock
To the *stack* or the barn-door
Stoutly struts his dame before. *Milton.*

Stacks of moist corn grow hot by fermentation. *Newton.*

An inundation, says the fable,
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and stable;
Whole ricks of hay and *stacks* of corn
Were down the sudden current born. *Swift.*

2. A number of chimneys or funnels standing together.

A mason making a *stack* of chimneys, the foundation of the house sunk. *Wiseman.*

To STACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks.

So likewise a hovel will serve for a room,
To *stack* on the pease. *Tusser.*

The prices of *stacking* up of wood I shall give you. *Mortimer.*

STACTE. *n. s.* An aromatick; the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh.

Take sweet spices, *stacte*, and galbanum. *Exodus.*

STA'DLE. *n. s.* [ꝥaðel, Saxon, a foundation.]

1. Any thing which serves for support to another.
2. A staff; a crutch. Obsolete.

He cometh on, his weak steps governing,
And aged limbs on cypress *stadle* stout,
And with an ivy twine his waist is girt about. *Spenser.*

3. A tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts or rails. Of this meaning I am doubtful.

Leave growing for *staddles* the likeliest and best,
Though seller and buyer dispatched the rest. *Tusser.*

Coppice-woods, if you leave in them *staddles* too thick, will run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon.*

To STA'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with stadles.

First see it well fenced, ere hewers begin;
Then see it well *staddled* without and within. *Tusser.*

STA'DTHOLDER. *n. s.* [*stadt* and *houden*, Dutch.] The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF. *n. s.* plural *staves*. [ꝥæf, Sax. *staff*, Danish; *staf*, Dutch.]

1. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking.

It much would please him,
That of his fortunes you would make a *staff*
To lean upon. *Shakspeare.*

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chastisements, that thy rod as well as thy *staff* may comfort us. *King Charles.*

Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies in battle, should now throw away his *staff* out of fear of a dog? *Broome.*

2. A prop; a support.

Hope is a lover's *staff*; walk hence with that,
And manage it against despairing thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

The boy was the very *staff* of my age, my very prop. *Shakspeare.*

If a subject be a son, then ought he to be a *staff* unto his father, wherewith not to strike, but to sustain him. *Holyday.*

3. A stick used as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A *club* properly includes the notion of weight, and the *staff* of length.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms
Are hir'd to bear their *staves*. *Shakspeare.*

He that bought the skin ran greater risque than t' other that sold it, and had the worse end of the *staff*. *L'Estrange.*

With forks and *staves* the felon they pursue. *Dryden.*

4. Any long piece of wood.

He forthwith from the glitt'ring *staff* unfurl'd
Th' imperial ensign. *Milton.*

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To his single eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burnish'd shield,
A forky *staff* we dext'rously applied,
Which, in the spacious socket turning round,
Scoopt out the big round gelly from its orb.
Addison.

5. Round or step of a ladder.
Descending and ascending by ladders, I ascended at one of six hundred and thirty-nine *staves*, or eighty-nine fathoms. *Brown.*

6. An ensign of an office; a badge of authority.
Methought this *staff*, mine office-badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shakspeare.*
All his officers brake their *staves*; but at their return new *staves* were delivered unto them.
Hayward.

7. [*stef*, Islandick.] A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the series is concluded, the same order begins again.
Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for an heroick poem, as being all too lyrical; yet though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is freer from constraint, he affects half verses. *Dryden.*
When Crito once a panegyrick show'd,
He beat him with a *staff* of his own ode. *Harte.*

STA'FFISH. *adj.* [from *staff*.] Stiff; harsh. Obsolete.
A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpish, but hard, tough, and though somewhat *staffish*, both for learning and whole course of living proveth always best. *Ascham.*

STA'FFTREE. *n. s.* A sort of evergreen privet.

STAG. *n. s.* [Of this word I find no derivation.] The male red deer; the male of the hind.
To the place a poor sequester'd *stag*,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish. *Shakspeare.*
The swift *stag* from under ground
Bore up his branching head. *Milton.*
Th' inhabitants of seas and skies shall change;
And fish on shore, and *stags* in air, shall range.
Dryden.
The *stag*
Hears his own feet, and thinks they sound like more,
And fears his hind legs will o'ertake his fore.
Pope.

STAGE. *n. s.* [*estage*, Fr.]
1. A floor raised to view, on which any show is exhibited; a raised floor of temporary use.
2. The theatre; the place of scenick entertainments.
And much good do 't you then,
Brave plush and velvet men:
Can feed on ort; and, safe in your *stage* clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The stagers and the *stage* wrights too. *B. Jonson.*
Those two Mytilene brethren, basely born, crept out of a small galliot unto the majesty of great kings. Herein admire the wonderful changes and chances of these worldly things, now up, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a *stage* play.
Knolles.
I maintain, against the enemies of the *stage*, that patterns of pity, decently represented, may second the precepts *Dryden.*
One Livius Andronicus was the first *stage* player in Rome. *Dryden.*
Knights, squires, and steeds, must enter on the *stage*. *Pope.*

3. Any place where any thing is publickly transacted or performed.
When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *stage* of fools. *Shakspeare.*

4. [*statio*, Lat.] A place in which rest is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermission.
I shall put you in mind where it was you promised to set out, or begin your first *stage*; and beseech you to go before me as my guide.
Hammond.
Our next *stage* brought us to the mouth of the Tiber. *Addison.*
From thence compell'd by craft and age,
She makes the head her latest *stage*. *Prior.*
We must not expect that our journey through the several *stages* of this life should be all smooth and even. *Atterbury.*
By opening a passage from Muscovy to China, and marking the several *stages*, it was a journey of so many days. *Baker.*
Men drop so fast, ere life's mid *stage* we tread,
Few know so many friends alive as dead. *Young.*

5. A single step of gradual process.
The changes and vicissitudes in wars are many; but chiefly in the seats or *stages* of the war, the weapons, and the manner of the conduct. *Bacon.*
This is by some called the first *stage* of a consumption, but I had rather call it an ill habit preparatory to that distemper. *Blackmore.*
To prepare the soul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place to which we aspire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual advances through several hard and laborious *stages* of discipline. *Rogers.*
The first *stage* of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion. *Sharp.*

To STAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly. Out of use.
I love the people;
But do not like to *stage* me to their eyes:
Though it do well, I do not relish well
Their loud applause. *Shakspeare.*
The quick comedians
Extemp'rally will *stage* us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakspeare.*

STAGECO'ACH. *n. s.* [*stage* and *coach*.] A coach that keeps its stages; a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.
The story was told me by a priest, as we travelled in a *stagecoach*. *Addison.*
When late their miry sides *stagecoaches* show,
And their stiff horses thro' the town move slow,
Then let the prudent walker shoes provide. *Gay.*

STA'GEPLAY. *n. s.* [*stage* and *play*.] Theatrical entertainment.
This rough-cast unhewn poetry was instead of *stageplays* for one hundred and twenty years.
Dryden.

STA'GEPLAYER. *n. s.* One who publickly represents actions on the stage.
Among slaves who exercised polite arts, none sold so dear as *stageplayers* or actors. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'GER. *n. s.* [from *stage*.]
1. A player.
You, safe in your stage clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *stagers* and the stage wrights too. *B. Jonson.*
2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of cunning.

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I 've heard old cunning *stagers*
Say, fools for argument use wagers. *Hudibras.*
One experienced *stager*, that had baffled twenty traps and tricks before, discovered the plot. *L'Estrange.*
Some *stagers* of the wiser sort
Made all these idle wonderments their sport:
But he, who heard what ev'ry fool could say,
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away. *Dryden.*
One cries out, these *stagers*
Come in good time to make more work for wagers. *Dryden.*
Be by a parson cheated!
Had you been cunning *stagers*,
You might yourselves be treated
By captains and by majors. *Swift.*

STA'GEVIL. *n. s.* A disease in horses. *Dict.*

STA'GGARD. *n. s.* [from *stag.*] A four year old stag. *Ainsworth.*

To STA'GGER. *v. n.* [*staggeren*, Dut.]

1. To reel; not to stand or walk steadily.
He began to appear sick and giddy, and to *stagger*; after which he fell down as dead. *Boyle.*
He struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight:
Deep was the wound; he *stagger'd* with the blow. *Dryden.*
Them revelling the Tentyrites invade,
By giddy heads and *staggering* legs betray'd. *Tate.*
The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are a vertigo, *staggering*, and loss of memory. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To faint; to begin to give way.
The enemy *staggers*: if you follow your blow, he falls at your feet; but if you allow him respite, he will recover his strength. *Addison.*

3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt; to become less confident or determined.
A man may, if he were fearful, *stagger* in this attempt. *Shakspeare.*
He *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith. *Romans.*
Three means to fortify belief are experience, reason, and authority: of these the most potent is authority; for belief upon reason, or experience, will *stagger*. *Bacon.*
No hereticks desire to spread
Their light opinions like these Epicures;
For so their *stagg'ring* thoughts are comforted,
And other men's assent their doubt assures. *Davies.*
If thou confidently depend on the truth of this, without any doubting or *staggering*, this will be accepted by God. *Hammond.*
But let it inward sink and drown my mind:
Falsehood shall want its triumph: I begin
To *stagger*; but I 'll prop myself within. *Dryd.*

To STA'GGER. *v. a.*

1. To make to stagger; to make to reel.
That hand shall burn in never-quenching fire,
That *staggers* thus my person. *Shakspeare.*

2. To shock; to alarm; to make less steady or confident.
The question did at first so *stagger* me,
Bearing a state of mighty moment in 't. *Shaks.*
Whosoever will read the story of this war, will find himself much *staggered*, and put to a kind of riddle. *Howel.*
When a prince fails in honour and justice, 't is enough to *stagger* his people in their allegiance. *L'Estrange.*
The shells being lodged with the belemnites, belemites, and other like natural fossils, it was enough to *stagger* a spectator, and make him ready to entertain a belief that these were so too. *Woodward.*

STA'GGERS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of horse apoplexy.
His horse past cure of the fives, stark spoil'd with the *staggers*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Madness; wild conduct; irregular behaviour. Out of use.
I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the *staggers*, and the careless lapse
Of youth and ignorance. *Shakspeare.*

STA'GNANCY. *n. s.* [from *stagnant.*] The state of being without motion or ventilation.

STA'GNANT. *adj.* [*stagnans*, Lat.] Motionless; still; not agitated; not flowing; not running.
What does the flood from putrefaction keep?
Should it be *stagnant* in its ample seat,
The sun would thro' it spread destructive heat. *Blackmore.*
'T was owing to this hurry and action of the water that the sand now was cast into layers, and not to a regular settlement, from a water quiet and *stagnant*. *Woodward.*
Immur'd and buried in perpetual sloth,
That gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. *Irene.*

To STA'GNATE. *v. n.* [*stagnum*, Lat.] To lie motionless; to have no course or stream.
The water which now arises must have all *stagnated* at the surface, and could never possibly have been refunded forth upon the earth, had not the strata been thus raised up. *Woodw.*
The aliment moving through the capillary tubes *stagnates*, and unites itself to the vessel through which it flows. *Arbuthnot.*
Where creeping waters ooze,
Where marshes *stagnate*. *Thomson.*

STAGNA'TION. *n. s.* [from *stagnate.*] Stop of course; cessation of motion. It is often applied figuratively to moral or civil images.
As the Alps surround Geneva on all sides, they form a vast bason, where there would be a constant *stagnation* of vapours, did not the north wind scatter them from time to time. *Addison.*
To what great ends subservient is the wind!
Behold, where'er this active vapour flies,
It drives the clouds, and agitates the skies:
This from *stagnation* and corruption saves
Th' aerial ocean's ever-rolling waves. *Blackm.*

STAID. *part. adj.* [from *stay.*] Sober; grave; regular; composed; not wild; not volatile.
Put thyself
Into a 'haviour of less fear, ere wildness
Vanquish my *staider* senses. *Shakspeare.*
This seems to our weaker view,
O'erlaid with black, *staid* wisdom's hue. *Milton.*
I should not be a persuader to them of studying much in the spring, after three years that they have well laid their grounds; but to ride out, with prudent and *staid* guides, to all the quarters of the land. *Milton.*
I am the more at ease in sir Roger's family, because it consists of sober and *staid* persons. *Addison.*

STA'IDNESS. *n. s.* [from *staid.*] Sobriety; gravity; regularity; contrariety to wildness.
The boiling blood of youth, fiercely agitating the fluid air, hinders that serenity and fixed *staidness* which is necessary to so severe an intentness. *Glanville.*
If sometimes he appears too gay, yet a secret

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gracefulness of youth accompanies his writings, though the *staidness* and sobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

To STAIN. *v. a.* [*ystaenio*, Welsh, from *ys* and *taenu*.

Rhag Gwyar or Gnawd,
Afar *ystaenawd*. *Taliessyn*, an old British poet.]

1. To blot; to spot; to maculate.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or *stain* the stone,
Why then she lives. *Shakspeare.*

From the gash a stream
His armour *stain'd*, ere while so bright. *Milton.*

Embrace again, my sons: be foes no more,
Nor *stain* your country with your children's gore. *Dryden.*

2. To die; to tinge.

3. To disgrace; to spot with guilt or infamy.

Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now soil'd and *stain'd*. *Milton.*

STAIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Blot; spot; discoloration.

We nowhere meet with a more pleasing show than what appears in the heavens at the rising and setting of the sun, which is wholly made up of those different *stains* of light that shew themselves in clouds of a different situation. *Addison.*

Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains*;
And pikes, the tyrants of the wat'ry plains. *Pope.*

2. Taint of guilt or infamy.

Nor death itself can wholly wash their *stains*,
But long contracted filth ev'n in the soul remains:
The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,
And spots of sin. *Dryden.*

To solemn actions of royalty and justice, their suitable ornaments are a beauty: are they only in religion a *stain*? *Hooker.*

Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which such places have, is, I trust, without any blemish or *stain* of heresy. *Hooker.*

Then heav'n and earth, renew'd, shall be made pure
To sanctity, that shall receive no *stain*. *Milton.*

Ulysses bids his friends to cast lots; for if he had made the choice himself, they whom he had rejected might have judged it a *stain* upon them for want of merit. *Broome.*

3. Cause of reproach; shame.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praise, and yet the *stain*, of all womankind. *Sidney.*

STA'INER. *n. s.* [from *stain*.] One who stains; one who blots; one that dies; a dier.

STA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *stain*.]

1. Free from blots or spots. Not in use.

The phenix wings are not so rare
For faultless length and *stainless* hue. *Sidney.*

2. Free from sin or reproach.

I cannot love him;
Yet I suppose him virtuous, know him noble,
Of great estate, of fresh and *stainless* youth. *Shakspeare.*

STAIR. *n. s.* [ꝑtæzen, Saxon; *steghe*, Dutch.] Steps by which we ascend from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Stair* was anciently used for the whole order of steps; but *stair* now, if it be used at all, signifies, as in *Milton*, only one flight of steps.

A good builder to a high tower will not make his *stair* upright, but winding almost the full compass about, that the steepness be the more insensible. *Sidney.*

How many cowards, whose hearts are all as false
As *stairs* of sand, wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars! *Shakspeare.*

Slaver with lips as common as the *stairs*
That mount the capitol. *Shakspeare.*

I would have one only goodly room above *stairs*, of some forty foot high. *Bacon.*

Sir James Tirrel repairing to the Tower by night, attended by two servants, stood at the *stair*-foot, and sent these two villains to execute the murder. *Bacon.*

The *stairs* were such as whereon Jacob saw
Angels ascending and descending. *Milton.*

Satan now on the lower *stair*,
That scal'd by steps of gold to heaven gate,
Looks down with wonder at the sudden view
Of all this world. *Milton.*

Trembling he springs,
As terrour had increas'd his feet with wings;
Nor staid for *stairs*, but down the depth he threw
His body; on his back the door he drew. *Dryd.*

STA'IRCASE. *n. s.* [*stair* and *case*.] The part of a fabrick that contains the stairs.

To make a complete *staircase* is a curious piece of architecture. *Wotton.*

I cannot forbear mentioning a *staircase*, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived. *Addison.*

STAKE. *n. s.* [ꝑtaca, Saxon; *staeck*, Dut. *estaca*, Spanish.]

1. A post or strong stick fixed in the ground.

The more I shaked the *stake* which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper still it sunk into it. *Sidney.*

His credit in the world might stand the poor town in great stead, as hitherto their ministers foreign estimation hath been the best *stake* in their hedge. *Hooker.*

He wanted pikes to set before his archers;
Instead whereof sharp *stakes*, pluck'd out of hedges,
They pitched in the ground. *Shakspeare.*

In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to small *stakes*, and the raised vines in arbours make but verjuice. *Bacon.*

Or sharpen *stakes*, or head the forks, or twine
The sallow twigs to tie the straggling vine. *Dry.*

2. A piece of long rough wood.

While he whirl'd in fiery circles round
The brand, a sharpen'd *stake* strong Dryas found,
And in the shoulder's joint inflicts the wound. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing placed as a palisade or fence.

That hollow I should know: what are you? speak:
Come not too near, you fall on iron *stakes* else. *Milton.*

4. The post to which a beast is tied to be baited.

We are at the *stake*,
And bay'd about with many enemies. *Shaksp.*

Have you not set mine honour at the *stake*,
And baited it with all th' unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think? *Shakspeare.*

5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it had this meaning: I suppose it is so named from being *at stake*, that is, in a state of hazard like an animal baited, and in hazard from which it cannot be withdrawn.

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'T is time short pleasure now to take,
Of little life the best to make,
And manage wisely the last *stake*. *Cowley.*

O then, what interest shall I make
To save my last important *stake*,
When the most just have cause to quake! *Rose.*

He ventures little for so great a *stake*. *More.*

Th' increasing sound is borne to either shore,
And for their *stakes* the throwing nations fear.
Dryden.

The game was so contrived, that one particular cast took up the whole *stake*; and, when some others came up, you laid down. *Arbuthnot.*

6. The state of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered.

When he heard that the lady Margaret was declared for it, he saw plainly that his kingdom must again be put to the *stake*, and that he must fight for it. *Bacon.*

Are not our liberties, our lives,
The laws, religion, and our wives,
Enough at once to lie at *stake*,
For cov'nant and the cause's sake? *Hudibras.*

The honour of the nation being in a manner at *stake* to make good several deficiencies.
Davenant.

Of my crown thou too much care dost take;
That which I value more, my love's at *stake*.
Dryden.

Hath any of you a great interest at *stake* in a distant part of the world? Hath he ventured a good share of his fortune? *Atterbury.*

Every moment Cato's life 's at *stake*. *Addison.*

7. The *stake* is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the workbench, to remove as occasion offers; or else it hath a strong iron spike at the bottom, let into some place of the workbench, not to be removed. Its office is to set small cold work straight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chissel or cold punch. *Moxon.*

To STAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten, support, or defend with posts set upright.

Stake and bind up your weakest plants and flowers against the winds, before they in a moment prostrate a whole year's labour. *Evelyn.*

2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.

Is a man betrayed in his nearest concerns? The cause is, he relied upon the services of a pack of villains, who designed nothing but their own game, and to *stake* him while they played for themselves. *South.*

Persons, after their prisons have been flung open, have chosen rather to languish in their dungeons than *stake* their miserable lives on the success of a revolution. *Addison.*

They durst not *stake* their present and future happiness on their own chimerical imaginations.
Addison.

I 'll *stake* yon' lamb that near the fountain plays,
And from the brink his dancing shade surveys.
Pope.

STALACTITES. *n. s.* [from σταλαζω.] Spar in the shape of an icicle, accidentally formed in the perpendicular fissures of the stone. *Woodward.*

STALA'CTICAL. *adj.* Resembling an icicle.

A cave was lined with those *stalactical* stones on the top and sides. *Derham.*

STALAGMI'TES. *n. s.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

STALE. *adj.* [*stelle*, Dutch.]

1. Old; long kept; altered by time. *Stale* is not used of persons otherwise than in contempt: except when it is applied to *beer*, it commonly means worse for age.

This, Richard, is a curious case:
Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or *stale*;
In this sad state your doubtful choice
Would never have the casting voice. *Prior.*

A *stale* virgin sets up a shop in a place where she is not known. *Spectator.*

2. Used till it is of no use or esteem; worn out of regard or notice.

The duke regarded not the muttering multitude, knowing that rumours grow *stale*, and vanish with time. *Hayward.*

About her neck a pacquet mail,
Fraught with advice, some fresh, some *stale*.
Butler.

Many things beget opinion; so doth novelty: wit itself, if *stale*, is less taking. *Grew.*

Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people; but his pretensions grew *stale*, for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them upon the stage. *Swift.*

They reason and conclude by precedent,
And own *stale* nonsense which they ne'er invent.

STALE. *n. s.* [from ꝑtælan, Saxon, to steal.]

1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpose.

His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warned; but rather one bird caught, served for a *stale* to bring in more.
Sidney.

Still as he went he crafty *stales* did lay,
With cunning trains him to entrap unwares;
And privy spials plac'd in all his way,
To weet what course he takes, and how he fares.
Spenser.

The trumpery in my house bring hither,
For *stale* to catch these thieves. *Shakspeare.*

Had he none else to make a *stale* but me?
I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I 'll be chief to bring him down again.
Shakspeare.

A pretence of kindness is the universal *stale* to all base projects: by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour.
Government of the Tongue.

It may be a vizor for the hypocrite, and a *stale* for the ambitious. *Decay of Piety.*

This easy fool must be my *stale*, set up
To catch the people's eyes: he 's tame and merciful;
Him I can manage. *Dryden.*

2. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify a prostitute.

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*.
Shakspeare.

3. [from *stale*, *adj.*] Urine; old urine.

4. Old beer; beer somewhat acidulated.

5. [*stele*, Dutch, a stick.] A handle.

But, seeing th' arrow's *stale* without, and that the head did goe
No further than it might be seene, he call'd his spirits again. *Chapman.*

It hath a long *stale* or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand. *Mortimer.*

To STALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old. Not in use.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shakspeare.*

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Were I a common laugher, or did use
To *stale* with ordinary oaths my love
To every new protestor. *Shakspeare.*
A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject orts and imitations;
Which, out of use, and *stal'd* by other men,
Begin his fashion. *Shakspeare.*

To STALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water.

Having tied his beast t' a pale,
And taken time for both to *stale*. *Hudibras.*

STA'LELY. *adv.* [from *stale*.] Of old; of long time.

All your promis'd mountains
And seas I am so *stalely* acquainted with.
Ben Jonson.

STA'LENESS. *n. s.* [from *stale*.] Oldness; state of being long kept; state of being corrupted by time.

The beer and wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled; but somewhat better than bottles of the same drinks and *staleness*, kept in a cellar. *Bacon.*

Provided our landlord's principles were sound, we did not talke any notice of the *staleness* of his provisions. *Addison.*

To STALK. *v. n.* [ꝛealcan, Saxon.]

1. To walk with high and superb steps. It is used commonly in a sense of dislike.

His monstrous enemy
With sturdy steps came *stalking* in his sight.
Spenser.

Shall your city call us lord,
In that behalf by which we challeng'd it?
Or shall we give the signal to our rage,
And *stalk* in blood to our possession? *Shaksp.*

Unfold th' eternal door:
You see before the gate what *stalking* ghost
Commands the guard, what sentries keep the post. *Dryden.*

With manly mien he *stalk'd* along the ground;
Nor wonted voice bely'd nor vaunting sound.
Dryden.

Then *stalking* through the deep
He fords the ocean, while the topmost wave
Scarce reaches up his middle side. *Addison.*

Vexatious thought still found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrified my days,
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursued my ways,
Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze. *Prior.*

Scornful turning from the shore
My haughty step, I *stalk'd* the valley o'er. *Pope.*

2. It is often used with some insinuation of contempt or abhorrence.

Bertran
Stalks close behind her, like a witch's fiend
Pressing to be employ'd. *Dryden.*

They pass their precious hours in plays and sports,
Till death behind came *stalking* on unseen.
Dryden.

'Tis not to *stalk* about, and draw fresh air
From time to time. *Addison.*

3. To walk behind a stalking horse or cover.

The king asked how far it was to a certain town: they said six miles. Half an hour after he asked again: one said six miles and a half. The king alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse: and when some asked his majesty what he meant, I must *stalk*, said he; for yonder town is shy, and flies me. *Bacon.*

STALK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. High, proud, wide, and stately step.

Behind it forth there leapt
An ugly fiend, more foul than dismal day;
The which with monstrous *stalk* behind him stept,
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept.
Spenser.

Great Milton next, with high and haughty *stalks*,
Unfetter'd in majestick numbers walks. *Addison.*

2. [*stele*, Dutch.] The stem on which flowers or fruits grow.

A stock-gillyflower, gently tied on a stick, put into a steep glass full of quicksilver, so that the quicksilver cover it: after five days you will find the flower fresh, and the *stalk* harder and less flexible than it was. *Bacon.*

Small store will serve, where store,
All seasons, ripe for use hangs on the *stalk*.
Milton.

That amber attracts not basil, is wholly repugnant unto truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried *stalks*, be stripped unto small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electricks, no otherways than those of wheat and rye. *Brown.*

Roses unbid, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their *stalks* to strew thy nuptial bow'r.
Dryden.

3. The stem of a quill.

Viewed with a glass, they appear made up of little bladders, like those in the plume or *stalk* of a quill. *Grew.*

STA'LKINGHORSE. *n. s.* [*stalking* and *horse*.] A horse either real or fictitious, by which a fowler shelters himself from the sight of the game; a mask; a pretence.

Let the counsellor give counsel not for faction but for conscience, forbearing to make the good of the state the *stalkinghorse* of his private ends. *Hakewill.*

Hypocrisy is the devil's *stalkinghorse*, under an affectation of simplicity and religion. *L'Estrange.*

STA'LKY. *adj.* [from *stalk*.] Hard like a stalk.

It grows upon a round stalk, and at the top bears a great *stalky* head. *Mortimer.*

STALL. *n. s.* [ꝛeal, Saxon; *stal*, Dutch; *stalla*, Italian.]

1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or a horse is kept in the stable.

A herd of oxen then he carv'd, with high rais'd heads, forg'd all
Of gold and tin, for colour mixt, and bellowing from their *stall*,
Rusht to their pastures. *Chapman.*

Duncan's horses,
Beauteous and swift, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their *stalls*, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience. *Shakspeare.*

Solomon had forty thousand *stalls* of horses.
1 *Kings.*

His fellow sought what lodging he could find;
At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood.
Dryden.

2. A bench or form where any thing is set to sale.

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him. *Shakspeare.*

They are nature's coarser wares that lie on

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the *stall*, exposed to the transient view of every common eye. *Glanville.*

Bess Hoy first found it troublesome to bawl,
And therefore plac'd her cherries on a *stall*. *King.*

How pedlars *stalls* with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid. *Gay.*

Harley, the nation's great support,
Returning home one day from court,
Observ'd a parson near Whitehall
Cheap'ning old authors on a *stall*. *Swift.*

3. [*stall*, Swedish; *stal*, Armorick.] A small house or shed in which certain trades are practised.

All these together in one heap were thrown,
Like carcases of beasts in butcher's *stall*;
And in another corner wide were strown
The antique ruins of the Romans fall. *Spenser.*

4. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to assign unto such canon a *stall* in the choir and place in the chapter. *Ayliffe.*

The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have called their thrones by the names of *stalls*. *Warburton.*

To STALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep in a stall or stable.

For such encheason, if you go nie,
Few chimneys reeking you will espy;
The fat ox, that won't ligg in the stall,
Is now fast *stalled* in his crumenal. *Spenser.*

For my part, he keeps me rustically at home; or, to speak more properly, sties me here at home unkept: for call you that keeping, for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the *stalling* of an ox? *Shakspeare.*

Nisus the forest pass'd,
And Alban plains, from Alba's name so call'd,
Where king Latinus then his oxen *stall'd*. *Dryd.*

2. [for *install*.] To invest.

Long may'st thou live to wail thy children's loss;
And see another as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights as thou art *stall'd* in mine. *Shakspeare.*

To STALL. *v. n.*

1. To inhabit; to dwell.

We could not *stall* together in the world. *Shak.*

2. To kennel.

STA'LLAGE. *n. s.* [from *stall*.]

1. Rent paid for a stall.

2. [In old books.] Laystall; dung; compost.

STA'LLFED. *adj.* [*stall* and *fed*.] Fed not with grass, but dry feed.

Every one must every day sustaine
The load of one beast, the most fat and best
Of all the *stallfed*, to the woer's feast. *Chapman.*

Stallfed oxen, and crammed fowls, are often diseased in their livers. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'LLION. *n. s.* [*ysdalwyn*, an old Welsh word: the one is derived from the other; but which from which I cannot certainly tell. *Wotton. Estallion*, French; *stallone*, Italian; *stalhengst*, Dutch. *Junius* thinks it derived from ȝtælan, to leap.] A horse kept for mares.

The present defects are breeding without choice of *stallions* in shape or size. *Temple.*

If fleet Dragon's progeny at last
Prove jaded, and in frequent matches cast,
No favour for the *stallion* we retain,
And no respect for the degen'rate strain. *Dryd.*

STA'LLWORN. *adj.* [*stall* and *worn*.] Long kept in the stable. But it is probably a mistake for *stalworth*. [ȝtæpelȝeȝ'ð, Saxon, stout.]

His *stallworn* steed the champion stout bestrode. *Shakspeare.*

STA'MINA. n. s. [Latin.]

1. The first principles of any thing.

2. The solids of a human body.

3. [In botany.] Those little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

4. A slight sort of stuff.

STAMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*stamineus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of threads.

2. *Stamineous* flowers are so far imperfect as to want those coloured leaves which are called petala, and consist only of the stylus and the stamina; and such plants as do bear these *stamineous* flowers *Ray* makes to constitute a large genus of plants.

STA'MMEL. *n. s.* A species of red colour.

Reedhood, the first that doth appear
In *stammel*: scarlet is too dear. *Ben Jonson.*

To STA'MMER. *v. n.* [ȝtæmeȝ, a stammerer, Saxon; *stamelen*, *stameren*, to stammer, Dutch.] To speak with unnatural hesitation; to utter words with difficulty.

Sometimes to her news of myself to tell
I go about: but then is all my best
Wry words, and *stamm'ring*, or else doltish dumb:
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*

I would thou couldst *stammer*, that thou mightst pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouth'd bottle, either too much at once, or none at all. *Shakspeare.*

She *stammers*: oh what grace in lisping lies!
If she says nothing, to be sure she's wise. *Dryd.*

Lagean juice,
Which *stammering* tongues and stagg'ring feet produce. *Dryden.*

Cornelius hoped he would come to *stammer* like Demosthenes. *Arbuthnot.*

Your hearers would rather you should be less correct, than perpetually *stammering*, which is one of the worst solecisms in rhetorick. *Swift.*

STA'MMERER. *n. s.* [from *stammer*.] One who speaks with hesitation.

A *stammerer* cannot with moderation hope for the gift of tongues, or a peasant to become learned as Origen. *Taylor.*

To STAMP. *v. a.* [*stampen*, Dutch; *stamper*, Danish.]

1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downward.

If Arcite thus deplore
His suff'rings, Palemon yet suffers more:
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamour rings around. *Dryden.*

2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.

I took the calf you had made, burnt it with fire, and *stamped* and ground it very small. *Deut.*

Some apothecaries, upon *stamping* of coloquintida, have been put into a great scouring by the vapour only. *Bacon.*

3. [*estamper*, Fr. *stampare*, Ital. *estampar*,

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Spanish.] To impress with some mark or figure.

Height of place is intended only to *stamp* the endowments of a private condition with lustre and authority. *South.*

Here swells the shelf with Ogilby the great;
There, *stamp'd* with arms, Newcastle shines complete. *Pope.*

4. To fix a mark by impressing it.

Out of mere ambition, you have made
Your holy hat be *stampt* on the king's coin. *Shakspeare.*

These prodigious conceits in nature spring out of framing abstracted conceptions, instead of those easy and primary notions which nature *stamps* in all men of common sense. *Digby.*

There needs no positive law or sanction of God to *stamp* an obliquity upon such a disobedience. *South.*

No constant reason of this can be given, but from the nature of man's mind, which hath this notion of a deity born with it, and *stamped* upon it; or is of such a frame, that in the free use of itself it will find out God. *Tillotson.*

Though God has given us no innate ideas of himself; though he has *stampt* no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being; yet having furnished us with those faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not left himself without witness. *Locke.*

What titles had they had, if nature had not
Strove hard to thrust the worst deserving first,
And *stamp'd* the noble mark of eldership
Upon their baser metal? *Rowe.*

What an unspeakable happiness would it be to a man engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of *stamping* his best sentiments upon his memory in indelible characters! *Watts.*

5. To make by impressing a mark.

If two pennyweight of silver, marked with a certain impression, shall here in England be equivalent to three pennyweight marked with another impression, they will not fail to *stamp* pieces of that fashion, and quickly carry away your silver. *Locke.*

6. To mint; to form; to coin.

We are bastards all;
And that most venerable man, which I
Did call my father, was I know not where
When I was *stampt*. *Shakspeare.*

To STAMP. *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.

What a fool art thou,
A ramping fool, to brag, to *stamp* and swear,
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side? *Shakspeare.*

The men shall howl at the noise of the *stamping* of the hoofs of his strong horses. *Jeremiah.*

There is such an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that, if you *stamp* but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the sound repeated. *Addison.*

He cannot bear th' astonishing delight,
But starts, exclaims, and *stamps*, and raves, and dies. *Dennis.*

They got to the top, which was flat and even, and *stamping* upon it, they found it was hollow. *Swift.*

STAMP. *n. s.* [*estampe*, Fr. *stampa*, Ital.] Any instrument by which a distinct and lasting impression is made.

Some other nymphs, with colours faint
And pencil slow, may Cupid paint,
And a weak heart in time destroy:
She has a *stamp*, and prints the boy. *Waller.*

'Tis gold so pure,
It cannot bear the *stamp* without allay. *Dryden.*

2. A mark set on any thing; impression.

But to the pure refined ore
The *stamp* of kings imparts no more
Worth, than the metal held before. *Carew.*

That sacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass:
'T were folly now a stately pile to raise,
To build a playhouse, while you throw down plays. *Dryden.*

Ideas are imprinted on the memory; some by an object affecting the senses only; others, that have more than once offered themselves, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind, intent only on one thing, not settling the *stamp* deep into itself. *Locke.*

3. A thing marked or stamped.

The mere despair of surgery he cures;
Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakspeare.*

4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression; a cut; a plate.

At Venice they put out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence. *Addison.*

5. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government.

Indeed the paper *stamp*
Did very much his genius cramp;
And since he could not spend his fire,
He now intended to retire. *Swift.*

6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing.

The persons here reflected upon are of such a peculiar *stamp* of impiety, that they seem formed into a kind of diabolical society for the finding out new experiments in vice. *South.*

Where reason or scripture is expressed for any opinion, we may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the strength of our own persuasions which can give it that *stamp*. *Locke.*

7. Authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or attestation.

Of the same *stamp* is that which is obtruded upon us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone. *Brown.*

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by the morality or immorality, so much as by the *stamp* that is set upon it by men of figure. *L'Estrange.*

8. Make; cast; form.

If speaking truth
In this fine age were not thought flatt'ry,
Such attribution should this Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's *stamp*
Should go so general current through the world. *Shakspeare.*

When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another of the same *stamp* in a court of justice, he lies under the disadvantage of a strong suspicion. *L'Estrange.*

Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of fact, he gives him the lye in every look; but if one of his own *stamp* should tell him that the king of Sweden would be suddenly at Perth, he hugs himself at the good news. *Addison.*

A king of heav'n's own *stamp*, not vulgar make;
Blessed in giving, and averse to take. *Harte.*

STA'MPER. *n. s.* [from *stamp*.] An instrument of pounding.

From the stamping-mill it passeth through the crazing-mill; but of late times they mostly use wet *stampers*. *Carew.*

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STAN, among our forefathers, was the termination of the superlative degree: so *Athelstan*, most noble; *Betstan*, the best; *Leofstan*, the dearest; *Wistan*, the wisest; *Dunstan*, the highest.
Gibson's Camden.

To STANCH. *v. a.* [*estancher*, French; *stagnare*, Italian.] To stop blood; to hinder from running.
Iron or a stone, laid to the neck, doth *stanch* the bleeding of the nose. *Bacon.*
Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lemnia, terra sigillata, communis, and bolus armenus; whereof terra lemnia is the chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, *stanching* of blood, and stopping of fluxes and rheums. *Bacon.*
Leeches, inwardly taken, fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood, which cannot be easily *stanched*. *Brown.*
He fought to hinder fighting, and assay'd
To *stanch* the blood by breathing of the vein.
Dryden.

To STANCH. *v. n.* To stop.
A woman touched the hem of his garment, and immediately her issue *stanched*. *Luke.*

STANCH. *adj.* [This seems to come from the verb.]
1. Sound; such as will not run out.
What we endeavoured in vain may be performed by some virtuoso, that shall have *stanchor* vessels, and more sunny days. *Boyle.*
2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined.
The standing absurdity, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, is, that there is a calf's-head club. *Addison.*
In politicks, I hear, you're *stanch*,
Directly bent against the French. *Prior.*
They mean to convince, not the grovelling herd, or giddy populace, but the grave and *stanch* men, men of sobriety and firmness.
Waterland.
Each *staunch* polemick stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce logician still expelling Locke,
Came whip and spur. *Pope.*
3. In this sense is used a *stanch* hound. A dog that follows the scent without errour or remissness.
4. Strong; not to be broken.
If I knew
What hoop would hold us *stanch* from edge to edge
O' th' world, I would pursue it. *Shakspeare.*
You will lose their love: this is to be kept *stanch*, and carefully watched. *Locke.*

STA'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *stanch*.] One that stops blood.

STA'NCHION. *n. s.* [*estançon*, French.] A prop; a support.

STA'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *stanch*.] Not to be stopped.
There grows,
In my most ill-compos'd affection, such
A *stanchless* avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.
Shakspeare.
She unto Scythia sent, for hunger him to gnaw,
And thrust her down his throat, into his *staunchless* maw. *Drayton.*

To STAND. *v. n.* preterit *I stood, I have stood.* [*Standan*, Gothick and Saxon; *staen*, Dutch; *stare*, Italian; *estar*, Spanish; *stare*, Latin.]
1. To be upon the feet; not to sit, kneel, or lie down.
The absolution to be pronounced by the priest alone *standing*, the people still kneeling.
Common Prayer.
2. To be not demolished or overthrown.
What will they then? what but unbuild
A living temple, built by faith to *stand*? *Milt.*
3. To be placed as an edifice.
This poet's tomb *stood* on the other side of Naples, which looks towards Vesuvio. *Addison.*
4. To remain erect; not to fall.
To *stand* or fall,
Free in thy own arbitrement it lies. *Milton.*
Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,
And fiery foaming steeds: what *stood*, recoil'd
O'erwearied through the faint Satanick host,
Defensive scarce; or, with pale fear surpris'd,
Fled ignominious. *Milton.*
5. To become erect.
Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror *stood*;
Fear shrunk my senses, and congeal'd my blood.
Dryden.
Her hair *stood* up; convulsive rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs. *Dryden.*
6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward.
The leaders, having charge from you to *stand*,
Will not go off until they hear you speak.
Shakspeare.
Sun in Gideon *stand*,
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon. *Milton.*
Mortal, who this forbidden path
In arms presum'st to tread, I charge thee *stand*,
And tell thy name. *Dryden.*
7. To be at a stationary point, without progress or regression.
This nation of Spain runs a race still of empire, when all other states of Christendom *stand* at a stay. *Bacon.*
Immense the pow'r, immense were the demand;
Say, at what part of nature will they *stand*?
Pope.
8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation.
Commonwealths by virtue ever *stood*. *Davies.*
My mind on its own centre *stands* unmov'd,
And stable as the fabrick of the world,
Propt on itself. *Dryden.*
9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence.
Seeing how lothly opposite I *stood*
To his unnatural purpose, in fell motion
With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body. *Shakspeare.*
From enemies heav'n keep your majesty;
And when they *stand* against you, may they fall.
Shakspeare.
10. To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground.
If he would presently yield, Barbarossa promised to let him go free; but if he should *stand* upon his defence, he threatened to make him repent his foolish hardiness. *Knolles.*
The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together, and *stand* for their life. *Esther.*
We are often constrained to *stand* alone against the strength of opinion. *Brown.*
It was by the sword they should die, if they *stood* upon defence; and by the halter, if they should yield. *Hayward.*
11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.
Who before him *stood* so to it? for the Lord brought his enemies unto him. *Ecclesiasticus.*

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Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to *stand* against the wiles of the devil. *Ephesians.*

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they *stood* to it or ran away. *Bacon.*

12. To stay; not to fly.

Then the lightning-loving Deity cast
A foule flight on my soldiers: nor *stood* fast
One man of all. *Chapman.*

At the soldierly word *stand*, the flyers halted a little. *Clarendon.*

13. To be placed with regard to rank or order.

Amongst liquids endued with this quality of relaxing, warm water *stands* first. *Arbuthnot.*

Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it studied with that freedom and that sacred charity which it teaches: let this therefore *stand* always chief. *Watts.*

14. To remain in the present state.

If meat make my brother offend, I will eat no flesh while the world *standeth*. 1 *Corinthians.*

That sots and knaves should be so vain
To wish their vile resemblance may remain;
And *stand* recorded, at their own request,
To future days a libel or a jest! *Dryden.*

15. [*estar*, Spanish.] To be in any particular state; to be, emphatically expressed.

The sea,
Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to *stand*
Divided. *Milton.*

Accomplish what your signs foreshow:
I *stand* resign'd, and am prepar'd to go. *Dryden.*

He struck the snakes, and *stood* again
New sex'd, and straight recover'd into man. *Addison.*

They expect to be favoured, who *stand* not possessed of any one of those qualifications that belonged to him. *Atterbury.*

Some middle prices shew us in what proportion the value of their lands *stood*, in regard to those of our own country. *Arbuthnot.*

God, who sees all things intuitively, does not want these helps: he neither *stands* in need of logick, nor uses it. *Baker.*

Persians and Greeks like turns of nature found,
And the world's victor *stood* subdued by sound. *Pope.*

Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable of being disconcerted by little occasions, frame their malignant fables accordingly, and *stand* detected by it, as by an evident mark of ignorance. *Pope.*

16. Not to become void; to remain in force.

God was not ignorant that the judges, whose sentence in matters of controversy he ordained should *stand*, oftentimes would be deceived. *Hooker.*

A thing within my bosom tells me,
That no conditions of our peace can *stand*. *Shakspeare.*

I will punish you, that ye may know that my words shall surely *stand* against you for evil. *Jer.*

My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall *stand* fast with him. *Psalms.*

17. To consist; to have its being or essence.

That could not make him, that did the service, perfect, as pertaining to the conscience, which *stood* only in meats and drinks. *Hebrews.*

18. To be with respect to terms of a contract.

The hirelings *stand* at a certain wages. *Carew.*

19. To have a place.

If it *stand*
Within the eye of honour, be assur'd
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakspeare.*

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, should have *stood* that night
Against my fire. *Shakspeare.*

This excellent man, who *stood* not on the advantage-ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Clarendon.*

Chariots wing'd
From th' armoury of God, where *stand* of old
Myriads. *Milton.*

20. To be in any state at the time present.

Oppress nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses,
Which *stand* in hard cure. *Shakspeare.*

So it *stands*; and this I fear at last,
Hume's knavery will be the duchess' wreck. *Shakspeare.*

All which grace
I now will amplify, and tell what case
Thy household *stands* in. *Chapman.*

Our company assembled, I said, My dear friends, let us know ourselves, and how it *standeth* with us. *Bacon.*

Gardiner was made king's solicitor, and the patent, formerly granted to Saint-John, *stood* revoked. *Clarendon.*

Why *stand* we longer shivering under fears? *Milton.*

As things now *stand* with us, we have no power to do good after that illustrious manner our Saviour did. *Calamy.*

21. To be in a permanent state.

The broil doubtful long *stood*,
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art. *Shakspeare.*

I in thy persevering shall rejoice,
And all the blest *stand* fast. *Milton.*

22. To be with regard to condition or fortune.

I *stand* in need of one whose glories may
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame. *Dryd.*

23. To have any particular respect.

Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To *stand*'s auspicious mistress. *Shakspeare.*

An utter unsuitableness disobedience has to the relation which man necessarily *stands* in towards his Maker. *South.*

24. To be without action.

A philosopher disputed with Adrian the emperor, and did it but weakly: one of his friends, that *stood* by, said, Methinks you were not like yourself last day in argument with the emperor; I could have answered better myself. Why, said the philosopher, would you have me contend with him that commands thirty legions? *Bacon.*

25. To depend; to rest; to be supported.

This reply *standeth* all by conjectures. *Whitgift.*

The presbyterians of the kirk, less forward to declare their opinion in the former point, *stand* upon the latter only. *Sanderson.*

He that will know, must by the connexion of the proofs see the truth and the ground it *stands* on. *Locke.*

26. To be with regard to state of mind.

Stand in awe and sin not: commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be still. *Psalms.*

I desire to be present, and change my voice, for I *stand* in doubt of you. *Gulat ans.*

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27. To succeed; to be acquitted; to be safe.

Readers, by whose judgment I would *stand* or fall, would not be such as are acquainted only with the French and Italian criticks. *Spectator.*

28. To be with respect to any particular.

Cæsar entreats
Not to consider in what case thou *stand'st*,
Further than he is Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

To heav'n I do appeal,
I have lov'd my king and commonweal;
As for my wife, I know not how it *stands*. *Shak.*

29. To be resolutely of a party.

The cause must be presumed as good on our part as on theirs, till it be decided who have *stood* for the truth, and who for error. *Hooker.*

Shall we sound him?
I think he will *stand* very strong with us. *Shaks.*

It remains,
To gratify his noble service, that
Hath thus *stood* for his country. *Shakspeare.*

30. To be in a place; to be representative.

Chilon said that kings friends and favourites were like casting counters, that sometimes *stood* for one, sometimes for ten. *Bacon.*

I will not trouble myself whether these names *stand* for the same thing, or really include one another. *Locke.*

Their language, being scanty, had no words in it to *stand* for a thousand. *Locke.*

31. To remain; to be fixed.

Watch ye, *stand* fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. 1 *Corinthians.*

How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!
Measur'd this transient world, the race of time,
Till time *stand* fix'd. *Milton.*

32. To hold a course at sea.

Behold on Latian shores a foreign prince!
From the same parts of heav'n his navy *stands*,
To the same parts on earth his army lands.
Dryden.

Full for the port the Ithacensians *stand*,
And furl their sails, and issue on the land. *Pope.*

33. To have direction toward any local point.

The wand did not really *stand* to the metals, when placed under it, or the metalline veins. *Boyle.*

34. To offer as a candidate.

He *stood* to be elected one of the proctors for the university. *Sanderson's Life.*

35. To place himself; to be placed.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that *stand* in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricksy word
Defy the matter. *Shakspeare.*

He was commanded by the duke to *stand* aside and expect his answer. *Knolles.*

I *stood* between the Lord and you, to shew you the Lord's word. *Deuteronomy.*

Stand by when he is going. *Swift.*

36. To stagnate; not to flow.

Where Usens glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina *stands*. *Dryden.*

37. To be with respect to chance.

Yourself, renowned prince, then *stood* as fair
As any comer I have looked on,
For my affection. *Shakspeare.*

Each thinks he *stands* fairest for the great lot, and that he is possessed of the golden number. *Spectator.*

He was a gentleman of considerable practice at the bar, and *stood* fair for the first vacancy on the bench. *Rowe.*

38. To remain satisfied.

Though Page be a secure fool, and *stand* so firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily. *Shakspeare.*

39. To be without motion.

I 'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time gallops withal.—Whom *stands* it still withal?—With lawyers in the vacation; for they sleep between term and term, and then they perceive not how time moves. *Shakspeare.*

40. To make delay.

They will suspect they shall make but small progress, if, in the books they read, they must *stand* to examine and unravel every argument. *Locke.*

41. To insist; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity.

To *stand* upon every point, and be curious in particulars, belongeth to the first author of the story. 2 *Maccabees.*

It is so plain that it needeth not to be *stood* upon. *Bacon.*

42. To be exposed.

Have I lived to *stand* in the taunt of one that makes fritters of English? *Shakspeare.*

43. To persist; to persevere.

Never *stand* in a lie when thou art accused, but ask pardon, and make amends. *Taylor.*

The emperor, *standing* upon the advantage he had got by the seizure of their fleet, obliged them to deliver. *Gulliver.*

Hath the prince a full commission,
To hear, and absolutely to determine
Of what conditions we shall *stand* upon? *Shakſp.*

44. To persist in a claim.

45. To adhere; to abide.

Despair would *stand* to the sword,
To try what friends would do, or fate afford.
Daniel.

46. To be consistent.

His faithful people, whatsoever they rightly ask, the same shall they receive, so far as may *stand* with the glory of God and their own everlasting good; unto either of which it is no virtuous man's purpose to seek any thing prejudicial. *Hooker.*

Some instances of fortune cannot *stand* with some others; but if you desire this, you must lose that. *Taylor.*

It *stood* with reason that they should be rewarded liberally out of their own labours, since they received pay. *Davies.*

Sprightly youth and close application will hardly *stand* together. *Felton.*

47. To be put aside with disregard.

We make all our addresses to the promises, hug and caress them, and in the interim let the commands *stand* by neglected. *Decay of Piety.*

48. *To* STAND *by*. To support; to defend; not to desert.

The ass hoped the dog would *stand by* him, if set upon by the wolf. *L'Estrange.*

If we meet with a repulse, we must throw off the fox's skin, and put on the lion's: come, gentlemen, you 'll *stand by* me. *Dryden.*

Our good works will attend and *stand by* us at the hour of death. *Calamy.*

49. *To* STAND *by*. To be present, without being an actor.

Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads,
For *standing by* when Richard kill'd her son.
Shakspeare.

50. *To* STAND *by*. To repose on; to rest in.

The world is inclined to *stand by* the Arundelian marble. *Pope.*

51. *To* STAND *for*. To propose one's self a candidate.

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How many *stand for* consulships?—three: but 't is thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it. *Shakspeare.*

If they were jealous that Coriolanus had a design on their liberties when he *stood for* the consulship, it was but just that they should give him a repulse. *Dennis.*

52. *To* STAND *for*. To maintain; to profess to support.

Those which *stood for* the presbytery thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland, than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon.*

Freedom we all *stand for*. *Ben Jonson.*

53. *To* STAND *off*. To keep at a distance.

Stand off, and let me take my fill of death. *Dryden.*

54. *To* STAND *off*. Not to comply.

Stand no more *off*,
But give thyself unto my sick desires. *Shaksp.*

55. *To* STAND *off*. To forbear friendship or intimacy.

Our bloods pour'd altogether
Would quite confound distinction; yet *stand off*
In differences so mighty. *Shakspeare.*

Such behaviour frights away friendships, and makes it *stand off* in dislike and aversion. *Collier.*

Though nothing can be more honourable than an acquaintance with God, we *stand off* from it, and will not be tempted to embrace it. *Atterbury.*

56. *To* STAND *off*. To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent.

Picture is best when it *standeth off*, as if it were carved; and sculpture is best when it appeareth so tender as if it were painted; when there is such a softness in the limbs, as if not a chissel had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil. *Wotton.*

57. *To* STAND *out*. To hold resolution; to hold a post; not to yield a point.

King John hath reconcil'd
Himself to Rome; his spirit is come in,
That so *stood out* against the holy church. *Shak.*

Pomtinius knows not you,
While you *stand out* upon these traiterous terms. *Ben Jonson.*

Let not men flatter themselves, that though they find it difficult at present to combat and *stand out* against an ill practice, yet that old age would do that for them, which they in their youth could never find in their hearts to do for themselves. *South.*

Scarce can a good-natured man refuse a compliance with the solicitations of his company, and *stand out* against the raillery of his familiars. *Rogers.*

58. *To* STAND *out*. Not to comply; to secede.

Thou shalt see me at Tullus' face:
What, art thou stiff? *stand'st out*? *Shakspeare.*

If the ladies will *stand out*, let them remember that the jury is not all agreed. *Dryden.*

59. *To* STAND *out*. To be prominent or protuberant.

Their eyes *stand out* with fatness. *Psalms.*

60. *To* STAND *to*. To ply; to persevere.

Palinurus cried aloud,
What gusts of weather from that gathering cloud
My thoughts presage! ere that the tempest roars,
Stand to your tackles, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden.*

61. *To* STAND *to*. To remain fixed in a purpose.

He that will pass his land,
As I have mine, may set his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchase spread
To both our goods, if he *to* it will *stand*. *Herbert.*

I will *stand to* it, that this is his sense, as will appear from the design of his words. *Stillingfleet.*

62. *To* STAND *to*. To abide by a contract or assertion.

As I have no reason to *stand to* the award of my enemies, so neither dare I trust the partiality of my friends. *Dryden.*

63. To STAND *under*. To undergo; to sustain.

If you unite in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot *stand under* them. *Shakspeare.*

64. *To* STAND *up*. To erect one's self; to rise from sitting.

65. *To* STAND *up*. To arise in order to gain notice.

When the accusers *stood up*, they brought none accusation of such things as I supposed. *Acts.*

66. *To* STAND *up*. To make a party.

When we *stood up* about the corn, he himself stuck not to call us the many-headed monster. *Shakspeare.*

67. *To* STAND *upon*. To concern; to interest. An impersonal sense.

Does it not *stund* me now *upon*? *Shakspeare.*

The king knowing well that it *stood* him *upon*, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time, by so much the sooner to dispatch with the rebels. *Bacon.*

It *stands* me much *upon*
T' enervate this objection. *Hudibras.*

Does it not *stand* them *upon*, to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God? *Locke.*

68. *To* STAND *upon*. To value; to take pride.

Men *stand* very much *upon* the reputation of their understandings, and of all things hate to be accounted fools: the best way to avoid this imputation is to be religious. *Tillotson.*

We highly esteem and *stand* much *upon* our birth, though we derive nothing from our ancestors but our bodies; and it is useful to improve this advantage, to imitate their good examples. *Ray.*

69. *To* STAND *upon*. To insist.

A rascally, yea-forsooth knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then *stand upon* security. *Shakspeare.*

To STAND. *v. a.*

1. To endure; to resist without flying or yielding.

None durst *stand* him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew. *Shakspeare.*

Love *stood* the siege, and would not yield his breast. *Dryden.*

Oh! had bounteous heav'n
Bestow'd Hippolitus on Phædra's arms,
So had I *stood* the shock of angry fate. *Smith.*

That not for fame, but virtue's better end,
He *stood* the furious foe, the timid friend,
The damning critick. *Pope.*

2. To await; to abide; to suffer.

Bid him disband the legions,
Submit his actions to the publick censure,
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate. *Addison.*

3. To keep; to maintain: with *ground*.

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Turning at the length, he *stood* his *ground*,
And miss'd his friend. *Dryden.*

STAND. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A station; a place where one waits standing.

I have found you out a *stand* most fit,
Where you may have such 'vantage on the duke,
He shall not pass you. *Shakspeare.*

In this covert will we make a *stand*,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shaksp.*

Then from his lofty *stand* on that high tree
Down he alights among the sportful herds.
Milton.

The princely hierarch
In their bright *stand* there left his pow'rs, to seize
Possession of the garden. *Milton.*

The male bird, whilst the hen is covering her eggs, generally takes his *stand* upon a neighbouring bough, and diverts her with his songs during her sitting. *Spectator.*

I took my *stand* upon an eminence which was appointed for a general rendezvous of these female carriers, to look into their several ladings. *Spectator.*

Three persons entered into a conspiracy to assassinate Timoleon, as he was offering up his devotions in a certain temple: in order to it they took their several *stands* in the most convenient places. *Addison.*

When just as by her *stand* Arsaces past,
The window by design or chance fell down,
And to his view expos'd her blushing beauties.
Rowe.

The urchin from his private *stand*
Took aim, and shot with all his strength. *Swift.*

2. Rank; post; station. Not used.

Father, since your fortune did attain
So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend. *Daniel.*

3. A stop; a halt.

A race of youthful and unhandled colts
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing;
If any air of musick touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual *stand*,
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze.
Shakspeare.

The earl of Northampton followed the horse so closely, that they made a *stand*, when he furiously charged and routed them. *Clarendon.*

Once more the fleeting soul came back,
T' inspire the mortal frame,
And in the body took a doubtful *stand*,
Hov'ring like expiring flame,
That mounts and falls by turns. *Dryden.*

At every turn she made a little *stand*,
And thrust among the thorns her lily hand
To draw the rose. *Dryden.*

4. Stop; interruption.

The greatest part of trade is driven by young merchants, upon borrowing at interest; so as, if the usurer either call in or keep back his money, there will ensue presently a great *stand* of trade. *Bacon.*

Should this circulation cease, the formation of bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect *stand*. *Woodward.*

5. The act of opposing.

We are come off
Like Romans; neither foolish in our *stands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakspeare.*

6. Highest mark; stationary point; point from which the next motion is regressive.

Our sons but the same things can wish and do;
Vice is at *stand*, and at the highest flow:
Then, satire, spread thy sails; take all the winds can blow. *Dryden.*

In the beginning of summer the days are at a *stand*, with little variation of length or shortness; because the diurnal variation of the sun partakes more of a right line than of a spiral. *Dryden.*

The sea, since the memory of all ages, hath continued at a *stand*, without considerable variation. *Bentley.*

7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed.

Every part of what we would,
Must make a *stand* at what your highness will.
Shakspeare.

When fam'd Varelst this little wonder drew,
Flora vouchsaf'd the growing work to view:
Finding the painter's science at a *stand*,
The goddess snatch'd the pencil from his hand;
And finishing the piece, she smiling said,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er shall fade.
Prior.

8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation.

A fool may so far imitate the mien of a wise man, as at first to put a body to a *stand* what to make of him. *L'Estrange.*

The well-shap'd changeling is a man, has a rational soul, though it appear not: this is past doubt. Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle: make the face yet narrower, and then you are at a *stand*. *Locke.*

9. A frame or table on which vessels are placed.

Such squires are only fit for country towns,
To stink of ale, and dust a *stand* with clowns;
Who, to be chosen for the la d's protectors,
Tope and get drunk before the wise electors.
Dryden.

After supper a *stand* was brought in, with a brass vessel full of wine, of which he that pleased might drink; but no liquor was forced. *Dryden.*

STA'NDARD. *n. s.* [*estendart*, Fr.]

1. An ensign in war, particularly the ensign of the horse.

His armies, in the following day,
On those fair plains their *standards* proud display. *Fairfax.*

Erect the *standard* there of ancient night,
Yours be th' advantage all, mine the revenge.
Milton.

Behold Camillus loaded home
With *standards* well redeem'd, and foreign foes o'ercome. *Dryden.*

To their common *standard* they repair;
The nimble horsemen scour the fields of air.
Dryden.

2. [from *stand*.] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the test of other things of the same kind.

The dogmatist gives the lye to all dissenting apprehenders, and proclaims his judgment the fittest intellectual *standard*. *Glanville.*

The heavenly motions are more stated than the terrestrial models, and are both originals and *standards*. *Holder.*

Our measures of length I cannot call *standards*; for *standard* measures must be certain and fixed. *Holder.*

When people have brought right and wrong to a false *standard*, there follows an envious malevolence. *L'Estrange.*

The Romans made those times the *standard* of their wit, when they subdued the world.
Spratt.

From these ancient *standards* I descend to our own historians. *Felton.*

When I shall propose the *standard* whereby I give judgment, any may easily inform himself of the quantity and measure of it. *Woodward.*

The court, which used to be the *standard* of

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propriety, and correctness of speech, ever since continued the worst school in England for that accomplishment. *Swift.*

First follow nature, and your judgment frame
By her just *standard*, which is still the same.
Pope.

3. That which has been tried by the proper test.

The English tongue, if refined to a certain *standard*, perhaps might be fixed for ever. *Swift.*

In comely rank call ev'ry merit forth;
Imprint on ev'ry act its *standard* worth. *Prior.*

4. A settled rate.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *standard*. *Locke.*

The device of king Henry VII. was profound, in making farms of a *standard*, that is, maintained with such a proportion of lands as may breed a subject to live in plenty. *Bacon.*

A *standard* might be made, under which no horse should be used for draught: this would enlarge the breed of horses. *Temple.*

By the present *standard* of the coinage, sixty-two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of silver. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A standing stem or tree.

A *standard* of a damask rose, with the root on, was set upright in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water, the *standard* being more than two foot above it. *Bacon.*

Plant fruit of all sorts and *standards*, mural, or shrubs which lose their leaf. *Evelyn.*

In France, part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; some *standards*, some against walls. *Temple.*

STA'NDARDBEARER. *n. s.* [*standard* and *bear*.] One who bears a standard or ensign.

They shall be as when a *standardbearer* fainteth. *Isaiah.*

These are the *standardbearers* in our contending armies, the dwarfs and squires who carry the impresses of the giants or knights. *Spectator.*

STA'NDCROP. *n. s.* [*vermicularis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STA'NDEL. *n. s.* [from *stand*.] A tree of long standing.

The Druinians were nettled to see the princely *standel* of their royal oak return with a branch of willows. *Howel.*

STA'NDER. *n. s.* [from *stand*.]

1. One who stands.

2. A tree that has stood long.

The young spring was pitifully nipt and overtrodden by very beasts; and also the fairest *standers* of all were rooted up and cast into the fire. *Ascham.*

3. STANDER *by*. One present; a mere spectator.

Explain some statute of the land to the *standers by*. *Hooker.*

I would not be a *stander by* to hear
My sovereign mistress clouded so, without
My present vengeance taken. *Shakspeare.*

When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any *standers by* to curtail his oaths. *Shak.*

The *standers by* see clearly this event,
All parties say they 're sure, yet all dissent.
Denham.

The *standers by* suspected her to be a duchess. *Addison.*

STA'NDERGRASS. *n. s.* [*satyrion*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STA'NDING. *part. adj.* [from *stand*.]

1. Settled; established; not temporary.

Standing armies have the place of subjects, and the government depends upon the contented and discontented humours of the soldiers. *Temple.*

Laugh'd all the pow'rs who favour tyranny,
And all the *standing* army of the sky. *Dryden.*

Money being looked upon as the *standing* measure of other commodities, men consider it as a *standing* measure; though, when it has varied its quantity, it is not so. *Locke.*

Thus doth he advise them to erect among themselves *standing* courts by consent. *Kettleworth.*

Such a one, by pretending to distinguish himself from the herd, becomes a *standing* object of raillery. *Addison.*

The common *standing* rules of the gospel are a more powerful means of conviction than any miracle. *Atterbury.*

Great *standing* miracle that heav'n assign'd!
'T is only thinking gives this turn of mind.
Pope.

2. Lasting; not transitory.

The landlord had swelled his body to a prodigious size, and worked up his complexion to a *standing* crimson. *Addison.*

3. Stagnant; not running.

He turned the wilderness into a *standing* water. *Psalms.*

This made their flowing shrink
From *standing* lake to tripping ebb. *Milton.*

4. Fixed; not moveable.

There 's his chamber,
His *standing* bed and truckle bed. *Shakspeare.*

STA'NDING. *n. s.* [from *stand*.]

1. Continuance; long possession of an office, character, or place.

Nothing had been more easy than to command a patron of a long *standing*. *Dryden.*

Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly sea; yet this tract of land is as old, and of as long a *standing*, as any upon the continent of Africa. *Woodward.*

I wish your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the university, till you were of ten years *standing*. *Swift.*

2. Station; place to stand in.

Such ordnance as he brought with him, because it was fitter for service in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and such little *standings*. *Knolles.*

His coming is in state; I will provide you a good *standing* to see his entry. *Bacon.*

3. Power to stand.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing*. *Psalms.*

4. Rank; condition.

STA'NDISH. *n. s.* [*stand* and *dish*.] A case for pen and ink.

A Grubstreet patriot does not write to secure, but get something: should the government be overturned, he has nothing to lose but an old *standish*. *Addison.*

I bequeath to Dean Swift, esquire, my large silver *standish*, consisting of a large silver plate, an ink-pot, and a sand-box. *Swift.*

STANG. *n. s.* [ȝræng, Saxon.] A perch; a measure of land.

These fields were intermingled with woods of half a *stang*, and the tallest tree appeared to be seven feet high. *Swift.*

STANK. *adj.* [*stanco*, Italian.] Weak; worn out.

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Diggon, I am so stiff and so *stank*,
That unneth I may stand any more,
And how the western wind bloweth sore,
Beating the withered leaf from the tree. *Spenser.*

STANK. The preterit of *stink*.
The fish in the river died, and the river *stank*. *Exodus.*

STA'NNARY. *adj.* [from *stannum*, Latin.] Relating to the tin-works.
A steward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed *stannary* courts, of the Latin *stannum*, and hold plea of action of debt or trespass about white or black tin. *Carew.*

STA'NZA. *n. s.* [*stanza*, Italian; *stance*, French.] A number of lines regularly adjusted to each other; so much of a poem as contains every variation of measure or relation of rhyme. *Stanza* is originally a room of a house, and came to signify a subdivision of a poem; a staff.
So bold as yet no verse of mine has been,
To wear that gem on any line;
Nor, till the happy nuptial house be seen,
Shall any *stanza* with it shine. *Cowley.*
Horace confines himself strictly to one sort of verse or *stanza* in every ode. *Dryden.*
In quatrains, the last line of the *stanza* is to be considered in the composition of the first. *Dryden.*
Before his sacred name flies every fault,
And each exalted *stanza* teems with thought. *Pope.*

STA'PLE. *n. s.* [*estape*, French; *stapel*, Dutch.]
1. A settled mart; an established emporium.
A *staple* of romance and lies,
False tears, and real perjuries. *Prior.*
The customs of Alexandria were very great, it having been the *staple* of the Indian trade. *Arbuthnot.*
Tyre Alexander the Great sacked, and establishing the *staple* at Alexandria, made the greatest revolution in trade that ever was known. *Arbuthnot.*
2. I know not the meaning in the following passage.
Henry II. granted liberty of coining to certain abbies, allowing them one *staple*, and two puncheons, at a rate. *Camden.*
3. The original material of a manufacture.
At Lenster, for her wool whose *staple* doth excel,
And seems to overmatch the golden Phrygian fell. *Drayton.*

STA'PLE. *adj.* [from the noun.]
1. Settled; established in commerce.
Some English wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of spungy softness made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worse ware our *staple* trade. *Dryd.*
2. According to the laws of commerce.
What needy writers would not solicit to work under such masters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be *staple* or no? *Swift.*

STA'PLE. *n. s.* [ꝑtapul, Saxon, a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends.
I have seen *staples* of doors and nails born. *Peacham.*
The silver ring she pull'd, the door recios'd:
The bolt, obedient to the silken cord,
To the strong *staple's* inmost depth restor'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope.*

STAR. *n. s.* [ꝑteorra, Saxon; *sterre*, Dutch.]
1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal sky.
When an astronomer uses the word *star* in its strict sense, it is applied only to the fix *stars*; but in a large sense it includes the planets. *Watts.*
Then let the pebbles on the hungry beech
Fillop the *stars*;
Murdering impossibility, to make
What cannot be, slight work. *Shakspeare.*
Hither the Syracusan's art translates
Heaven's form, the course of things, and human fates;
Th' included spirit, serving the *star*-deck'd signs,
The living work in constant motions winds. *Hakewill.*
As from a cloud his fulgent head,
And shape *star* bright, appear'd. *Milton.*
2. The polestar.
Well, if you be not turned Turk, there is no more sailing by the *star*. *Shakspeare.*
3. Configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune.
From forth the fatal loins of these two foes
A pair of *star*-crost lovers take their life. *Shak.*
We are apt to do amiss, and lay the blame upon our *stars* or fortune. *L'Estrange.*
4. A mark of reference; an asterisk.
Remarks worthy of riper observation, note with a marginal *star*. *Watts.*

STAR *of Bethlehem*. *n. s.* [*ornithogalum*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

STA'RAPPLE. *n. s.* A globular or olive-shaped soft fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape. This plant grows in the warmest parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of desert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet. *Miller.*

STA'RBOARD. *n. s.* [ꝑteorbord, Saxon.] Is the right-hand side of the ship, as larboard is the left. *Harris.*
On shipboard the mariners will not leave their *starboard* and larboard, because some one accounts it gibrish. *Bramhall.*

STARCH. *n. s.* [from *starc*, Teutonick, stiff.] A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened, and was formerly coloured.
Has he
Dislik'd your yellow *starch*, or said your doublet
Was not exactly Frenchified? *Fletcher.*
With *starch* thin laid on, and the skin well stretched, prepare your ground. *Peacham.*

To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stiffen with starch.
Her goodly countenance I've seen,
Set off with kerchief *starch'd* and pinners clean. *Gay.*

STA'RCHAMBER. *n. s.* [*camera stellata*, Latin.] A kind of criminal court of equity. Now abolished.
I'll make a *starchamber* matter of it: if he were twenty sir John Falstaffs, he shall not abuse Robert Shallow, esquire. *Shakspeare.*

STA'RCHED. *adj.* [from *starch*.]
1. Stiffened with starch.
2. Stiff; precise; formal.
Does the gospel any where prescribe a *starched*

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squeezed countenance, a stiff formal gait, or a singularity of manners? *Swift.*

STA'RCHER. *n. s.* [from *starch.*] One whose trade is to starch.

STA'RCHLY. *adv.* [from *starch.*] Stiffly; precisely.

STA'RCHNESS. *n. s.* [from *starch.*] Stiffness; preciseness.

To STARE. *v. n.* [ꞅtaꞃian, Sax. *sterren*, Dutch.]

1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horrour.

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers as on her do *stare*,
Upon the lowly ground affixed are. *Spenser.*

Their *staring* eyes, sparkling with fervent fire,
And ugly shapes, did nigh the man dismay,
That, were it not for shame, he would retire. *Spenser.*

Look not big, nor *stare* nor fret:
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shaksp.*

They were never satisfied with *staring* upon their masts, sails, cables, ropes, and tacklings. *Abbot.*

I hear
The tread of many feet steering this way;
Perhaps my enemies, who come to *stare*
At my affliction, and perhaps t' insult. *Milton.*

A satyr, that comes *staring* from the woods,
Must not at first speak like an orator. *Waller.*

And, while he *stares* around with stupid eyes,
His brows with berries and his temples dyes. *Dryden.*

What dost thou make a shipboard?
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free,
Stark *staring* mad, that thou shouldst tempt the sea? *Dryden.*

Struggling, and wildly *staring* on the skies
With scarce recover'd sight. *Dryden.*

Trembling the miscreant stood;
He *star'd*, and roll'd his haggard eyes around. *Dryden.*

Break out in crackling flames to shun thy snare,
Or hiss a dragon, or a tyger *stare*. *Dryden.*

Why dost thou not
Try the virtue of that gorgon face,
To *stare* me into statue? *Dryden.*

I was unluckily prevented by the presence of a bear, which, as I approached with my present, threw his eyes in my way, and *stared* me out of my resolution. *Addison.*

The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the shoulder, and *stared* him in the face with so bewitching a grin, that the whistler relaxed his fibres. *Addison.*

She paid a tradesman once, to make him *stare*. *Pope.*

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the fops envy, and the ladies *stare*? *Pope.*

Through nature and through art she rang'd,
And gracefully her subject chang'd:
In vain; her hearers had no share
In all she spoke, except to *stare*. *Swift.*

2. *To* STARE *in the face.* To be undeniably evident.

Is it possible for people without scruple to offend against the law which they carry about them in indelible characters, and that *stares* them *in the face* whilst they are breaking it? *Locke.*

3. To stand out prominent.

Take off all the *staring* straws and jaggs in the hive, and make them smooth. *Mortimer.*

STARE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Fixed look.

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red:
He look'd a lion with a gloomy *stare*,
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

2. [*sturnus*, Latin.] Starling; a bird.

STA'RER. *n. s.* [from *stare.*] One who looks with fixed eyes.

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid *starers*, and of loud huzzas. *Pope.*

STA'RFISH. *n. s.* [*star* and *fish.*] A fish branching out into several points.

This has a ray of one species of English *starfish.* *Woodward.*

STA'RGAZER. *n. s.* [*star* and *gaze.*] An astronomer, or astrologer. In contempt.

Let the astrologers, the *stargazers*, and the monthly prognosticators, stand up and save thee. *Isaiah.*

A *stargazer*, in the height of his celestial observations, stumbled into a ditch. *L'Estrange.*

STA'RHAWK. *n. s.* [*astur*, Latin.] A sort of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STARK. *adj.* [ꞅteꞃc, ꞅtaꞃc, Saxon; *sterck*, Dutch.]

1. Stiff; strong; rugged.

His heavy head devoid of careful cark,
Whose senses all were straight benumb'd and *stark*. *Spenser.*

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies. *Shaksp.*

The north is not so *stark* and cold. *Ben Jonson.*

So soon as this spring is become *stark* enough, it breaks the case in two, and slings the seed. *Derham.*

2. Deep; full; still.

Consider the *stark* security
The commonwealth is in now; the whole senate
Sleepy, and dreaming no such violent blow. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Mere; simple; plain; gross.

To turn *stark* fools, and subjects fit
For sport of boys, and rabble wit. *Hudibras.*

He pronounces the citation *stark* nonsense. *Collier.*

STARK. *adv.* Is used to intend or augment the signification of a word: as, *stark* mad, mad in the highest degree. It is now little used but in low language.

Then are the best but *stark* naught; for open suspecting others, comes of secret condemning themselves. *Sidney.*

The fruitful-headed beast, amaz'd
At flashing beams of that sun-shiny shield,
Became *stark* blind, and all his senses doz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenser.*

Men and women go *stark* naked. *Abbot.*

They both dance much; and, for more nimbleness, sometimes *stark* naked. *Heylin.*

He is *stark* mad, who ever says
That he hath been in love an hour. *Donne.*

Those seditious, that seemed moderate before, became desperate, and those who were desperate seemed *stark* mad; whence tumults, confused hallooings and howlings. *Hayward.*

Who, by the most cogent arguments, will disrobe himself at once of all his old opinions, and turn himself out *stark* naked in quest of new notions? *Locke.*

In came squire South, all dressed up in feathers and ribbons, *stark* staring mad, brandishing his sword. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'RKLY. *adv.* [from *stark.*] Stiffly; strongly.

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As fast lock'd up in sleep as guiltless labour,
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones.
Shakspeare.

STA'RLESS. *adj.* [from *star.*] Having no light of stars.

A boundless continent,
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night
Starless expos'd. *Milton.*

Cato might give them furlos for another world;
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand
In *starless* nights, and wait th' appointed hour.
Dryden.

STA'RLIGHT. *n. s.* [*star* and *light.*] Lustre of the stars.

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or spangled *starlight* sheen.
Shakspeare.

Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *starlight*, without thee is sweet.
Milton.

They danc'd by *starlight* and the friendly moon. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIGHT. *adj.* Lighted by the stars.

Owls, that mark the setting sun, declare
A *starlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryd.*

STA'RLIKE. *adj.* [*star* and *like.*]

1. Stellated; having various points, resembling a star in lustre.

Nightshade tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved, and has *starlike* flowers. *Mortimer.*

2. Bright; illustrious.

The having turned many to righteousness shall confer a *starlike* and immortal brightness.
Boyle.

These reasons mov'd her *starlike* husband's heart;
But still he held his purpose to depart. *Dryden.*

STA'RLING. *n. s.* [ꝛtæꞃlinȝ, Saxon; *sturnus.*] A small singing bird.

I will have a *starling* taught to speak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,
To keep his anger still in motion. *Shakspeare.*

STA'RPAVED. *adj.* [*star* and *pave.*] Studded with stars.

In progress through the road of heav'n *starpav'd.* *Milton.*

STA'RPROOF. *adj.* [*star* and *proof.*] Impervious to starlight.

Under the shady roof
Of branching elm *starproof.* *Milton.*

STA'R-READ. *n. s.* [*star* and *read.*] Doctrine of the stars; astronomy. *Spenser.*

STA'RRED. *adj.* [from *star.*]

1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune.

My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily, is from my breast
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakspeare.*

2. Decorated with stars.

That *starr'd* Ethiop queen, that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs. *Milton.*

He furious hurl'd against the ground
His sceptre, *starr'd* with golden studs around.
Pope.

STA'RRY. *adj.* [from *star.*]

1. Decorated with stars; abounding with stars.

Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky! *Pope.*

2. Consisting of stars; stellar.

Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with store
Of *starry* lights. *Spenser.*

Heav'n and earth's compacted frame,
And flowing waters, and the *starry* flame,
And both the radiant lights, one common soul
Inspires and feeds, and animates the whole.
Dryden.

3. Resembling stars.

Tears had dimm'd the lustre of her *starry* eyes. *Shakspeare.*

STA'RRING. *adj.* [*stellans*, Latin; from *star.*] Shining with stellar light; blazing with sparkling light.

Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of *starring* comets that look kingdoms dead.
Crashaw.

STA'RSHOOT. *n. s.* [*star* and *shoot.*] An emission from a star.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *starshoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star. *Boyle.*

To START. *v. n.* [*startzen*, German.]

1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehension of danger.

Starting is an apprehension of the thing feared, and in that kind it is a motion of shrinking; and likewise an inquisition, in the beginning, what the matter should be, and in that kind it is a motion of erection; and, therefore, when a man would listen suddenly to any thing, he *starteth*; for the *starting* is an erection of the spirits to attend. *Bacon.*

A shape appea'd
Bending to look on me: I *started* back,
It *started* back. *Shakspeare.*

An open enemy to flattery, especially from a friend, from whom he *started* to meet the slightest appearance of that servile kindness. *Fell.*

I *start* as from some dreadful dream,
And often ask myself if yet awake. *Dryden.*

As his doubts decline,
He dreads just vengeance, and he *starts* at sin.
Dryden.

He *starts* at every new appearance, and is always waking and solicitous for fear of a surprize.
Collier.

2. To rise suddenly: commonly with *up.*

There *started up*, in queen Elizabeth's reign, a new presbyterian sect, which tendered a form of discipline to the queen and to the state.
White.

Charm'd by these strings, trees *starting* from the ground
Have follow'd with delight the powerful sound.
Roscommon.

They *starting up* beheld the heavy sight. *Dryd.*

The mind often works in search of some hidden ideas, though sometimes they *start up* in our minds of their own accord. *Locke.*

Might Dryden bless once more our eyes,
New Blackmores and new Milbourns must arise;
Nay, should great Homer lift his awful head,
Zoilus again would *start up* from the dead. *Pope.*

3. To move with sudden quickness.

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start, and raise up their drowsy heads. *Cleavel.*

A spirit fit to *start* into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden.*

She at the summons roll'd her eyes around,
And snatch'd the *starting* serpents from the ground. *Pope.*

4. To shrink; to winch.

What trick, what *starting* hole, canst thou find out, to hide thee from this open shame?
Shakspeare.

With trial fire touch me his finger end:
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend
And turn him to no pain; but, if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakspeare.*

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9. To deviate.

The lords and gentlemen take all the meanest sort upon themselves; for they are best able to bring them in, whensoever any of them *starteth* out. *Spenser.*

Th' old drudging sun from his long-beaten way
Shall at thy voice *start* and misguide the day;
The jocund orbs shall break their measur'd pace,
And stubborn poles change their allotted place.
Cowley.

I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
With things which *start* from nature's common rules,
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules.
Creech.

Keep your soul to the work when ready to *start* aside, unless you will be a slave to every wild imagination. *Watts.*

6. To set out from the barrier at a race.

It seems to be rather a *terminus a quo* than a true principle, as the *starting* post is none of the horse's legs. *Boyle.*

Should some god tell me, that I should be born
And cry again, his offer I should scorn;
Asham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first *starting* place. *Denh.*

When from the goal they *start*,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Rush to the race. *Dryden.*

The clangor of the trumpet gives the sign;
At once they *start*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*

7. To set out on any pursuit.

Fair course of passion, where two lovers *start*
And run together, heart still yok'd with heart.
Waller.

People, when they have made themselves weary, set up their rest upon the very spot where they *started*. *L'Estrange.*

When two *start* into the world together, he that is thrown behind, unless his mind proves generous, will be displeased with the other.
Collier.

To START. *v. a.*

1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly; to startle.

Direness, familiar to my slaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once *start* me. *Shakspeare.*

Being full of supper and distemp'ring draughts,
Upon malicious bravery dost thou come
To *start* my quiet? *Shakspeare.*

The very print of a fox-foot would have *started* ye. *L'Estrange.*

2. To make to fly hastily from a hiding place; to rouse by a sudden disturbance.

The blood more stirs
To rouse a lion than to *start* a hare. *Shakspeare.*

I *started* from its vernal bow'r
The rising game, and chac'd from flow'r to flow'r. *Pope.*

3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice; to produce unexpectedly.

Conjure with 'em!
Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar. *Shaks.*

What exception can possibly be *started* against this stating? *Hammond.*

It was unadvisedly done, when I was enforcing a weightier design, to *start* and follow another of less moment. *Spratt.*

The present occasion has *started* the dispute amongst us. *Lesley.*

Insignificant cavils may be *started* against every thing that is not capable of mathematical demonstration. *Addison.*

I was engaged in conversation upon a subject which the people love to *start* in discourse.
Addison.

4. To discover; to bring within pursuit.

The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure they can *start*. *Temple.*

5. To put suddenly out of place.

One, by a fall in wrestling, *started* the end of the clavicle from the sternon. *Wiseman.*

START. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A motion of terrour; a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm.

These flaws and *starts* would well become
A woman's story at a winter's fire,
Authoriz'd by her grandam. *Shakspeare.*

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*;
Against his bosom bounc'd his heaving heart.
Dryden.

2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement.

How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again. *Shaks.*

3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion.

Thou art like enough, through vassal fear,
Base inclination, and the *start* of spleen,
To fight against me under Percy's pay. *Shaksp.*

Several *starts* of fancy, off-hand, look well enough: but bring them to the test, and there is nothing in 'em. *L'Estrange.*

Are they not only to disguise our passions,
To set our looks at variance with our thoughts,
To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul? *Addis.*

We were well enough pleased with this *start* of thought. *Addison.*

4. Sudden fit; intermitted action.

Methought her eyes had cross'd her tongue;
For she did speak in *starts* distractedly. *Shaksp.*

Thy forms are studied arts,
Thy subtile ways be narrow straits,
Thy curtesy but sudden *starts*,
And what thou call'st thy gifts are baits. *B. Jons.*

Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry; but all her motions are gradual. *L'Estr.*

An ambiguous expression, a little chagrin, or a *start* of passion, is not enough to take leave upon. *Collier.*

5. A quick spring or motion; a shoot; a push.

In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the sound; and the slacker they are, or less wound up, the baser is the sound. *Bacon.*

Both cause the string to give a quicker *start*.
Bacon.

How could water make those visible *starts* upon freezing, but by some subtile freezing principle which as suddenly shoots into it. *Grew.*

6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out.

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*. *Shakspeare.*

All leapt to chariot,
And every man then for the *start* cast in his proper lot. *Chapman.*

If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *start* of first performance is all. *Bacon.*

7. *To get the* START. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another.

Get the start of the majestick world. *Shaksp.*

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party during that time doth cautelously *get the start* and advantage at common law, yet the pretorian court will set back all things in *statu quo prius*. *Bacon.*

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Doubtless some other heart
Will *get the start*;
And, stepping in before,
Will take possession of the sacred store
Of hidden sweets. *Crashaw.*

Ere the knight could do his part,
The squire had *got* so much *the start*,
H' had to the lady done his errand,
And told her all his tricks aforehand. *Hudibras.*

She might have forsaken him, if he had not *got the start* of her. *Dryden.*

The reason why the mathematicks and mechanick arts have so much *got the start* in growth of other sciences, may be resolved into this, that their progress hath not been retarded by that reverential awe of former discoverers. *Glanville.*

The French year has *got the start* of ours more in the works of nature than in the new style. *Addison.*

STA'RTER. *n. s.* [from *start*.]

1. One that shrinks from his purpose.

Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
To let thee see I am no *starter*. *Hudibras.*

2. One who suddenly moves a question or objection.

3. A dog that rouses the game.

If Sheridan was not the staunchest hound in the pack, he was at least the best *starter*. *Delany.*

STA'RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *starting*.] By sudden fits; with frequent intermission.

Why do you speak so *startingly* and rash? *Shak.*

STA'RTINGPOST. *n. s.* [*start* and *post*.] Barrier from which the race begins.

To STA'RTLE. *v. n.* [from *start*.] To shrink; to move on, feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terrour.

The *startling* steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight. *Dryden.*

Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and *startles* at destruction? *Addis.*

My frighted thoughts run back,
And *startle* into madness at the sound. *Addison.*

To STA'RTLE. *v. a.*

1. To fright; to shock; to impress with sudden terrour, surprise, or alarm.

Such whisp'ring wak'd her, but with *startled* eye
On Adam. *Milton.*

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing *startle* the dull night
From his watch-tower in the skies,
Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton.*

The supposition that angels assume bodies needs not *startle* us, since some of the most ancient and most learned fathers seemed to believe that they had bodies. *Locke.*

Incest! Oh name it not!
The very mention shakes my inmost soul:
The gods are *startled* in their peaceful mansions,
And nature sickens at the shocking sound. *Smith.*

His books had been solemnly burnt at Rome as heretical: some people, he found, were *startled* at it; so he was forced boldly to make reprisals, to buoy up their courage. *Atterbury.*

Now the leaf
Incessant rustles, from the mournful grove
Oft *startling* such as studious walk below,
And slowly circles through the waving air. *Thomson.*

2. To deter; to make to deviate.

They would find occasions enough, upon the account of his known affections to the king's service, from which it was not possible to remove or *startle* him. *Clarendon.*

Wilmot had more scruples from religion to *startle* him, and would not have attained his end by any gross act of wickedness. *Clarendon.*

STA'RTLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; shock; sudden impression of terrour.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well pleased at the accident. *Spectator.*

STA'RTUP. *n. s.* [*start* and *up*.] One that comes suddenly into notice.

That young *startup* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Shakspeare.*

To STARVE. *v. n.* [ꝛeapran, Saxon; *sterven*, Dutch, to die.]

1. To perish; to be destroyed. Obsolete.

To her came message of the murderment,
Wherein her guiltless friends should hopeless *starve*. *Fairfax.*

2. To perish with hunger. It has *with* or *for* before the cause; *of* less properly.

Were the pains of honest industry, and of *starving with* hunger and cold, set before us, no body would doubt which to chuse. *Locke.*

An animal that *starves of* hunger, dies feverish and delirious. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To be killed with cold. It has *with* or *for* before the cause.

Have I seen the naked *starve for* cold,
While avarice my charity controll'd? *Sandys.*

4. To suffer extreme poverty.

Sometimes virtue *starves* while vice is fed:
What then! Is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*

5. To be destroyed with cold.

Had the seeds of the pepper-plant been borne from Java to these northern countries, they must have *starved* for want of sun. *Woodward.*

To STARVE. *v. a.*

1. To kill with hunger.

I cannot blame his cousin king,
That wish'd him on the barren mountains *starv'd*. *Shakspeare.*

Hunger and thirst, or guns and swords,
Give the same death in different words:
To push this argument no further,
To *starve* a man in law is murther. *Prior.*

If they had died through fasting, when meat was at hand, they would have been guilty of *starving* themselves. *Pope.*

2. To subdue by famine.

Thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, *starv'd*, and ravenous. *Shakspeare.*

He would have worn her out by slow degrees,
As men by fasting *starve* th' untam'd disease. *Dryden.*

Attalus endeavoured to *starve* Italy, by stopping their convoy of provisions from Africa. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To kill with cold.

From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton.*

4. To deprive of force or vigour.

The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse, and have lost that reach and strength which nature fitted them to receive. *Locke.*

STA'RVELING. *adj.* [from *starve*.] Hungry; lean; pining.

The thronging clusters thin
By kind avulsion; else the *starveling* brood,
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield
A slender autumn. *Philips.*

Poor *starveling* bard, how small thy gains!
How unproportion'd to thy pains! *Swift.*

STA'RVELING. *n. s.* An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment.

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If I hang, I 'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old sir John hangs with me, and he 's no *starveling*. *Shakspeare.*

Now thy alms is given, the letter 's read;
The body risen again, the which was dead;
And thy poor *starveling* bountifully fed. *Donne.*

The fat ones would be making sport with the lean, and calling them *starvelings*. *L'Estrange.*

STA'RWORT. *n. s.* [*aster*, Lat.] A plant; elecampane. *Miller.*

STA'TARY, *adj.* [from *statua*, Lat.] Fixed; settled.

The set and *statary* times of paring of nails, and cutting of hair, is but the continuation of ancient superstition. *Brown.*

STATE. *n. s.* [*status*, Latin.]

1. Condition; circumstances of nature or fortune.

I do not
Infer as if I thought my sister's *state*
Secure. *Milton.*

I found the whole city highly concerned for the hazardous *state* of Candia, which was lost soon after. Dominico Cantarini, the present duke, was sedulous in that affair. *Brown.*

Their sins have the aggravation of being sins against grace, and forsaking and departing from God; which respect makes the *state* of apostates, as the most unexcusable, so the most desperately dangerous state. *Hammond.*

Thus have his prayers for others altered and amended the *state* of his own heart. *Law.*

Relate what Latium was;
Declare the past and present *state* of things.
Dryden.

Like the papists is your poet's *state*,
Poor and disarm'd. *Pope.*

2. Modification of any thing.

Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*

3. Stationary point; crisis; height; point from which the next movement is regression.

The deer, that endureth the womb but eight months, and is complete at six years, cannot live much more than thirty, as having passed two general motions, that is, its beginning and increase; and having but two more to run through, that is, its *state* and declination. *Brown.*

Tumours have their several degrees and times; as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination. *Wiseman.*

4. [*estat*, Fr.] Estate; signiory; possession.

Strong was their plot,
Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit.
Daniel.

5. Mode of government.

No *state* can be named wherein any part of the body of those imperial laws hath the just force of a law, otherwise than as custom hath particularly induced it. *Selden.*

6. The community; the publick; the commonwealth.

If any thing more than your sport
Did move your greatness, and this noble *state*,
To call on him, he hopes it is no other
But for your health's sake. *Shakspeare.*

A *state*'s anger
Should not take knowledge either of fools or women. *Ben Jonson.*

I hear her talk of *state* matters and the senate.
Ben Jonson.

What he got by fortune,
It was the *state* that now must make his right.
Daniel.

The *state* hath given you licence to stay on land for the space of six weeks. *Bacon.*

It is better the kingdom should be in good estate, with particular loss to many of the people, than that all the people should be well, and the *state* of the kingdom altogether lost.
Heywood.

It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conscience, thereby to salve *state* sores.
King Charles.

For you we stay'd, as did the Grecian *state*
Till Alexander came. *Waller.*

Since they all live by begging, it were better for the *state* to keep them. *Graunt.*

These are the realms of unrelenting fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the *state*:
He hears and judges. *Dryden.*

7. Hence *single state*, in *Shakspeare*, for individuality.

My thought, whose murther yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my *single state* of man, that function
Is smother'd in surmise. *Macbeth.*

8. Civil power, not ecclesiastical.

The same criminal may be absolved by the church, and condemned by the *state*; absolved or pardoned by the *state*, yet censured by the church. *Lesley.*

9. A republick; a government not monarchical.

They feared nothing from a *state* so narrow in compass of land, and so weak, that the strength of their armies has ever been made up of foreign troops. *Temple.*

10. Rank; condition; quality.

Fair dame, I am not to you known,
Though in your *state* of honour I am perfect.
Shakspeare.

High *state* the bed is where misfortune lies.
Fairfax.

11. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness.

When in triumphant *state* the British muse,
True to herself, shall barb'rous aid refuse.
Roscommon.

There kings receiv'd the marks of sov'reign pow'r:
In *state* the monarchs march'd; the victors bore
The awful axes and the rods before. *Dryden.*

Let my attendants wait: I 'll be alone;
Where least of *state*, there most of love is shown.
Dryden.

To appear in their robes would be a troublesome piece of *state*. *Collier.*

At home surrounded by a servile crowd,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud;
Abroad begirt with men, and swords, and spears,
His very *state* acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

If God has delivered me up to evil spirits, to be dragged by them to places of torments, could it be any comfort to me that they found me upon a bed of *state*? *Law.*

12. Dignity; grandeur.

She instructed him how he should keep *state*, and yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes.
Bacon.

The swan rows her *state* with oary feet. *Milt.*

He was staid, and in his gait
Preserv'd a grave majestick *state*. *Butler.*

Such cheerful modesty, such humble *state*,
Moves certain love. *Waller.*

Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *state*, descend, and serve again?
Pope.

He will consider, not what arts, or methods, or application, will soonest make him richer and greater than his brethren, or remove him from

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a shop to a life of *state* and pleasure; but will consider what arts, what methods, what application, can make worldly business most acceptable to God, and make a life of trade a life of holiness, devotion, and piety. *Law.*

13. A seat of dignity.

This chair shall be my *state*, this dagger my sceptre, and this cushion my crown. *Shakspeare.*

As she affected not the grandeur of a *state* with a canopy, she thought there was no offence in an elbow-chair. *Arbuthnot.*

The brain was her study, the heart her *state* room. *Arbuthnot.*

14. A canopy; a covering of dignity.

Over the chair is a *state* made round of ivy, somewhat whiter than ours; and the *state* is curiously wrought with silver and silk. *Bacon.*

His high throne, under *state*
Of richest texture spread, at th' upper end
Was plac'd. *Milton.*

15. A person of high rank. Obsolete.

She is a duchess; a great *state*. *Latimer.*

16. The principal persons in the government.

The bold design
Pleas'd highly those infernal *states*. *Milton.*

17. Joined with another word, it signifies publick.

I am no courtier, nor versed in *state* affairs: my life hath rather been contemplative than active. *Bacon.*

Council! What 's that? a pack of bearded slaves,
The scavengers that sweep *state* nuisances,
And are themselves the greatest. *Dryden.*

I am accused of reflecting upon great *statesfolks*. *Swift.*

To STATE. *v. a.* [*constater*, Fr.]

1. To settle; to regulate.

This is so *stated* a rule, that all casuists press it in all cases of damage. *Decay of Piety.*

This is to *state* accounts, and looks more like merchandize than friendship. *Collier.*

He is capable of corruption who receives more than what is the *stated* and unquestioned fee of his office. *Addison.*

2. To represent in all the circumstances of modification.

Many other inconveniences are consequent to this *stating* of this question; and particularly that, by those which thus *state* it, there hath never yet been assigned any definite number of fundamentals. *Hammond.*

Its present state *stateth* it to be what it now is. *Hale.*

Were our case *stated* to any sober heathen, he would never guess why they who acknowledge the necessity of prayer, and confess the same God, may not ask in the same form *D. of Piety.*

To *state* it fairly, imitation is the most advantageous way for a translator to shew himself, but the greatest wrong which can be done to the memory of the dead. *Dryden.*

I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*

Though I don't pretend to *state* the exact degree of mischief that is done by it, yet its plain and natural tendency to do harm is sufficient to justify the most absolute condemnation of it. *Law.*

STA'TELINESS. *n. s.* [from *stately*.]

1. Grandeur; majestick appearance; august manner; dignity.

We may collect the excellency of the understanding then by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the *stateliness* of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *South.*

For *stateliness* and majesty what is comparable to a horse? *More.*

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.

Agenor, glad such punctual ready bliss
Did on his own design itself obtrude,
Swell'd his vast looks to bigger *stateliness*. *Beaumont.*

She hated *stateliness*; but wisely knew
What just regard was to her title due. *Betterton.*

STA'TELY. *adj.* [from *state*.]

1. August; grand; lofty; elevated; majestick; magnificent.

A *statelier* pyramid to her I'll rear,
Than Rhodope's or Memphis' ever was. *Shak.*

These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other *stately* trees casting a shade. *Raleigh.*

Truth, like a *stately* dome, will not shew herself at the first visit. *South.*

He many a walk travers'd
Of *stateliest* covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milt.*

2. Elevated in mien or sentiment.

He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness, and is *stately* without ambition, which is the vice of Lucan. *Dryden.*

STA'TELY. *adv.* [from *state*.] Majestically.

Ye that *stately* tread or lowly creep. *Milton.*

STA'TEROOM. *n. s.* [from *state* and *room*.] A magnificent room in a palace or great house.

STATES. *n. s.* pl. [from *state*.] Nobility.

STA'TESMAN. *n. s.* [*state* and *man*.]

1. A politician; one versed in the arts of government.

It looks grave enough
To seem a *statesman*. *Ben Jonson.*

The corruption of a poet is the generation of a *statesman*. *Pope.*

2. One employed in publick affairs.

If such actions may have passage free,
Bond-slaves and pagans shall our *statesmen* be. *Shakspeare.*

It is a weakness which attends high and low; the *statesman* who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the plough. *South.*

Absolute power is not a plant that will grow in this soil; and *statesmen*, who have attempted to cultivate it here, have pulled on their own and their master's ruin. *Davenant.*

A British minister must expect to see many friends fall off, whom he cannot gratify; since, to use the phrase of a late *statesman*, the pasture is not large enough. *Addison.*

Here Britain's *statesmen* oft the fall foredoom
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

STA'TESWOMAN. *n. s.* [*state* and *woman*.] A woman who meddles with publick affairs: in contempt.

How she was in debt, and where she meant
To raise fresh sums: she 's a great *stateswoman!* *Ben Jonson.*

Several objects may innocently be ridiculed, as the passions of our *stateswomen*. *Addison.*

STA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *statick*.] Re-
STA'TICK. } lating to the science of weighing.

A man weigheth some pounds less in the height of winter, according to experience, and the *statick* aphorisms of Sanctorius. *Brown.*

If one by a *statical* engine could regulate his insensible perspiration, he might often, by restoring of that, foresee, prevent, or shorten a fit of the gout. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'TICKS. *n. s.* [στατική; *statique*, French.]

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The science which considers the weight of bodies.

This is a catholick rule of *staticks*, that if any body be bulk for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will sink to the bottom; and if lighter, it will float upon it, having part extant, and part immersed, as that so much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immersed part be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

STA'TION. *n. s.* [*station*, French; *statio*, Latin.]

1. The act of standing.

Their manner was to stand at prayer, whereupon their meetings unto that purpose on those days had the names of *stations* given them. *Hooker.*

In *station* like the herald, Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill. *Shaksp.*

2. A state of rest.

All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling forward some part which was before in *station* or at quiet, where there are no joints. *Brown.*

3. A place where any one is placed.

The seditious remained within their *station*, which, by reason of the nastiness of the beastly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*

The planets in their *station* list'ning stood. *Milton.*

4. Post assigned; office.

Michael in either hand leads them out of Paradise, the fiery serpent waving behind them, and the cherubims taking their *stations* to guard the place. *Milton.*

5. Situation; position.

To single *stations* now what years belong,
With planets join'd, they claim another song. *Creech.*

The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle *station*, and an even plain;
While in the lower marsh the gourd is found,
And while the hill with olive shade is crown'd? *Prior.*

6. Employment; office.

No member of a political body so mean, but it may be used in some *station* or other. *L'Estr.*

By spending this day in religious exercises, we acquire new strength and resolution to perform God's will in our several *stations* the week following. *Nelson.*

They believe that the common size of human understanding is fitted to some *station* or other. *Swift.*

Whether those who are leaders of a party arrive at that *station* more by a sort of instinct, or influence of the stars, than by the possession of any great ablities, may be a point of much dispute. *Swift.*

7. Character; state.

Far the greater part have kept their *station*. *Milton.*

8. Rank; condition of life.

I can be contented with an humbler *station*, in the temple of virtue, than to be set on the pinnacle. *Dryden.*

To STA'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

STA'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *station*.]

1. Fixed; not progressive.

Between the descent and ascent, where the image seemed *stationary*, I stopped the prism, and fixed it in that posture, that it should be moved no more. *Newton.*

2. Respecting place.

The same harmony and *stationary* constitution, as it happened in many species, so doth it fall out in individuals. *Brown.*

3. Belonging to a stationer.

STA'TIONER. *n. s.* [from *station*.]

1. A bookseller.

Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the stage, and yet Tryphon the *stationer* complains they are seldom asked for in his shop. *Dryden.*

With authors, *stationers* obey'd the call;
Glory and gain th' industrious tribe provoke,
And gentle Dulness ever loves a joke. *Pope.*

2. A seller of paper.

STA'TIST. *n. s.* [from *state*.] A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government.

I do believe,
Statist though I am none, nor like to be,
That this shall prove a war. *Shakspeare.*

Their orators thou then extoll'st, as those
The top of eloquence, *statists* indeed,
And lovers of their country. *Milton.*

STA'TUARY. *n. s.* [*statuaire*, Fr. from *statua*, Latin.]

1. The art of carving images or representations of life.

The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by their numbers, were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more carefully than they did those of architecture and *statuary*. *Temple.*

2. One that practises or professes the art of making statues.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from the poets. *Addison.*

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit and cheerfulness, when he considers that he will be read with pleasure but a very few years? This is like employing an excellent *statuary* to work upon mouldering stone. *Swift.*

STA'TUE. *n. s.* [*statue*, Fr. *statua*, Lat.] An image; a solid representation of any living being.

The princess heard of her mother's *statue*, a piece many years in doing, and now newly performed by that rare Italian master. *Shakspeare.*

They spake not a word;
But like dumb *statues*, or unbreathing stones,
Star'd each on other. *Shakspeare.*

Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut the mountain Athos into the form of a *statue*, which in his right hand should hold a town capable of containing ten thousand men, and in his left a vessel to receive all the water that flowed from the mountain. *Wilkins.*

A *statue* of Polycletus, called the rule, deserves that name for having so perfect an agreement in all its parts, that it is not possible to find a fault in it. *Dryden.*

To STA'TUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a statue.

Thou shalt be worshipp'd, kiss'd, lov'd, and ador'd;
And, were there sense in his idolatry,
My substance should be *statued* in thy stead. *Shakspeare.*

STA'TURE. *n. s.* [*stature*, Fr. *statura*, Lat.] The height of any animal.

What *stature* we attain at seven years we sometimes double, most times come short of at one-and-twenty. *Brown.*

A creature who might erect
His *stature*, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest. *Milton.*

Foreign men of mighty *stature* came. *Dryden.*

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Thyself but dust, thy *stature* but a span;
A moment thy duration, foolish man! *Prior.*

We have certain demonstration from Egyptian mummies, and Roman urns and rings, and measures and edifices, and many other antiquities, that human *stature* has not diminished for above two thousand years. *Bentley.*

STA'TUTABLE. *adj.* [from *statute.*] According to statute.

I met with one who was three inches above five feet, the *statutable* measure of that club. *Addison.*

STA'TUTABLY. *adv.* [from *statutable.*] In a manner agreeable to law.

STA'TUTE. *n. s.* [*statut*, French; *statutum*, Latin.] A law; an edict of the legislature.

Not only the common law, but also the *statutes* and acts of parliament, were specially intended for its benefit. *Spenser.*

Blood hath been shed,
Ere human *statute* purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakspeare.*

There was a *statute* against vagabonds; wherein note the dislike the parliament had of goaling them as chargeable and pesterous. *Bacon.*

Know the *statutes* of heaven and laws of eternity, those immutable rules of justice. *Tillotson.*

O queen! indulg'd by favour of the gods
To build a town, with *statutes* to restrain
The wild inhabitants beneath thy reign. *Dryd.*

To STAVE. *v. a.* [from *staff*, in the plural *staves*.]

1. To break in pieces: used originally of barrels made of small parts or staves.

If an irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton, are crept into my verses, let them be *staved* or forfeited like contrabanded goods. *Dryden.*

2. To push away as with a staff: with *off*.

How can they escape the contagion of the writings, whom the virulency of the calumnies have not *staved off* from reading? *Ben Jonson.*

The condition of a servant *staves* him *off* to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing but allurement, attraction, and invitation. *South.*

3. To pour out by breaking the cask.

The feared disorders that might ensue thereof have been an occasion that divers times all the wine in the city hath been *staved*. *Sandys.*

4. To furnish with rundles or staves.

This was the shameful end of Aloysus Grittus, Solyman's deputy in Hungary; who, climbing too fast up the evil *staved* ladders of ambition, suddenly fell and never rose more. *Knolles.*

To STAVE. *v. n.* To fight with staves.

Equal shame and envy stirr'd
I' th' enemy, that one should beard
So many warriours, and so stout,
As he had done, and *stav'd* it out. *Hudibras.*

To STAVE *and Tail. v. a.* To part dogs by interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail.

The conquering foe they soon assail'd;
First Trulla *stav'd*, and Cerdon *tail'd*. *Hudibras.*

STAVES. *n. s.* The plural of *staff*.

All in strange manner arm'd,
Some rustick knives, some *staves* in fire warm'd. *Spenser.*

They tie teasils up in bundles or *staves*. *Mortimer.*

STA'VESACRE. *n. s.* [*herba pedicularis*, Latin.] Larkspur; a plant.

To STAY. *v. n.* [*staen*, Dutch.]

1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure.

If she do bid me pack, I 'll give her thanks,
As though she bid me *stay* by her a week. *Shakspeare.*

Not after resurrection shall he *stay*
Longer on earth than certain times t' appear. *Milton.*

He did ordain, that as many might depart as would; but as many as would *stay* should have very good means to live, from the state. *Bacon.*

They flocked in such multitudes, that they not only *stayed* for their resort, but discharged divers. *Hayward.*

The injur'd sea, which from her wonted place,
To gain some acres, avarice did force,
If the new banks neglected once decay,
No longer will from her old channel *stay*. *Waller.*

Stay, I command you, *stay* and hear me first. *Dryden.*

Nor must he *stay* at home, because he must be back again by one-and-twenty. *Locke.*

Every plant has its atmosphere, which hath various effects on those who *stay* near them. *Arbuthnot.*

Servants sent on messages *stay* out longer than the message requires. *Swift.*

2. To continue in a state.

The flames augment, and *stay*
At their full height; then languish to decay. *Dryden.*

3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act.

I 'll tell thee my whole device
When I am in my coach, which *stays* for us. *Shakspeare.*

Would ye tarry for them till they are grown? would ye *stay* for them from having husbands? *Ruth.*

We for his royal presence only *stay*
To end the rites. *Dryden.*

I *stay* for Turnus, whose devoted head
Is owing to the living and the dead;
My son and I expect it from his hand. *Dryden.*

The father cannot *stay* any longer for the fortune, nor the mother for a new set of babies to play with. *Locke.*

4. To stop; to stand still.

When she list pour out her larger spright,
She would command the hasty sun to *stay*,
Or backward turn his course. *Spenser.*

Perkin Warbeck, finding that when matters once go down the hill, they *stay* not without a new force, resolved to try some exploit upon England. *Bacon.*

Satan,
Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel,
Nor *stay'd*, till on Niphates' top he lights. *Milt.*

5. To dwell; to be long.

Nor will I *stay*
On Amphix, or what deaths he dealt that day. *Dryden.*

I must *stay* a little on one action, which preferred the relief of others to the consideration of yourself. *Dryden.*

6. To rest confidently: with *upon*.

Because ye trust in oppression, and *stay* thereon, this shall be as a breach ready to fall. *Isaiah.*

They call themselves of the holy city, and *stay* themselves *upon* God. *Isaiah.*

To STAY. *v. a.*

1. To stop; to withhold; to repress.

All that may *stay* their minds from thinking that true which they heartily wish were false, but cannot think it so without some scruple. *Hooker.*

The Syrens sang to allure them into danger; but Orpheus sang so well that he *staid* them. *Raleigh.*

He took nothing but a bit of bread to *stay* his stomach. *Locke.*

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To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion
That hurry you from reason, rest assur'd
The secret of your love lives with me only.
Rowe.

Stay her stomach with these half hundred plays, till I can procure her a romance big enough to satisfy her great soul with adventures. *Pope.*

Why cease we then the wrath of heaven to *stay*?
Be humbled all. *Pope.*

2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression.

The joyous Time will not be *stay'd*
Unless she do him by the forelock take. *Spens.*
Your ships are *staid* at Venice. *Shakspeare.*
Unto the shore, with tears, with sighs, with moan,
They him conduct; cursing the bounds that *stay*
Their willing fleet, that would have further gone. *Daniel.*
I will bring thee where no shadow *stays*
Thy coming, and thy soft embraces. *Milton.*
I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument that appears to me new. *Locke.*

3. To keep from departure.

If at a prisoner I were here, you might
Have then insisted on a conqueror's right,
And *stay'd* me here. *Dryden.*

4. [*estayer*, French.] To prop; to support; to hold up.

On this determination we might *stay* ourselves without further proceeding herein. *Hooker.*

Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on the one side and the other on the other. *Exodus.*

Sallows and reeds, for vineyards useful found,
To *stay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

STAY. *n. s.* [*estaye*, French.] See STAYS.

1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure.

Determine
Or for her *stay* or going; the affair cries haste. *Shakspeare.*

Should judges make a longer *stay* in a place than usually they do, a day in a county would be a very good addition. *Bacon.*

Her long with ardent look his eye pursu'd,
Delighted! but desired more her *stay*. *Milton.*

The Thracian youth invades
Orpheus returning from th' Elysian shades,
Embrace the hero, and his *stay* implore. *Waller.*

So long a *stay* will make
The jealous king suspect we have been plotting. *Denham.*

What pleasure hop'st thou in my *stay*,
When I 'm constrain'd and wish myself away? *Dryden.*

When the wine sparkles,
Make haste, and leave thy business and thy care;
No mortal int'rest can be worth thy *stay*. *Dryd.*

2. Stand; cessation of progression.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a *stay*; teeth stand at a *stay*, except their wearing. *Bacon.*

Affairs of state seemed rather to stand at a *stay*, than to advance or decline. *Hayward.*

Made of sphere-metal, never to decay,
Until his revolution was at *stay*. *Milton.*

Almighty crowd! thou shorten'st all dispute;
Nor faith nor reason make thee at a *stay*,
Thou leap'st o'er all. *Dryden.*

3. A stop; an obstruction; a hinderance from progress.

His fell heart thought long that little way,
Griev'd with each step, tormented with each *stay*. *Fairfax.*

4. Restraint; prudence; caution; discrete steadiness; sobriety of judgment.

For her son,
In her own hand the crown she kept in store,
Till riper years he raught, and stronger *stay*. *Spenser.*

Many just and temperate provisos well shewed and foretokened the wisdom, *stay*, and moderation, of the king. *Bacon.*

With prudent *stay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention. *Philips.*

5. A fixed state.

Who have before, or shall write after thee,
Their works, though toughly laboured, will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm *stay*,
Or early and late twilights to mid-day. *Donne.*

Alas! what *stay* is there in human state?
And who can shun inevitable fate? *Dryden.*

6. A prop; a support.

Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *stay* of the whole world. *Hooker.*

What surety of the world, what hope, what *stay*,
When this was once a king, and now is clay? *Shakspeare.*

My only strength, and *stay*! forlorn of thee,
Whither shall I betake me? where subsist? *Milton.*

Trees serve as so many *stays* for their vines, which hang like garlands from tree to tree. *Addison.*

7. Tackling.

With *stays* and cordage last he rigg'd a ship,
And, roll'd on levers, launch'd her in the deep. *Pope.*

8. Steadiness of conduct.

STA'YED. *part. adj.* [from *stay*.] Fixed; settled; serious; not volatile.

Whatsoever is above these proceedeth of shortness of memory, or of want of a *stayed* and equal attention. *Bacon.*

He was well *stay'd*, and in his gait
Preserv'd a grave majestick state. *Hudibras.*

A *stayed* man and wife are seldom so indolent as not to find consolation in each other. *Pope.*

STA'YEDLY. *adv.* [from *stayed*.] Composedly; gravely; prudently; soberly; calmly; judiciously.

STA'YEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *stayed*.]

1. Solidity; weight.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and currentness with *stayedness*, how can the language sound otherwise than most full of sweetness? *Camden.*

2. Composure; prudence; gravity; judiciousness.

STA'YER. *n. s.* [from *stay*.] One who stops, holds, or supports.

May Jove, the guardian of the capitol,
He, the great *stayer* of our troops in rout,
Fulfil your hopes, and animate the cohorts. *A. Philips.*

STA'YLACE. *n. s.* [*stay* and *lace*.] A lace with which women fasten their boddice.

A *staylace* from England should become a topick for censure at visits. *Swift.*

STAYS. *n. s.* Without singular.

1. Boddice; a kind of stiff waistcoat made of whalebone, worn by women.

No stubborn *stays* her yielding shape embrace. *Gay.*

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2. Ropes in a ship to keep the mast from falling aft.

All masts, topmasts, and flagstaves, have *stays*, except the spritsail topmast: the mainmast, foremast, with the masts belonging to them, have also back *stays*, which help to keep the mast from pitching forward or overboard. *Harris.*

3. [ꝛtaꝺe, Saxon.] Station; fixed anchorage.

They were come upon the *stays*, when one of the sailors descried a galley. *Sidney.*

Our ships lay anchor'd close: nor needed we
Feare harme on any *staies*. *Chapman.*

4. Any support; any thing that keeps another extended.

Weavers, stretch your *stays* upon the weft. *Dryden.*

STEAD. *n. s.* [ꝛteꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Place. Obsolete.

Fly, therefore, fly this fearful *stead* anon,
Lest thy fool hardize work thee sad confusion. *Spenser.*

They nigh approached to the *stead*
Where as those maremaids dwelt. *Spenser.*

The term of life is limited,
Ne may a man prolong nor shorten it;
The soldier may not move from watchful *stead*,
Nor leave his stand, until his captain bed. *Spens.*

2. Room; place which another had or might have. It is scarcely used but with the preposition *in*.

If we had taken them clean away, or else removed them, so as to place *in* their *stead* others, we had done worse. *Hooker.*

There fell down many slain, and they dwelt *in* their *steꝺꝺs* until the captivity. 1 *Chronicles.*

Nor do the bold'st attempts bring forth
Events still equal to their worth;
But sometimes fail, and *in* their *stead*
Fortune and cowardice succeed. *Butler.*

Jealousy then fir'd his soul,
And his face kindled like a burning coal;
Now cold despair succeeding *in* her *stead*,
To livid paleness turns the glowing red. *Dryden.*

3. Use; help. *To stand in stead*; to be of great use; to help; to advantage.

A complete man hath some parts, whereof the want could not deprive him of his essence; yet to have them *standeth* him *in* singular *stead*, in respect of special uses. *Hooker.*

He makes his understanding the warehouse of lumber rather than a repository of truth, which will *stand* him *in stead* when he has occasion for it. *Locke.*

The smallest act of charity shall *stand* us *in* great *stead*. *Atterbury.*

4. The frame of a bed.

The genial bed,
Sallow the feet, the borders, and the *sted*. *Dryd.*

STEAD, *Sted*, being in the name of a place that is distant from any river, comes from the Saxon ꝛteꝺ, ꝛtyꝺ, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from ꝛtaꝺe, a shore or station for ships. *Gibson's Camden.*

To STEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To help; to advantage; to support; to assist. A word somewhat obsolete.

We are neither in skill nor ability of power greatly to *stead* you. *Sidney.*

It nothing *steads* us
To chide him from our eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Rich garments, linens, stuffs, and necessaries,
Which since have *steaꝺed* much. *Shakspeare.*

Can you so *stead* me
As bring me to the sight of Isabella? *Shakſp.*

Your friendly aid and counsel much may *stead* me. *Rowe.*

2. To fill the place of another. Obsolete.

We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead* up your appointment, and go in your place. *Shaks.*

STEA'DFAST. *adj.* [*stead* and *fast*.]

1. Fast in place; firm; fixed.

Such was this giant's fall, that seem'd to shake
This *steꝺfast* globe of earth, as it for fear did quake. *Spenser.*

Laws ought to be like stony tables, plain, *steadfast*, and immoveable. *Spenser.*

How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose massy pillars rear their aged heads
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof,
By its own weight made *steaꝺfast* and immoveable,
Looking tranquillity; it strikes an awe
And terrour on my aking sight. *Congreve.*

2. Constant; resolute.

I hope her stubborn heart to bend,
And that it then more *steꝺfast* will endure. *Spenser.*

Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty; abide *steꝺfast* unto him in the time of his trouble. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Him resist, *steꝺfast* in the faith. 1 *Peter.*

3. Not turned aside by fear.

What form of death could him affright,
Who, unconcern'd, with *steꝺfast* sight
Could view the surges mounting steep,
And monsters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*

STEA'DFASTLY. *adv.* [from *steadfast*.] Firmly; constantly.

God's omniscience *steaꝺfaſtly* grasps the greatest and most slippery uncertainties. *South.*

In general, *steꝺfaſtly* believe, that whatever God hath revealed is infallibly true. *Watts.*

STEA'DFASTNESS. *n. s.* [from *steadfast*.]

1. Immutability; fixedness.

So flard these heavenly beauties be enfir'd,
As things divine, least passions do impress,
The more of steadfast minds to be admir'd,
The more they stayed be on *steꝺfaſtneſs*. *Spens.*

2. Firmness; constancy; resolution.

STEA'DILY. *adv.* [from *steady*.]

1. Without tottering; without shaking.

Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils, unless hindered by some accident, which no man can *steaꝺily* build upon. *South.*

2. Without variation or irregularity.

So *steaꝺily* does fickle fortune steer
Th' obedient orb that it should never err. *Blackmore.*

STEA'DINESS. *n. s.* [from *steady*.]

1. State of being not tottering nor easily shaken.

2. Firmness; constancy.

John got the better of his cholerick temper, and wrought himself up to a great *steaꝺineſs* of mind, to pursue his interest through all impediments. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Consistent unvaried conduct.

Steadiness is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Estrange.*

A friend is useful to form an undertaking, and secure *steaꝺineſs* of conduct. *Collier.*

STEA'DY. *adj.* [ꝛteꝺiȝ, Sax.]

1. Firm; fixed; not tottering.

Their feet *steady*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, and their hearts resolute.

2. Regular; constant; undeviating; unremitted.

He sails 'tween worlds and worlds with *steady* wing. *Milton.*

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Steer the bounding bark with *steady* toil,
When the storm thickens and the billows boil.
Pope.

3. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to resolution or attention.

Now clear I understand
What oft my *steadiest* thoughts have search'd in vain. *Milton.*

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God, overcome all difficulties. *Dryden.*

A clear sight keeps the understanding *steady*. *Locke.*

STEAK. *n. s.* [*styck*, Islandick and Erse, a piece; *steka*, Swedish, to boil.] A slice of flesh broiled or fried; a collop.

The surgeon protested he had cured him very well, and offered to eat the first *steake* of him. *Tatler.*

Fair ladies who contrive
To feast on ale and *steaks*. *Swift.*

To STEAL. *v. a.* preterit *stole*, participle pass. *stolen*. [ꝛeolan, Sax. *stelen*, Dut.]

1. To take by theft; to take clandestinely; to take without right. To *steal*, generally implies secrecy; to *rob*, either secrecy or violence.

Thou ran'st a tilt in honour of my love,
And *stol'st* away the ladies hearts of France.
Shakspeare.

There are some shrewd contents in yon same paper,
That *steal* the colour from Bassanio's cheek;
Some dear friend dead. *Shakspeare.*

How should we *steal* silver or gold? *Genesis.*

A schoolboy finding a bird's nest, shews it his companion, and he *steals* it. *Shakspeare.*

2. To withdraw or convey without notice.

The law of England never was properly applied to the Irish, by a purposed plot of government, but as they could insinuate and *steal* themselves under the same by their humble carriage and submission. *Spenser.*

Let 's shift away; there 's warrant in that theft
Which *steals* itself when there 's no mercy left.
Shakspeare.

3. To gain or effect by private and gradual means.

Young Lorenzo
Stole her soul with many vows of faith,
And ne'er a true one. *Shakspeare.*

Were it not that my fellow-schoolmaster
Doth watch Bianca's steps so narrowly,
'T were good to *steal* our marriage. *Shakspeare.*

They hate being alone, for fear some affrighting apprehensions should *steal* or force their way in. *Calamy.*

Variety of objects has a tendency to *steal* away the mind from its steady pursuit of any subject. *Watts.*

To STEAL. *v. n.*

1. To withdraw privily; to pass silently.

Fixt of mind to avoid further entreaty, and to fly all company, one night she *stole* away. *Sidney.*

My lord of Amiens and myself
Did *steal* behind him as he lay along
Under an oak. *Shakspeare.*

I cannot think it,
That he would *steal* away so guilty like,
Seeing you coming. *Shakspeare.*

The most peaceable way, if you take a thief, is to let him shew what he is, and *steal* out of your company. *Shakspeare.*

At time that lovers flights doth still conceal,
Through Athens' gate have we devis'd to *steal*.
Shakspeare.

In my conduct shall your ladies come,
From whom you now must *steal* and take no leave. *Shakspeare.*

Others, weary of the long journey, lingering behind, were *stolen* away; and they which were left, moiled with dirt and mire. *Knolles.*

A bride
Should vanish from her clothes into her bed,
As souls from bodies *steal*, and are not spy'd.
Donne.

The vapour of charcoal hath killed many; and it is the more dangerous, because it cometh without any ill smell, and *stealeth* on by little and little. *Bacon.*

A soft and solemn breathing sound
Rose like a steam of rich distill'd perfumes,
And *stole* upon the air, that even silence
Was took ere she was ware. *Milton.*

As wise artists mix their colours so,
That by degrees they from each other go;
Black *steals* unheeded from the neighb'ring white,
So on us *stole* our blessed change. *Dryden.*

At a time when he had no steward, he *stole* away. *Swift.*

Now his fierce eyes with sparkling fury glow;
Now sighs *steal* out, and tears begin to flow.
Pope.

2. To practise theft; to play the thief; to take any thing thievishly; to have the habit of thieving.

Stealing is the taking from another what is his, without his knowledge or allowance. *Locke.*

The good humour is to *steal* at a minute's rest.—Convey, the wise it call; *steal!* a fico for the phrase! *Shakspeare.*

STEA'LER. *n. s.* [from *steal*.] One who steals; a thief.

The transgression is in the *stealer*. *Shaksp.*

STEA'LINGLY. *adv.* [from *stealing*.] Slily; by invisible motion; by secret practice.

They were diverse motions, they did so *stealingly* slip one into another, as the latter part was ever in hand before the eye could discern the former was ended. *Sidney.*

STEALTH. *n. s.* [from *steal*.]

1. The act of stealing; theft.

The owner proveth the *stealth* to have been committed upon him by such an outlaw, and to have been found in the possession of the prisoner. *Spenser.*

The *stealth* of mutual entertainment
With character too gross is written on Juliet.
Shakspeare.

In the secret dark that none reproves,
Their pretty *stealths* shall work, and snares shall spread. *Spenser.*

The gods persuaded Mercury,
Their good observer, to this *stealth*. *Chapman.*

2. The thing stolen.

On his back a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *stealths*, and pillage several.
Fairy Queen.

Store of cabbins are but sluttish dens, that breed sickness in peace, serving to cover *stealths*, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with splinters. *Raleigh.*

3. Secret act; clandestine practice. *By stealth*, means secretly; clandestinely; with desire of concealment: but, like *steal*, is often used in a good sense.

The wisdom of the same spirit borrowed from melody that pleasure, which, mingled with heavenly mysteries, causeth the smoothness and softness of that, which toucheth the ear, to convey, as it were by *stealth*, the treasure of good things into man's mind. *Hooker.*

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I feel this youth's perfections,
With an invisible and subtile *stealth*,
To creep in at mine eyes. *Shakspeare.*

The monarch, blinded with desire of wealth,
With steel invades his brother's life by *stealth*
Before the sacred altar. *Dryden.*

Let humble Allen, with an aukward shame,
Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame.
Pope.

STEA'LTHY. *adj.* [from *stealth*.] Done clandestinely; performed by stealth.

Now wither'd murder, with his *stealthy* pace,
Moves like a ghost. *Shakspeare.*

STEAM. *n. s.* [ꝑteme, Sax.] The smoke or vapour of any thing moist and hot.

Sweet odours are, in such a company as there is *steam* and heat, things of great refreshment. *Bacon.*

His offering soon propitious fire from heaven
Consum'd, with nimble glance and grateful *steam*. *Milton.*

While the temple smoak'd with hallow'd *steam*,
They wash the virgin. *Dryden.*

Such the figure of a feast,
Which, were it not for plenty and for *steam*,
Might be resembled to a sick man's dream.
King.

Some it bears in *steams* up into the air, in such a quantity as to be manifest to the smell, especially the sulphur. *Woodward.*

To STEAM. *v. n.* [ꝑteman, Sax.]

1. To smoke or vapour with moist heat.

Let the crude humours dance
In heated brass, *steaming* with fire intense.
Philips.

2. To send up vapours.

Ye mists that rise from *steaming* lake. *Milt.*

See! see! my brother's ghost hangs hovering there
O'er his warm blood, that *steams* into the air.
Dryden.

O wretched we! Why were we hurried down
This lubrick and adult'rate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
T' increase the *steaming* ordures of the stage?
Dryden.

3. To pass in vapours.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy east
Got harnessed his fiery-footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming crest,
When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steam*.
Spenser.

The dissolved amber plainly swam like a thin film upon the liquor, whence it *steamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

These minerals not only issue out at these larger exits, but *steam* forth through the pores of the earth, occasioning sulphureous and other offensive stenches. *Woodward.*

STEAN for *stone*. *Spenser.*

STEATO'MA. *n. s.* [στεατωμα.] A species of wen.

If the matter in a wen resembles milk-curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like honey, meliceris; and if composed of fat, *steatoma*. *Sharp.*

STEED. *n. s.* [ꝑteda, Sax.] A horse for state or war.

My noble *steed* I give him,
With all his trim belonging. *Shakspeare.*

Impresses quaint, caparisons and *steeds*. *Milt.*

Stout are our men, and warlike are our *steeds*.
Waller.

She thought herself the trembling dame who fled,
And him the grisly ghost that spurr'd th' infernal *steed*. *Dryden.*

Who like our active African instructs
The fiery *steed*, and trains him to his hand?
Addison.

See! the bold youth strain up the threat'ning steep;
Hang o'er their coursers heads with eager speed,
And earth rolls back beneath the flying *steed*.
Pope.

Some nymphs affect a more heroic breed,
And vault from hunters to the manag'd *steed*.
Young.

STEEL. *n. s.* [ꝑteal, Sax. *staal*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain closer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all other metals, is that susceptible of the greatest degree of hardness, when well tempered; whence its great use in the making of tools and instruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*

Steel is made from the purest and softest iron, by keeping it red hot, stratified with coal-dust and wood-ashes, or other substances that abound in the phlogiston, for several hours in a close furnace. *Hill.*

At her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with *steel*-headed darts, wherewith she quell'd
The savage beasts in her victorious play. *Spens.*

With mighty bars of long-enduring brass
The *steel*-bound doors and iron gates he ties.
Fairfax.

They are not charm'd against your points of *steel* nor iron fram'd. *Chapman.*

A looking-glass, with the *steel* behind, looketh whiter than glass simple. *Bacon.*

Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not readily strike fire with *steel*, much less with one another; nor a flint easily with a *steel*, if they both be wet; the sparks being then quenched in their eruption. *Brown.*

Both were of shining *steel*, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms endure.
Dryden.

2. It is often used metonymically for weapons or armour.

Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd *steel*,
Which smok'd with bloody execution,
Carv'd out his passage till he had fac'd the slave.
Shakspeare.

Polish'd *steel* from far severely shines. *Dryd.*

He, sudden as the word,
In proud Plexippus' bosom plung'd the sword:
Toxeus amaz'd, and with amazement slow,
Stood doubting; and, while doubting thus he stood,
Receiv'd the *steel* bath'd in his brother's blood.
Dryden.

3. Chalybeate medicines.

After relaxing, *steel* strengthens the solids, and is likewise an antiacid. *Arbuthnot.*

4. It is used proverbially for hardness: as, heads of *steel*.

STEEL. *adj.* Made of steel.

A lance then took he, with a keene *steele* head,
To be his keepe off both 'gainst men and dogges.
Chapman.

To STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To point or edge with steel.

Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings *steel* my lance's point.
Shakspeare.

2. To make hard or firm. It is used, if it be applied to the mind, very often in a bad sense.

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Lies well *steel'd* with weighty arguments. *Shakspeare.*

So service shall with *steeled* fingers toil,
And labour shall refresh itself with hope. *Shaks.*

From his metal was his party *steel'd*;
Which, once in him rebated, all the rest
Turn'd on themselves, like dull and heavy lead. *Shakspeare.*

O God of battles! *steel* my soldiers hearts,
Possess them not with fear. *Shakspeare.*

Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And *steel* your heart to such a world of charms? *Addison.*

Man, foolish man!
Scarce know'st thou how thyself began;
Yet, *steel'd* with study'd boldness, thou dar'st try
To send thy doubted reason's dazzled eye
Thro' the mysterious gulph of vast immensity. *Prior.*

Let the *steel'd* Turk be deaf to matrons cries,
See virgins ravish'd with relentless eyes. *Tickel.*

So perish all whose breasts the furies *steel'd*,
And curs'd with hearts unknowing how to yield. *Pope.*

STEE'LY. *adj.* [from *steel.*]

1. Made of steel.

Thy brother's blood the thirsty earth hath drunk,
Broach'd with the *steely* point of Clifford's lance. *Shakspeare.*

Here smokes his forge; he bares his sinewy arm,
And early strokes the sounding anvil warm:
Around his shop the *steely* sparkles flew,
As for the steed he shap'd the bending shoe. *Gay.*

2. Hard; firm.

That she would unarm her noble heart of that *steely* resistance against the sweet blows of love. *Sidney.*

STEE'LYARD. *n. s.* [*steel* and *yard.*] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed further from the fulcrum.

STEEN *or* STEAN. *n. s.* A vessel of clay or stone. *Ainsworth.*

STEEP. *adj.* [ꝑceap, Sax.] Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous.

The mountains shall be thrown down, and the *steep* places shall fall. *Ezekiel.*

He now had conquer'd Anxur's *steep* ascent. *Addison.*

STEEP. *n. s.* Precipice; ascent or descent approaching to perpendicularity.

As that Thebean monster that propos'd
Her riddle, and him, who solv'd it not, devour'd;
That once found out and solv'd, for grief and spight
Cast herself headlong from th' Ismenian *steep*. *Milton.*

As high turrets for their airy *steep*
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards shoot
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her secure foundation lie,
She was not humble, but humility. *Dryden.*

Instructs the beast to know his native force,
To take the bit between his teeth, and fly
To the next headlong *steep* of anarchy. *Dryden.*

We had on each side naked rocks and mountains, broken into a thousand irregular *steeps* and precipices. *Addison.*

Leaning o'er the rails, he musing stood,
And view'd below the black canal of mud,
Where common shores a lulling murmur keep,
Whose torrents rush from Holborn's fatal *steep*. *Gay.*

To STEEP. *v. a.* [*stippen*, Dutch.] To soak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip.

When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown so fast, and all his armour *steep*,
For very fellness loud he 'gan to weep. *Spenser.*

He, like an adder lurking in the weeds,
His wand'ring thought in deep desire does *steep*;
And his frail eye with spoil of beauty feeds. *Spenser.*

A napkin *steeped* in the harmless blood
Of sweet young Rutland. *Shakspeare.*

The conquering wine hath *steep'd* our sense
In soft and delicate Lethe. *Shakspeare.*

Many dream not to find, neither deserve,
And yet are *steep'd* in favours. *Shakspeare.*

Four days will quickly *steep* themselves in night;
Four nights will quickly dream away the time. *Shakspeare.*

Most of the *steepings* are cheap things, and the goodness of the crop is a great matter of gain. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood;
In large forgetful draughts to *steep* the cares
Of their past labours and their irksome years. *Dryden.*

Wheat *steeped* in brine twelve hours prevents the smuttiness. *Mortimer.*

STEE'PLE. *n. s.* [ꝑceopel, ꝑtýpel, Sax.] A turret of a church, generally furnished with bells; a spire.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout!
Till you have drench'd our *steeples*, drown'd the cocks. *Shakspeare.*

What was found in many places, and preached for wheat fallen on the ground from the clouds, was but the seed of ivy-berries; and, though found in *steeples* or high places, might be conveyed thither or muted by birds. *Brown.*

A raven I saw *steeple*-high, just over your house. *L'Estrange.*

They, far from *steeples* and their sacred sound,
In fields their sullen conventicles found. *Dryd.*

STEE'PLY. *adv.* [from *steep.*] With precipitous declivity.

STEE'PNESS. *n. s.* [from *steep.*] Precipitous declivity.

The craggedness or *steepness* of that mountain maketh many parts of it inaccessible. *Brerew.*

Lord Lovel swam over Trent on horseback, but could not recover the farther side, by reason of the *steepness* of the bank, and so was drowned. *Bacon.*

Vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields, lie on the borders, and run up all the sides of the Alps, where the barrenness of the rocks, or the *steepness* of the ascent, will suffer them. *Addison.*

STEE'PY. *adj.* [from *steep.*] Having a precipitous declivity. A poetical word for *steep.*

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where springs down from the *steepy* craggs do beat? *Wotton.*

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,
From *steepy* Othrys' top to Pylus drove
His herd; and for his pains enjoy'd his love. *Dryden.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The *steepy* cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme. *Dryden.*

STEER. *n. s.* [ꝑtýpe, ꝑteon, ꝑtiope, Sax. *stier*, Dutch.] A young bullock.

They think themselves half exempted from law and obedience; and having once tasted freedom, do, like a *steer* that hath been long out of

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his yoke, grudge and repine ever after to come under rule again. *Spenser.*

Lacaon, Neptune's priest,
With solemn pomp then sacrific'd a *steer*. *Dryd.*

Nor has the *steer*,
At whose strong chest the deadly tiger hangs,
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomson.*

To STEER. *v. a.* [ꝛteoꝛan, ꝛtẏꝛan, Sax. *stieren*, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a passage: originally used of a ship, but applied to other things.

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripest years, and hairs all hoary gray,
That with a staff his feeble steps did *steer*,
Lest his long way his aged limbs should tire. *Spenser.*

If a pilot cannot see the pole star, it can be no fault in him to *steer* his course by such stars as do best appear to him. *King Charles.*

To STEER. *v. n.*

1. To direct a course at sea.

As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so *steers*, and shifts her sail. *Milton.*

In a creature whose thoughts are more than the sands and wider than the ocean, fancy and passion must needs run him into strange courses, if reason, which is his only star and compass, be not that he *steers* by. *Locke.*

2. To conduct himself.

STEE'RAGE. *n. s.* [from *steer*.]

1. The act or practice of steering.

Having got his vessel launched and set afloat, he committed the *steerage* of it to such as he thought capable of conducting it. *Spectator.*

2. Direction; regulation of a course.

He that hath the *steerage* of my course,
Direct my suit. *Shakspeare.*

3. That by which any course is guided.

His costly frame
Inscrib'd to Phœbus, here he hung on high,
The *steerage* of his wings, and cut the sky. *Dryd.*

4. Regulation or management of any thing.

You raise the honour of the peerage,
Proud to attend you at the *steerage*. *Swift.*

5. The stern or hinder part of the ship.

STEE'RSMATE. } *n. s.* [*steer* and *man*, or
STEE'RSMAN. } *mate*.] A pilot; one who steers a ship.

What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,
Embark'd with such a *steersmate* at the helm? *Milton.*

In a storm, though the vessel be pressed never so hard, a skilful *steersman* will yet bear up against it. *L'Estrange.*

Thro' it the joyful *steersman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmost bay. *Dryd.*

STEGANO'GRAPHIST. *n. s.* [ϛεγανὸς and γράφω.] He who practises the art of secret writing. *Bailey.*

STEGANO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [ϛεγανὸς and γράφω.] The art of secret writing, by characters or ciphers intelligible only to the persons who correspond one with another. *Bailey.*

STEGNO'TICK. *adj.* [ϛεγνωτικὸς.] Binding; rendering costive. *Bailey.*

STE'LE. *n. s.* [ꝛtela, Saxon; *stele*, Dut.] A stalk; a handle.

STE'LLAR. *adj.* [from *stella*, Latin.] Astral; relating to the stars.

In part shed down
Their *stellar* virtue, on all kinds that grow
On earth; made hereby apter to receive
Perfection from the sun's more potent ray. *Milton.*

Salt dissolved, upon fixation, returns to its affected cubes, and regular figures of minerals; as the hexagonal of chrystal, and *stellar* figure of the stone asteria. *Glanville.*

STE'LLATE. *adj.* [*stellatus*, Lat.] Pointed in the manner of a painted star.

One making a regulus of antimony, without iron, found his regulus adorned with a more conspicuous star than I have seen in several *stellate* reguluses of antimony and mars. *Boyle.*

STELLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *stella*, Latin.] Emission of light as from a star.

STE'LLED. *adj.* Starry.

And quench'd the *stelled* fires. *Shakspeare.*

STELLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*stella* and *fero*.] Having stars. *Dict.*

STE'LLION. *n. s.* [*stellio*, Latin.] A newt. *Ainsworth.*

STE'LLIONATE. *n. s.* [*stellionat*, French; *stellionatus*, Latin.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law] by a deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is: as, if a man should sell that for his own estate which is actually another man's.

It discerneth of crimes of *stellionate*, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed. *Bacon.*

STEM. *n. s.* [*stemma*, Latin.]

1. The stalk; the twig.

Two lovely berries molded on one *stem*,
So with two seeming bodies, but one heart. *Shakspeare.*

After they are first shot up thirty foot in length, they spread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or *stem*. *Raleigh.*

Set them aslope a reasonable depth, and then they will put forth many roots, and so carry more shoots upon a *stem*. *Bacon.*

This, ere it was in th' earth,
God made, and every herb before it grew
On the green *stem*. *Milton.*

The *stem* thus threaten'd, and the sap in thee,
Drops all the branches of that noble tree. *Waller.*

Farewell, you flow'rs, whose buds with early care
I watch'd, and to the chearful sun did rear:
Who now shall bind your *stems*? or, when you fall,
With fountain streams your fainting souls recall? *Dryden.*

The low'ring spring with lavish rain
Beats down the slender *stem* and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

2. Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree.

I will assay her worth to celebrate;
And so attend ye toward her glittering state,
Where ye may all, that are of noble *stem*,
Approach. *Milton.*

Whosoever will undertake the imperial diadem, must have of his own wherewith to support it; which is one of the reasons that it hath continued these two ages and more in that *stem*, now so much spoken of. *Howel.*

Dost thou in hounds aspire to deathless fame?
Learn well their lineage and their ancient *stem*. *Tickel.*

3. Progeny; branch of a family.

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This is a *stem*
Of that victorious stock, and let us fear
His native mightiness. *Shakspeare.*

4. [*stammen*, Swedish.] The prow or forepart of a ship.

Orante's barque, ev'n in the hero's view,
From *stem* to stern by waves was overborn.
Dryden.

To STEM. *v. a.* [*stæmma*, Islandick.] To oppose a current; to pass cross or forward notwithstanding the stream.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape,
Ply, *stemming* nightly tow'rd the pole. *Milton.*

Above the deep they raise their scaly crests,
And *stem* the flood with their erected breasts.
Denham.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And unraught Indian on the stream did glide,
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to *stem* the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side.
Dryden.

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage. *Pope.*

STENCH. *n. s.* [from ꝥencan, Saxon.]

1. A stink; a bad smell.

Death, death, oh amiable and lovely death!
Thou odoriferous *stench*, sound rottenness,
Arise forth from thy couch of lasting night.
Shakspeare.

So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome *stench*,
Are from their hives and houses driv'n away.
Shakspeare.

Physicians, by the *stench* of feathers, cure the rising of the mother. *Bacon.*

The ministery will be found the salt of the earth, the thing that keeps societies of men from *stench* and corruption. *South.*

The hoary Nar
Corrupted with the *stench* of sulphur flows,
And into Tiber's stream th' infected current throws. *Addison.*

2. I find it used once for a good smell.

Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie,
And clouds of sav'ry *stench* involve the sky.
Dryden.

To STENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make to stink. Not proper, or in use.

The foulness of the ponds only *stencheth* the water. *Mortimer.*

2. [for *staunch*, corruptly.] To stop; to hinder to flow.

They had better skill to let blood than *stench* it. *King Charles.*

Restringents to *stench*, and incrassatives to thicken, the blood. *Harvey.*

STENO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [στενὸς and γράφω.] Shorthand.

O the accurst *stenography* of state!
The princely eagle shrunk into a bat. *Cleaveland.*

STENTOROPHO'NICK. *adj.* [from *Stentor*, the Homerical herald, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty men, and φωνὴ, a voice.] Loudly speaking or sounding.

Of this *stentorophonick* horn of Alexander there is a figure preserved in the Vatican. *Derham.*

To STEP. *v. n.* [ꝥœppan, Sax. *stappen*, Dutch.]

1. To move by a single change of the place of the foot.

One of our nation hath proceeded so far, that he was able, by the help of wings, in a running pace, to *step* constantly ten yards at a time. *Wilkins.*

2. To advance by a sudden progression.

Whosoever first, after the troubling the water, *stepped* in, was made whole. *Joshua.*

Ventidius lately
Buried his father, by whose death he *stepp'd*
Into a great estate. *Shakspeare.*

3. To move mentally.

When a person is hearing a sermon, he may give his thoughts leave to *step* back so far as to recollect the several heads. *Watts.*

They are *stepping* almost three thousand years back into the remotest antiquity, the only true mirrour of that ancient world. *Pope.*

4. To go; to walk.

I am in blood
Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shaksp.*

5. To come as it were by chance.

The old poets *step* in to the assistance of the medalist. *Addison.*

6. To take a short walk.

See where he comes; so, please you, *step* aside:
I 'll know his grievance. *Shakspeare.*

My brothers, when they saw me wearied out,
Stepp'd, as they said, to the next thicket-side
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

When your master wants a servant who happens to be abroad, answer, that he had but that minute *stept* out. *Swift.*

7. To walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

Pyrrhus, the most ancient of all the bashaws, *steps* forth, and, appealing unto his mercies, earnestly requested him to spare his life. *Knolles.*

When you *stepp'd* forth, how did the monster rage,
In scorn of your soft looks and tender age!
Cowley.

Home the swain retreats,
His flock before him *stepping* to the fold. *Thomson.*

STEP. *n. s.* [ꝥœp, Saxon; *stap*, Dutch.]

1. Progression by one removal of the foot.

Thou sound and firm-set earth,
Hear not my *steps*, which way they walk. *Shak.*

Ling'ring perdition, worse than any death
Can be at once, shall *step* by *step* attend
You and your ways. *Shakspeare.*

Who was the first to explore th' untrodden path,
When life was hazarded in every *step*? *Addison.*

2. One remove in climbing; hold for the foot; a stair.

While Solyman lay at Buda, seven bloody heads of bishops slain in battle were set in order upon a wooden *step*. *Knolles.*

The breadth of every single *step* or stair should be never less than one foot, nor more than eighteen inches. *Wotton.*

Those heights where William's virtue might have staid,
And on the subject world look'd safely down,
By Marlbro' pass'd, the props and *steps* were made
Sublimer yet to raise his queen's renown. *Prior.*

It was a saying among the ancients, Truth lies in a well; and, to carry on this metaphor, we may justly say, that logick does supply us with *steps* whereby we may go down to reach the water. *Watts.*

3. Quantity of space passed or measured by one removal of the foot.

The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated a *step*, or the half of a passus or pace. *Arbuthnot.*

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4. A small length; a small space.
There is but a *step* between me and death. 1 *Samuel.*

5. [In the plural.] Walk; passage.
O may thy pow'r, propitious still to me,
Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep forest. *Dryden.*

6. Gradation; degree.
The same sin for substance hath sundry *steps* and degrees, in respect whereof one man becometh a more heinous offender than another. *Perkins.*

7. Progression; act of advancing.
To derive two or three general principles of motion from phænomena, and afterwards to tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from those manifest principles, would be a very great *step* in philosophy, though the causes of those principles were not yet discovered. *Newton.*
One injury is best defended by a second, and this by a third: by these *steps* the old masters of the palace in France became masters of the kingdom; and by these *steps* a general during pleasure might have grown into a general for life, and a general for life into a king. *Swift.*
The querist must not proceed too swiftly towards the determination of his point, that he may with more ease draw the learner to those principles *step* by *step*, from whence the final conclusion will arise. *Watts.*

8. Footstep; print of the foot.
From hence Astrea took her flight, and here
The prints of her departing *steps* appear. *Dryd.*

9. Gait; manner of walking.
Sudden from the golden throne
With a submissive *step* I hasted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

10. Action; instance of conduct.
The reputation of a man depends upon the first *steps* he makes in the world. *Pope.*

STEP, in composition, signifies one who is related only by marriage. [ꞇꞇeop, Sax. from ꞇꞇepan, to *deprive*, or *make an orphan:* for the Saxons not only said a *step-mother*, but a *step-daughter*, or *step-son;* to which it indeed, according to this etymology, more properly belongs: but as it is now seldom applied but to the mother, it seems to mean, in the mind of those who use it, a woman who has *stepped* into the vacant place of the true mother.]
How should their minds chuse but misdoubt, lest this discipline, which always you match with divine doctrine as her natural and true sister, be found unto all kinds of knowledge a *step-mother?* *Hooker.*
His wanton *step-dame* loved him the more;
But, when she saw her offer'd sweets refuse,
Her love she turn'd to hate. *Spenser.*
You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most *step-mothers*,
Ill-eyed unto you. *Shakspeare.*
A father cruel, and a *step-dame* false. *Shakesp.*
Cato the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and married a young woman: his son came to him, and said, Sir, what have I offended, that you have brought a *step-mother* into your house? The old man answered, Nay, quite the contrary, son; thou pleasest me so well, as I would be glad to have more such. *Bacon.*
The name of *step-dame*, your practis'd art,
By which you have estrang'd my father's heart,
All you have done against me, or design,
Shows your aversion, but begets not mine. *Dryd.*
A *step-dame* too I have, a cursed she,
Who rules my hen-peck'd sire, and orders me. *Dryden.*
Any body would have guessed miss to have been bred up under the influence of a cruel *step-dame*, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. *Arbuthnot.*

STE'PPINGSTONE. *n. s.* [*step* and *stone.*] Stone laid to catch the foot, and save it from wet or dirt.
Like *steppingstones* to save a stride,
In streets where kennels are too wide. *Swift.*

STERCORA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*stercoraceus*, Lat.] Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung.
Green juicy vegetables, in a heap together, acquire a heat equal to that of a human body; then a putrid *stercoraceous* taste and odour, in taste resembling putrid flesh, and in smell human fæces. *Arbuthnot.*

STERCORA'TION. *n. s.* [from *stercora*, Lat.] The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.
The first help is *stercoration:* the sheep's dung is one of the best, and the next, dung of kine and that of horses. *Bacon.*
Stercoration is seasonable. *Evelyn.*
The exteriour pulp of the fruit serves not only for the security of the seed, whilst it hangs upon the plant, but, after it is fallen upon the earth, for the *stercoration* of the soil, and promotion of the growth, though not the first germination of the seminal plant. *Ray.*

STEREO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [στερεὸς and γράφω; *stereographie*, French.] The art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane. *Harris.*

STEREO'METRY. *n. s.* [στερεὸς and μετρέω; *stereometrie*, French.] The art of measuring all sorts of solid bodies. *Harris.*

STE'RIL. *adj.* [*sterile*, French; *sterilis*, Lat.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity.
Our elders say,
The barren, touched in this holy chase,
Shake off their *steril* curse. *Shakspeare.*
The sea marge *steril*, and rocky hard. *Shak.*
In very *steril* years, corn sown will grow to another kind. *Bacon.*
To separate seeds, put them in water: such as are corrupted and *steril* swim. *Brown.*
She is grown *steril* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable. *More.*
When the vegetative stratum was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the strata below yielding only mere *sterile* and mineral matter, such as was inept for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

STERI'LITY. *n. s.* [*sterilité*, French; *sterilitas*, from *sterilis*, Latin.] Barrenness; want of fecundity; unfruitfulness.
Spain is thin sown of people, by reason of the *sterility* of the soil, and because their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories. *Bacon.*
An eternal *sterility* must have possessed the world, where all things had been fastened everlastingly with the adamantine chains of specifick gravity, if the Almighty had not said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Bentley.*
He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any *sterility* of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses. *Pope.*

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To STE'RILIZE. *v. a.* [from *steril.*] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production.

May we not as well suppose the *sterilizing* the earth was suspended for some time, till the deluge became the executioner of it? *Woodward.*

Go! *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage. *Savage.*

STE'RLING. *adj.* [Of this word many derivations have been offered; the most probable of which is that offered by *Camden*, who derives it from the *Easterlings*, who were employed as coiners.]

1. An epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated.

The king's treasure, that he left at his death, amounted unto eighteen hundred thousand pounds *sterling*. *Bacon.*

Several of them would rather chuse to count out a sum in sesterces than in pounds *sterling*. *Addison.*

2. Genuine; having passed the test.

There is not one single witty phrase in this collection, which hath not received the stamp and approbation of one hundred years: he may therefore be secure to find them all genuine, *sterling*, and authentick. *Swift.*

STE'RLING. *n. s.* [*sterlingum*, low Latin, from the adjective.]

1. English coin; money.

This visionary various projects tries,
And knows that to be rich is to be wise:
By useful observation he can tell
The sacred charms that in true *sterling* dwell;
How gold makes a patrician of a slave,
A dwarf an Atlas, a Thersites brave. *Garth.*

Great name! which in our rolls recorded stands,
Leads honours, and protects the learned bands,
Accept this offering to thy bounty due,
And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *C. Arbuthnot.*

2. Standard rate.

STERN. *adj.* [ꞅꞇẏꞃn, Saxon.]

1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aspect.

Why look you still so *stern* and tragical? *Shak.*

I would outstare the *sternest* eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
Pluck the young sucking cubs from the she-bear,
Yea, mock the lion when he roars for prey,
To win thee, lady. *Shakspeare.*

It shall not be amiss here to present the *stern* but lively countenance of this so famous a man. *Knolles.*

Gods and men
Fear'd her *stern* frown, and she was queen o' th' woods. *Milton.*

The judge supreme soon cast a stedfast eye,
Stern, yet attemper'd with benignity. *Harte.*

2. Severe of manners; harsh; unrelenting; cruel.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou, *stern*, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakspeare.*

The common executioner,
Whose heart th' accustom'd sight of death makes hard,
Falls not the ax upon the humbled neck
But first begs pardon: will you *sterner* be
Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops? *Shakspeare.*

Did this in Cæsar seem ambitious?
When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff. *Shaks.*

Then shall the war, and *stern* debate, strife
Immortal, be the bus'ness of my life;
And in thy fame, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof my banner shall be hung. *Dryden.*

How, *stern* as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We lash the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryd.*

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time,
Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels else subscrib'd. *Shakspeare.*

Mischiefe stood,
And with his *stern* steele drew in streames the blood. *Chapman.*

STERN. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇeoꞃn, Saxon: of the same original with *steer.*]

1. The hind part of the ship where the rudder is placed.

Let a barbarous Indian, who had never seen a ship, view the separate and disjointed parts, as the prow and *stern*, the ribs, masts, ropes, and shrouds, he would form but a very lame idea of it. *Watts.*

They turn their heads to sea, their *sterns* to land. *Dryden.*

2. Post of management; direction.

The king from Eltam I intend to send,
And sit at chiefest *stern* of publick weal. *Shaks.*

3. The hinder part of any thing.

She all at once her beastly body rais'd
With doubled forces high above the ground,
Though wrapping up her wreathed *stern* around. *Spenser.*

STE'RNAGE. *n. s.* [from *stern.*] The steerage or stern. Not used.

Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight still. *Shakspeare.*

STE'RNLY. *adv.* [from *stern.*] In a stern manner; severely; truculently.

No mountaine lion tore
Two lambs so *sternly*. *Chapman.*

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

Yet sure thou art not, nor thy face, the same,
Nor thy limbs moulded in so soft a frame;
Thou look'st more *sternly*, dost more strongly move,
And more of awe thou bear'st, and less of love. *Dryden.*

STE'RNNESS. *n. s.* [from *stern.*]

1. Severity of look.

Of stature huge, and eke of courage bold,
That sons of men amaz'd their *sternness* do behold. *Spenser.*

How would he look, to see his work so noble
Wildly bound up! or how
Should I, in these my borrow'd flaunts, behold
The *sternness* of his presence! *Shakspeare.*

2. Severity or harshness of manners.

I have *sternness* in my soul enough
To hear of soldiers work. *Dryden.*

STE'RNON. *n. s.* [ꞅꞇꞇꞃꞇꞇ.] The breastbone.

A soldier was shot in the breast through the *sternon*. *Wiseman.*

STERNUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*sternutatio*, Lat.] The act of sneezing.

Sternutation is a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils. *Quincy.*

Concerning *sternutation*, or sneezing, and the custom of saluting upon that motion, it is generally believed to derive its original from a dis-

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ease wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and such as sneezed died. *Brown.*

STERNU'TATIVE. *adj.* [*sternutatif*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

STERNU'TATORY. *n. s.* [*sternutatoire*, Fr. from *sternuto*, Lat.] Medicine that provokes to sneeze.

Physicians, in persons near death, use *sternutatories*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing; when, if the faculty arise, and *sternutation* ensueth, they conceive hopes of life. *Brown.*

STE'VEN. *n. s.* [ꝼtepen, Sax.] A cry, or loud clamour.

Ne sooner was out, but, swifter than thought;
Fast by the hide the wolf Lowder caught;
And had not Roffy renne to the *steven*,
Lowder had been slain thilke same even. *Spenser.*

To STEW. *v. a.* [*estuver*, Fr. *stoven*, Dut.] To seeth any thing in a slow moist heat, with little water.

Ere I was risen from the place, that show'd
My duty kneeling, came a reeking post,
Stew'd in his haste, half breathless. *Shakspeare.*

I bruised my skin with playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence, three veneys for a dish of *stew'd* prunes. *Shakspeare.*

To STEW. *v. n.* To be seethed in a slow moist heat.

STEW. *n. s.* [*estuve*, Fr. *stufa*, Ital. *estufa*, Spanish.]

1. A bagnio; a hothouse.

As burning Ætna from his boiling *stew*
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in coal-black clouds and filthy smoke. *Spenser.*

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armour, and give themselves to baths and *stews*. *Abbot.*

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. [This signification is by some imputed to this, that there were licensed brothels near the *stews* or fishponds in Southwark; but probably *stew*, like bagnio, took a bad signification from bad use. It may be doubted whether it has any singular. *South* uses it in a plural termination with a singular sense. *Shakspeare* makes it singular.]

There be that hate harlots, and never were at the *stews*; that abhor falsehood, and never brake promise. *Ascham.*

I have seen corruption boil and bubble,
Till it o'er-run the *stew*. *Shakspeare.*

With them there are no *stews*, no dissolute houses, no curtesans. *Bacon.*

Her, though sev'n years she in the *stews* had laid,
A nunnery durst receive and think a maid;
And, though in childbirth's labour she did lie,
Midwives would swear 't were but a tympany. *Donne.*

What mod'rate fop would rake the park or *stews*,
Who among troops of faultless nymphs can choose? *Roscommon.*

Making his own house a *stews*, a bordel, and a school of lewdness, to instil the rudiments of vice into the unwary flexible years of his poor children. *South.*

3. [*stouwen*, Dutch, to store.] A storepond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table.

STE'WARD. *n. s.* [ꝼtipaꝛd, Saxon.]

1. One who manages the affairs of another.

There sat, yclad in red
Down to the ground, a comely personage,
That in his hand a white rod managed;
He *steward* was, high diet, ripe of age,
And in demeanour sober, and in council sage. *Spenser.*

Whilst I have gold, I 'll be his *steward* still. *Shakspeare.*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, *steward*, substitute,
Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shakspeare.*

How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer *steward*. *Luke.*

Improve all those talents the providence of God hath intrusted us with, because we are but *stewards*, and must give an account of them. *Nelson.*

When a *steward* defrauds his lord, he must connive at the rest of the servants while they are following the same practice. *Swift.*

What can be a greater honour, than to be chosen one of the *stewards* and dispensers of God's bounty to mankind? What can give a generous spirit more complacency, than to consider that great numbers owe to him, under God, their subsistence, and the good conduct of their lives? *Swift.*

Just *steward* of the bounty he receiv'd,
And dying poorer than the poor reliev'd. *Harte.*

2. An officer of state.

The duke of Suffolk is the first, and claims
To be high *steward*. *Shakspeare.*

STE'WARDSHIP. *n. s.* [from *steward*.] The office of a steward.

The earl of Worcester
Hath broke his staff, resign'd his *stewardship*. *Shakspeare.*

Shew us the hand of God
That hath dismiss'd us from our *stewardship*. *Shakspeare.*

If they are not employed to such purposes, we are false to our trust, and the *stewardship* committed to us, and shall be one day severely accountable to God for it. *Calamy.*

STE'WPAN. *n. s.* [from *stew* and *pan*.] A pan used for stewing.

STI'BIAL. *adj.* [from *stibium*, Lat.] Antimonial.

The former depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, and the latter upon an adust *stibial* or eruginous sulphur. *Harvey.*

STIBIA'RIAN. *n. s.* [from *stibium*.] A violent man: from the violent operation of antimony. Obsolete.

This *stibiarian* presseth audaciously upon the royal throne, and, after some sacrification, tendereth a bitter pill of sacrilege and cruelty; but, when the same was rejected because it was violent, then he presents his antimonian potion. *White.*

STI'CADOS. *n. s.* [*sticadis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STICK. *n. s.* [ꝼticca, Sax. *stecco*, Ital. *steck*, Dutch.]

1. A piece of wood small and long.

Onions, as they hang, will shoot forth; and so will the herb orpin, with which in the country they trim their houses, binding it to a lath or *stick* set against a wall. *Bacon.*

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Some strike from clashing flints their fiery seed,
Some gather *sticks* the kindled flames to feed. *Dryden.*

2. Many instruments long and slender are called *sticks*.

To STICK. *v. a.* preterit *stuck*; participle pass. *stuck*. [ꝼꝛican, Saxon.] To fasten on so as that it may adhere.

Two troops in fair array one moment show'd;
The next, a field with fallen bodies strow'd:
The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield,
The steeds without their riders scour the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

Would our ladies, instead of *sticking* on a patch against their country, sacrifice their necklaces against the common enemy, what decrees ought not to be made in their favour! *Addison.*

Oh for some pedant reign,
Some gentle James to bless the land again;
To *stick* the doctor's chair unto the throne,
Give law to words, or war with words alone. *Pope.*

To STICK. *v. n.*

1. To adhere; to unite itself by its tenacity or penetrating power.

I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* unto thy scales. *Ez.*

The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roses not blown, where the dew *sticketh*. *Bacon.*

Though the sword be put into the sheath, we must not suffer it there to rust, or *stick* so fast as that we shall not be able to draw it readily when need requires. *Raleigh.*

If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown,
'T will ever *stick*, thro' malice of your own. *Young.*

2. To be inseparable; to be united with any thing. Generally in an ill sense.

Now does he feel
His secret murthers *sticking* on his hands. *Shaks.*

He is often stigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to *stick* by him whilst the world lasteth. *Sanderson.*

In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, till they light upon one that is sure to *stick*. *Swift.*

3. To rest upon the memory painfully.

The going away of that which had staid so long, doth yet *stick* with me. *Bacon.*

4. To stop; to lose motion.

None of those, who *stick* at this impediment, have any enemies so bitter and implacable as they found theirs. *Kettlewell.*

I shudder at the name!
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the sound. *Smith.*

5. To resist emission.

Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakspeare.*

6. To be constant to; to adhere with firmness: sometimes with *to*, and sometimes with *by*.

The knave will *stick by* thee, I can assure thee that: he will not out, he is true bred. *Shaksp.*

The first contains a *sticking* fast *to* Christ, when the christian profession is persecuted; and the second a rising from sin, as he rose, to a new christian life. *Hammond.*

Some *stick to* you, and some to t'other side. *Dryden.*

They could not but conclude that to be their interest, and, being so convinced, pursue it and *stick to* it *Tillotson.*

We are your only friends; *stick by* us, and we will *stick by* you. *Davenant.*

The advantage will be on our side, if we *stick to* its essentials. *Addison.*

7. To be troublesome by adhering: with *by* or *to*.

I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick by* me. *Pope.*

8. To remain; not to be lost.

Proverbial sentences are formed into a verse, whereby they *stick* upon the memory. *Watts.*

9. To dwell upon; not to forsake.

If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave it till it has mastered the difficulty. *Locke.*

Every man, besides occasional affections, has beloved studies which the mind will more closely *stick* to. *Locke.*

10. To cause difficulties or scruple.

This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable of those who, from conscience, refuse to join with the revolution. *Swift.*

11. To scruple; to hesitate.

It is a good point of cunning for a man to shape the answer he would have in his own words and propositions; for it makes the other part *stick* the less. *Bacon.*

The church of Rome, under pretext of exposition of scripture, doth not *stick* to add and alter. *Bacon.*

Rather than impute our miscarriages to our own corruption, we do not *stick* to arraign providence itself. *L'Estrange.*

Every one without hesitation supposes eternity, and *sticks* not to ascribe infinity to duration. *Locke.*

That two bodies cannot be in the same place, is a truth that no body any more *sticks* at, than at this maxim, that it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be. *Locke.*

To *stick* at nothing for the publick interest, is represented as the refined part of the Venetian wisdom. *Addison.*

Some *stick* not to say, that the parson and attorney forged a will. *Arbuthnot.*

12. To be stopped; to be unable to proceed.

If we should fail.
——We fail!
But screw your courage to the *sticking* place,
And we 'll not fail. *Shakspeare.*

They never doubted the commons; but heard all *stuck* in the lords house, and desired the names of those who hindered the agreement between the lords and commons. *Clarendon.*

He threw: the trembling weapon pass'd
Through nine bull-hides, each under other plac'd
On his broad shield, and *stuck* within the last. *Dryden.*

13. To be embarrassed; to be puzzled.

Where they *stick*, they are not to be farther puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themselves. *Locke.*

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connexion of two ideas, that, to one more exercised, is as visible as any thing. *Locke.*

Souls a little more capacious can take in the connexion of a few propositions; but if the chain be prolix, here they *stick* and are confounded. *Watts.*

14. *To* STICK *out*. To be prominent with deformity.

His flesh is consumed away that it cannot be seen, and his bones that were not seen *stick out*. *Job.*

15. *To* STICK *out*. To refuse compliance.

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To STICK. *v. a.* [ꝑtician, Saxon; *steken*, Dutch.]

1. To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument.
   The Heruli, when their old kindred fell sick, *stuck* them with a dagger. *Grew.*
2. To fix upon a pointed body: as, he *stuck* the fruit upon his knife.
3. To fasten by transfixion.
   Her death!
   I'll stand betwixt; it first shall pierce my heart:
   We will be *stuck* together on his dart. *Dryden.*
4. To set with something pointed.
   A lofty pile they rear;
   The fabrick's front with cypress twigs they strew,
   And *stick* the sides with boughs of baleful yew. *Dryden.*

STI'CKINESS. *n. s.* [from *sticky*.] Adhesive quality; viscosity; glutinousness; tenacity.

To STI'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who placed seconds with staves or sticks to interpose occasionally.]

1. To take part with one side or other.
   Fortune, as she 's wont, turn'd fickle,
   And for the foe began to *stickle*. *Hudibras.*
2. To contest; to altercate; to contend rather with obstinacy than vehemence.
   Let them go to 't, and *stickle*,
   Whether a conclave or a conventicle. *Cleavel.*
   Heralds *stickle*, who got who,
   So many hundred years ago. *Hudibras.*
3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to act a part between opposites.
   When he sees half of the christians killed, and the rest in a fair way of being routed, he *stickles* betwixt the remainder of God's host and the race of fiends. *Dryden.*

STI'CKLEBAG. *n. s.* [properly *stickleback*, from *stick*, to prick; *pungitius*, Latin.] The smallest of fresh-water fish.
   A little fish called a *sticklebag*, withouts cales, hath his body fenced with several prickles. *Walton.*

STI'CKLER. *n. s.* [from *stickle*.]

1. A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duellist; one who stands to judge a combat.
   Basilius came to part them, the *sticklers* authority being unable to persuade cholerick hearers; and part them he did. *Sidney.*
   Basilius, the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trumpets, whom the others should obey. *Sidney.*
   Our former chiefs, like *sticklers* of the war,
   First fought t' inflame the parties, then to poise:
   The quarrel lov'd, but did the cause abhor;
   And did not strike to hurt, but make a noise. *Dryden.*
2. An obstinate contender about any thing.
   Quercetanus, though the grand *stickler* for the *tria prima*, has this concession of the irresolubleness of diamonds. *Boyle.*
   The inferior tribe of common women have, in most reigns, been the professed *sticklers* for such as have acted against the true interest of the nation. *Addison.*
   The tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers* against the exorbitant proceedings of king James II. *Swift.*
   All place themselves in the list of the national church, though they are great *sticklers* for liberty of conscience. *Swift.*

STI'CKY. *adj.* [from *stick*.] Viscous; adhesive; glutinous.
   Herbs which last longest are those of strong smell, and with a *sticky* stalk. *Bacon.*

STIFF. *adj.* [ꝑtiꝼ, Saxon; *stiff*, Danish; *styf*, Swedish; *stifur*, Islandick; *stijf*, Dutch.]

1. Rigid; inflexible; resisting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not easily flexible; not pliant.
   They, rising on *stiff* pinions, tower
   The mid aërial sky. *Milton.*
   The glittering robe
   Hung floating loose, or *stiff* with mazy gold. *Thomson.*
2. Not soft; not giving way; not fluid; not easily yielding to the touch.
   Still less and less my boiling spirits flow;
   And I grow *stiff* as cooling metals do. *Dryden.*
   Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly incorporate, and so grew more *stiff* and firm, making but one substance. *Burnet.*
3. Strong; not easily resisted.
   On a *stiff* gale
   The Theban swan extends his wings. *Denham.*
4. Hardy; stubborn; not easily subdued.
   How *stiff* is my vile sense,
   That I stand up, and have ingenious feeling
   Of my huge sorrows! Better I were distract! *Shakspeare.*
5. Obstinate; pertinacious.
   We neither allow unmeet nor purpose the *stiff* defence of any unnecessary custom heretofore received. *Hooker.*
   Yield to others when there is cause; but it is a shame to stand *stiff* in a foolish argument. *Taylor.*
   A war ensues, the Cretans own their cause,
   Stiff to defend their hospitable laws. *Dryden.*
6. Harsh; not written with ease; constrained.
   Stiff, formal style. *Gondibert.*
7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not disengaged in behaviour; starched; affected.
   The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved. *Addison.*
   Stiff forms are bad, but let not worse intrude,
   Nor conquer art and nature to be rude. *Young.*
8. In *Shakspeare* it seems to mean, strongly maintained, or asserted with good evidence.
   This is *stiff* news. *Shakspeare.*

To STI'FFEN. *v. a.* [ꝑtiꝼian, Saxon.]

1. To make stiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant.
   When the blast of war blows in our ears,
   Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
   Disguise fair nature with hard-favour'd rage. *Shakspeare.*
   He *stiffened* his neck, and hardened his heart from turning unto the Lord. 2 *Chronicles.*
   The poor, by them disrobed, naked lie,
   Veil'd with no other covering but the sky;
   Expos'd to *stiff'ning* frosts, and drenching showers,
   Which thicken'd air from her black bosom pours. *Sandys.*
   Her eyes grow *stiffen'd*, and with sulphur burn. *Dryden.*
2. To make torpid.
   Her *stiff'ning* grief,
   Who saw her children slaughter'd all at once,
   Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee.*

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To STI'FFEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow stiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant.

Aghast, astonish'd, and struck dumb with fear,
I stood; like bristles rose my *stiff'ning* hair.
Dryden.

Fix'd in astonishment I gaze upon thee,
Like one just blasted by a stroke from heaven,
Who pants for breath, and *stiffens* yet alive;
In dreadful looks, a monument of wrath.
Addison.

2. To grow hard; to be hardened.

The tender soil then, *stiffening* by degrees,
Shut from the bounded earth the bounding seas.
Dryden.

3. To grow less susceptive of impression; to grow obstinate.

Some souls we see
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity. *Dryden.*

STIFFHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*stiff* and *heart*.] Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children, and *stiff-hearted*. *Ezekiel.*

STI'FFLY. *adv.* [from *stiff*.] Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly.

In matters divine, it is still maintained *stiffly*, that they have no stiffnecked force. *Hooker.*

I commended them that stood so *stiffly* for the Lord. *2 Esdras.*

The Indian fig of itself multiplieth from root to root; the plenty of the sap, and the softness of the stalk, making the bough, being overloaden and not *stiffly* upheld, to weigh down. *Bacon.*

STI'FFNECKED. *adj.* [*stiff* and *neck*.] Stubborn; obstinate; contumacious.

An infinite charge to her majesty, to send over such an army as should tread down all that standeth before them on foot, and lay on the ground all the *stiffnecked*. *Spenser.*

This *stiffneck'd* pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's lure descend.
Denham.

STI'FFNESS. *n. s.* [from *stiff*.]

1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardness; ineptitude to bend.

The *stiffness* and dryness of iron, to melt, must be holpen by moistening or opening it. *Bacon.*

The willow bows and recovers, the oak is stubborn and inflexible; and the punishment of that *stiffness* is that branch of the allegory. *L'Estrange.*

2. Ineptitude to motion; torpidness.

The pillars of this frame grow weak,
My sinews slacken, and an icy *stiffness*
Benumbs my blood. *Denham.*

3. Tension; not laxity.

To try new shrouds, one mounts into the wind,
And one below their ease or *stiffness* notes.
Dryden.

4. Obstinacy; stubbornness; contumaciousness.

The vices of old age have the *stiffness* of it too; and, as it is the unfittest time to learn in, so the unfitness of it to unlearn will be found much greater. *South.*

Firmness or *stiffness* of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice. *Locke.*

These hold their opinions with the greatest *stiffness*; being generally the most fierce and firm in their tenets. *Locke.*

5. Unpleasing formality; constraint.

All this religion sat easily upon him, without any of that *stiffness* and constraint, any of those forbidding appearances, which disparage the actions of the sincerely pious. *Atterbury.*

6. Rigorousness; harshness.

There fill yourself with those most joyous sights;
But speak no word to her of these sad plights,
Which her too constant *stiffness* doth constrain.
Spenser.

7. Manner of writing not easy, but harsh and constrained.

Rules and critical observations improve a good genius, where nature leadeth the way, provided he is not too scrupulous; for that will introduce a *stiffness* and affectation, which are utterly abhorrent from all good writing. *Felton.*

To STI'FLE. *v. a.* [*estouffer*, French.]

1. To oppress or kill by closeness of air; to suffocate.

Where have you been broiling?
—Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more; I am *stifled*
With the mere rankness of their joy. *Shaksp.*

Pray'r against his absolute decree
No more avails than breath against the wind,
Blown *stifling* back on him that breathes it forth.
Milton.

That part of the air that we drew out, left the more room for the *stifling* steams of the coals to be received into it. *Boyle.*

Stifled with kisses, a sweet death he dies.
Dryden.

At one time they keep their patients so close and warm, as almost to *stifle* them with care; and, all on a sudden, the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

I took my leave, being half *stifled* with the closeness of the room. *Swift.*

2. To keep in; to hinder from emission.

Whilst bodies become coloured by reflecting or transmitting this or that sort of rays more copiously than the rest, they stop and *stifle* in themselves the rays which they do not reflect or transmit. *Newton.*

3. To extinguish by hindering communication.

4. To extinguish by artful or gentle means.

Every reasonable man will pay a tax with chearfulness for *stifling* a civil war in its birth. *Addison.*

5. To suppress; to conceal.

If't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
Trust me, and let me know thy love's success,
That I may ever after *stifle* mine. *Otway.*

6. To suppress artfully or fraudulently.

These conclusions have been acknowledged by the disputers themselves, till with labour and study they had *stifled* their first convictions. *Rogers.*

On these two pillars will our faith for ever stand firm and unmoveable against all attempts, whether of vain philosophy to better the doctrine, or of vainer criticism to corrupt or *stifle* the evidence. *Waterland.*

You excel in the art of *stifling* and concealing your resentment. *Swift.*

STI'GMA. *n. s.* [*stigma*, Latin.]

1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.

2. A mark of infamy.

STIGMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *stigma*.]
STIGMA'TICK. } Branded or marked with some token of infamy.

Thou art like a foul mishapen *stigmatick*,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided. *Shaksp.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and e'er
Vicious, ungentle, foolish, blunt, unkind;
Stigmatical in making, worse in mind. *Shaksp.*

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To STI'GMATIZE. *v. a.* [*stigmatiser*, Fr. from *stigma*.] To mark with a brand; to disgrace with a note of reproach.

Men of learning, who take to business, discharge it with greater honesty than men of the world; because the former, in reading, have been used to find virtue extolled and vice *stigmatized*; while the latter have seen vice triumphant, and virtue discountenanced. *Addison.*

Sour enthusiasts affect to *stigmatize* the finest and most elegant authors, both ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion. *Addison.*

The privileges of juries should be ascertained, and whoever violates them *stigmatized* by publick censure. *Swift.*

STI'LAR. *adj.* [from *stile*.] Belonging to the stile of a dial.

At fifty-one and a half degrees, which is London's latitude, make a mark; and, laying a ruler to the center of the plane, and to this mark, draw a line for the *stilar* line. *Moxon.*

STILE. *n. s.* [ꝛtiȝele, from ꝛtiȝan, Sax. to climb.]

1. A set of steps to pass from one enclosure to another.

There comes my master, and another gentleman from Frogmare, over the *stile* this way. *Shakspeare.*

If they draw several ways, they be ready to hang themselves upon every gate or *stile* they come at. *L'Estrange.*

The little strutting pile,
You see just by the church-yard *stile*. *Swift.*

2. [*stile*, French.] A pin to cast the shadow in a sundial. This should rather be *style*.

Erect the *stile* perpendicularly over the substilar line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon.*

STILE'TTO. n. s. [Italian; *stilet*, Fr.] A small dagger, of which the blade is not edged, but round, with a sharp point.

When a senator should be torn in pieces, he hired one, who, entering into the senate-house, should assault him as an enemy to the state; and, stabbing him with *stilettoes*, leave him to be torn by others. *Hakewill.*

To STILL. *v. a.* [ꝛtillan, Saxon; *stillen*, Dutch.]

1. To silence; to make silent.

Is this the scourge of France?
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers *still* their babes? *Shakspeare.*

The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,
Then glassy smooth lay all the liquid plain,
The winds were hush'd, the billows scarcely curl'd,
And a dead silence *still'd* the wat'ry world. *Pope.*

2. To quiet; to appease.

In all refrainings of anger, it is the best remedy to make a man's self believe, that the opportunity of revenge is not yet come; but that he foresees a time for it, and so to *still* himself in the mean time, and reserve it. *Bacon.*

3. To make motionless.

He having a full sway over the water, had power to *still* and compose it, as well as to move and disturb it. *Woodward.*

STILL. *adj.* [*stil*, Dutch.]

1. Silent; uttering no noise. It is well observed by *Junius*, that *st* is the sound commanding silence.

We do not act that often jest and laugh:
'Tis old but true, *still* swine eat all the draught. *Shakspeare.*

Your wife, Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And *still* conclusion, shall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakspeare.*

The storm was laid, the winds retir'd
Obedient to thy will;
The sea, that roar'd at thy command,
At thy command was *still*. *Addison.*

2. Quiet; calm.

Atin when he spied
Thus in *still* waves of deep delight to wade,
Fiercely approaching to him, loudly cried. *Spenser.*

From hence my lines and I depart;
I to my soft *still* walks, they to my heart;
I to the nurse, they to the child of art. *Donne.*

Religious pleasure moves gently, and therefore constantly. It does not affect by rapture, but is like the pleasure of health, which is *still* and sober. *South.*

Hope quickens all the *still* parts of life, and keeps the mind awake in her most remiss and indolent hours. *Addison.*

Silius Italicus has represented it as a very gentle and *still* river, in the beautiful description he has given of it. *Addison.*

How all things listen, while thy muse complains!
Such silence waits on Philomela's strains
In some *still* ev'ning, when the whisp'ring breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

3. Motionless.

Gyrecia sit *still*, but with no still pensiveness. *Sidney.*

Though the body really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our minds follow in train, the thing seems to stand *still*, as we find in the hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That, in this state of ignorance, we short-sighted creatures might not mistake true felicity, we are endowed with a power to suspend any particular desire. This is standing *still* where we are not sufficiently assured. *Locke.*

Thy stone, O Sisyphus, stands *still*;
Ixion rests upon his wheel. *Pope.*

STILL. *n. s.* Calm; silence.

Herne the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest,
Doth all the winter time, at *still* of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakspeare.*

He had never any jealousy with his father, which might give occasion of altering court or council upon the change; but all things passed in a *still*. *Bacon.*

STILL. *adv.* [ꝛtille, Saxon.]

1. To this time; till now.

It hath been anciently reported, and is *still* received, that extreme applauses of great multitudes have so rarified the air, that birds flying over have fallen down. *Bacon.*

Thou, O matron!
Here dying, to the shore hast left thy name:
Cajeta *still* the place is call'd from thee,
The nurse of great Æneas' infancy. *Dryden.*

2. Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

The desire of fame betrays the ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is *still* afraid, lest any of his actions should be thrown away in private. *Addison.*

3. In an increasing degree.

As God sometimes addresses himself in this manner to the hearts of men; so, if the hear will receive such motions by a ready compliance

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they will return more frequently, and *still* more and more powerfully. *South.*

The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we consider, the more perfectly *still* shall we know them. *Atterbury.*

4. Always; ever; continually.

Unless God from heaven did by vision *still* shew them what to do, they might do nothing. *Hooker.*

My brain I 'll prove the female to my soul,
My soul the father; and these two beget
A generation of *still*-breeding thoughts. *Shakſp.*

Whom the disease of talking *still* once poſſeſseth, he can never hold his peace. *Ben Jonſon.*

He told them, that if their king were *still* abſent from them, they would at length crown apes. *Davies.*

Chymists would be rich, if they could *still* do in great quantities, what they have sometimes done in little. *Boyle.*

Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people are already gone: so men run *still* to a crowd in the streets, though only to see. *Temple.*

The fewer *still* you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*

5. After that.

In the primitive church, such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, after repented, and kept *still* the office of preaching the gospel. *Whitgift.*

6. In continuance.

I with my hand at midnight held your head;
And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon chear'd up the heavy time,
Saying, what want you? *Shakſpeare.*

STILL. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtil.*] A veſſel for diſtillation; an alembick.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whoſe suckets are moist alchimy;
The *still* of his refining mold
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

In diſtilling hot ſpirits, if the head of the *still* be taken off, the vapour which aſcends out of the *still* will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the *still*. *Newton.*

This fragrant ſpirit is obtained from all plants in the leaſt aromatick, by a cold *still*, with a heat not exceeding that of ſummer. *Arbuthnot.*

To STILL. *v. a.* [from *diſtil.*] To diſtil; to extract, or operate upon, by diſtillation.

To STILL. *v. n.* [*ſtillo*, Lat.] To drop; to fall in drops. Out of uſe.

His ſceptre 'gainſt the ground he threw,
And tears *ſtill'd* from him which mov'd all the crew. *Chapman.*

Short thick ſobs, whoſe thund'ring volleys float,
And roul themſelves over her lubric throat
In panting murmurs, *ſtill'd* out of her breaſt,
That ever babbling ſpring. *Craſhaw.*

STILLATI'TIOUS, *adj.* [*ſtillatitius*, Lat.] Falling in drops; drawn by a ſtill.

STI'LLATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill* or *diſtil.*]

1. An alembick; a veſſel in which diſtillation is performed.

In all *ſtillatories*, the vapour is turned back upon itſelf, by the encounter of the ſides of the *ſtillatory*. *Bacon.*

2. The room in which ſtills are placed; laboratory.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, *ſtillatories*, ſtoves, ſhould be meridional. *Wotton.*

There are nature's *ſtillatories*, in whoſe caverns the aſcending vapours are congealed to that univerſal aquavitæ, that good freſh water. *More.*

STI'LLBORN. *adj.* [*ſtill* and *born.*] Born lifeleſs; dead in the birth.

Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,
Should be *ſtillborn*, and that we now poſſeſt
The utmoſt man of expectation, we are
A body ſtrong enough to equal with the king. *Shakſpeare.*

Many caſualties were but matter of ſenſe; as, whether a child were abortive or *ſtillborn*. *Graunt.*

The pale aſſiſtants on each other ſtar'd,
With gaping mouths for iſſuing words prepar'd:
The *ſtillborn* ſounds upon the palate hung,
And died imperfect on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*

I know a trick to make you thrive;
O, 't is a quaint device!
Your *ſtillborn* poems ſhall revive,
And ſcorn to wrap up ſpice. *Swift.*

STI'LLICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtillicidium*, Lat.] A ſucceſſion of drops.

The *ſtillicides* of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themſelves into a ſmall thread, becauſe they will not diſcontinue. *Bacon.*

STILLICI'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſtillicide.*] Falling in drops.

Cryſtal is found ſometimes in rocks, and in ſome places not unlike the ſtirious or *ſtillicidious* dependencies of ice. *Brown.*

STI'LLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill.*]

1. The act of ſtilling.
2. A ſtand for caſks.

STI'LLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill.*]

1. Calm; quiet; ſilence; freedom from noiſe.

How ſweet the moonlight ſleeps upon this bank!
Here will we ſit, and let the ſounds of muſick
Creep in our ears: ſoft *ſtillneſs* and the night
Become the touches of ſweet harmony. *Shakſp.*

When black clouds draw down the lab'ring ſkies,
An horrid *ſtillneſs* firſt invades the ear,
And in that ſilence we the tempeſt fear. *Dryd.*

Virgil, to heighten the horrour of Æneas's paſſing by this coaſt, has prepared the reader by Cajeta's funeral, and the *ſtillneſs* of the night. *Dryden.*

If a houſe be on fire, thoſe at next door may eſcape, by the *ſtillneſs* of the weather. *Swift.*

2. Habitual ſilence; taciturnity.

The gravity and *ſtillneſs* of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shakſpeare.*

STI'LLSTAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſtill* and *ſtand.*] Abſence of motion.

The tide, ſwell'd up unto his height,
Then makes a *ſtillſtand*, running neither way. *Shakſpeare.*

STI'LLY. *adv.* [from *ſtill.*]

1. Silently; not loudly.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army *ſtilly* ſounds. *Shakſp.*

2. Calmly; not tumultuouſly.

STILTS. *n. ſ.* [*ſtyltor*, Swediſh; *ſtelten*, Dutch; ꝑtœlcan, Saxon.] Supports on which boys raiſe themſelves when they walk.

Some could not be content to walk upon the

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battlements, but they must put themselves upon *stilts*. *Howel.*

The heron, and such like fowl that live of fishes, walk on long *stilts* like the people in the marshes. *More.*

Men must not walk upon *stilts*. *L'Estrange.*

To STI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Latin.]

1. To prick.
2. To prick forward; to excite by some pungent motive.
3. [In physick.] To excite a quick sensation, with a derivation toward the part.

Extreme cold *stimulates*, producing first a rigour, and then a glowing heat; those things which *stimulate* in the extreme degree excite pain. *Arbuthnot.*

Some medicines lubricate, and others both lubricate and *stimulate*. *Sharp.*

STIMULA'TION. *n. s.* [*stimulatio*, Latin.] Excitement; pungency.

Some persons, from the secret *stimulations* of vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholesale. *Watts.*

To STING. *v. a.* pret. *stung* or *stang*; participle pass. *stang* or *stung*. [ꝑtingan, Sax. *stungen*, sore pricked, Islandick.]

1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of wasps or scorpions.

The snake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
With shining checker'd slough, doth *sting* a child
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakesp.*

That snakes and vipers *sting*, and transmit their mischief by the tail, is not easily to be justified; the poison lying about the teeth, and communicated by the bite. *Brown.*

2. To pain acutely.

His unkindness,
That stript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear right
To his doghearted daughters; these things *sting* him
So venomously, that burning shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakspeare.*

No more I wave
To prove the hero.—Slander *stings* the brave. *Pope.*

The *stinging* lash apply. *Pope.*

STING. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp point with which some animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous.

Serpents have venomous teeth, which are mistaken for their *sting*. *Bacon.*

His rapier was a hornet's *sting*;
It was a very dangerous thing;
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king,
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

2. Any thing that gives pain.

The Jews receiving this book originally with such *sting* in it, shews that the authority was high. *Forbes.*

3. The point in the last verse.

It is not the jerk or *sting* of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis. *Dryden.*

4. Remorse of conscience.

STI'NGILY. *adv.* [from *stingy*.] Covetously.

STI'NGINESS. *n. s.* [from *stingy*.] Avarice; covetousness; niggardliness.

STI'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *stingless*. *Decay of Piety.*

STI'NGO. *n. s.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. A cant word.

STI'NGY. *adj.* [a low cant word. In this word, with its derivatives, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem*.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

A *stingy* narrow-hearted fellow, that had a deal of choice fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten. *L'Estrange.*

He relates it only by parcels, and won't give us the whole; which forces me to bespeak his friends to engage him to lay aside that *stingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once. *Arbuthnot.*

To STINK. *v. n.* preterit *stunk* or *stank*. ꝑtincan, Saxon; *stincken*, Dutch.] To emit an offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *stinking* law for his breath. *Shakspeare.*

When the children of Ammon saw that they *stank* before David, they sent and hired Syrians. *2 Samuel.*

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a nasty *stinking* goat! *L'Estrange.*

Most of smells want names; sweet and *stinking* serve our turn for these ideas, which is little more than to call them pleasing and displeasing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this costly way to *stink* give o'er,
'T is throwing sweet into a common shore:
Not all Arabia would sufficient be;
Thou smell'st not of thy sweets, they *stink* of thee. *Granville.*

STINK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Offensive smell.

Those *stinks* which the nostrils straight abhor are not most pernicious; but such airs as have some similitude with man's body, and so betray the spirits. *Bacon.*

They share a sin; and such proportions fall,
That, like a *stink*, 't is nothing to them all. *Dryden.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think,
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for *stink*? *Pope.*

STI'NKARD. *n. s.* [from *stink*.] A mean stinking paltry fellow.

STI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *stink*.] Something intended to offend by the smell.

The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots or *stinkers* in contagious lanes. *Harvey.*

STI'NKINGLY. *adv.* [from *stinking*.] With a stink.

Canst thou believe thy living is a life,
So *stinkingly* depending? *Shakspeare.*

STI'NKPOT. *n. s.* [*stink* and *pot*.] An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch barrels, especially in close places, by burning of *stinkpots*. *Harvey.*

To STINT. *v. a.* [*stynta*, Swedish; *stunta*, Islandick.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to restrain; to stop.

The reason hereof is the end which he hath proposed, and the law whereby his wisdom hath *stinted* the effects of his power in such sort, that it doth not work infinitely, but correspondently, unto that end for which it worketh. *Hooker.*

Then hopeless, heartless, 'gan the cunning thief
Persuade us die, to *stint* all further strife. *Spens.*

Nature wisely *stints* our appetite,
And craves no more than undisturb'd delight. *Dryden.*

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I shall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curse upon the earth, or *stint* it only to the production of weeds; but give it its full scope, in an universal diminution of the fruitfulness of the earth. *Woodward.*

A supposed heathen deity might be so poor in his attributes, so *stinted* in his knowledge, that a pagan might hope to conceal his perjury from his notice. *Addison.*

Few countries which, if well cultivated, would not support double their inhabitants; and yet fewer where one third are not extremely *stinted* in necessaries. *Swift.*

She *stints* them in their meals, and is very scrupulous of what they eat and drink, and tells them how many fine shapes she has seen spoiled in her time for want of such care. *Law.*

STINT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Limit; bound; restraint.

We must come at the length to some pause: for if every thing were to be desired for some other without any *stint*, there could be no certain end proposed unto our actions; we should go on we know not whither. *Hooker.*

The exteriors of mourning, a decent funeral, and black habits, are the usual *stints* of common husbands. *Dryden.*

2. A proportion; a quantity assigned.

Touching the *stint* or measure thereof, rites and ceremonies, and other external things of the like nature, being hurtful unto the church, either in respect of their quality, or in regard of their number; in the former there could be no doubt or difficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter was more difficult. *Hooker.*

Our *stint* of woe
Is common; every day a sailor's wife,
The masters of some merchant, and the merchant,
Have just our theme of woe. *Shakspeare.*

He that gave the hint,
This letter for to print,
Must also pay the *stint*. *Denham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my *stint* in company is a pint at noon. *Swift.*

STI'PEND. *n. s.* [*stipendium*, Latin.] Wages; settled pay

All the earth,
Her kings and tetrarchs, are their tributaries;
People and nations pay them hourly *stipends*. *Ben Jonson.*

St. Paul's zeal was expressed in preaching without any offerings or *stipend*. *Taylor.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *adj.* [*stipendiarius*, Lat.] Receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil appointed horsemen not half full. *Knolles.*

Place rectors in the remaining churches, which are now served only by *stipendiary* curates. *Swift.*

STIPE'NDIARY. *n. s.* [*stipendiaire*, Fr. *stipendiarius*, Lat.] One who performs any service for a settled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the king whereof is a kind of *stipendiary* unto the Turk. *Abbot.*

If thou art become
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*, with grief
That valour thus triumphant I behold,
Which after all its danger and brave toil,
Deserves no honour from the gods or men. *Glover.*

STI'PTICK. See STYPTICK.

To STIPULATE. *v. n.* [*stipulor*, Latin; *stipuler*, Fr.] To contract; to bargain; to settle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs; for they *stipulated* with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for transport and war. *Arbuthnot.*

STIPULA'TION. *n. s.* [*stipulation*, Fr. from *stipulate*.] Bargain.

We promise obediently to keep all God's commandments; the hopes given by the gospel depend on our performance of that *stipulation*. *Rogers.*

STIPULA'TOR. *n. s.* One who contracts or bargains.

To STIR. *v. a.* [ꝑtiꝛian, Saxon; *stooren*, Dutch.]

1. To move; to remove from its place.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir*, but as it was lifted. *Temple.*

Other spirits
Shoot through their tracts, and distant muscles fill:
This sov'reign, by his arbitrary nod,
Restrains or sends his ministers abroad;
Swift and obedient to his high command,
They *stir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Preserve the right of thy place, but *stir* not questions of jurisdiction; and rather assume thy right in silence than voice it with claims. *Bacon.*

One judgment in parliament, that cases of that nature ought to be determined according to the common law, is of greater weight than many cases to the contrary, wherein the question was not *stirred*; yea, even though it should be *stirred*, and the contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

3. To incite; to instigate; to animate.

With him is come the mother queen;
An Até *stirring* him to blood and strife. *Shaksp.*

If you *stir* these daughters hearts
Against their father, fool me not so much
To bear it tamely. *Shakspeare.*

Nestor next beheld
The subtle Pylian orator range up and downe the field,
Embattelling his men at armes, and *stirring* all to blowes. *Chapman.*

4. To raise; to excite.

The soldiers love her brother's memory,
And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*. *Dryd.*

5. *To* STIR *up*. To incite; to animate; to instigate by inflaming the passions.

This would seem a dangerous commission, and ready to *stir up* all the Irish in rebellion. *Spenser.*

The greedy thirst of royal crown,
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,
Stirr'd Porrex *up* to put his brother down. *Spenser.*

The words of Judas were very good, and able to *stir* them *up* to valour. 2 *Maccabees.*

Having overcome and thrust him out of his kingdom, he *stirred up* the Christians and Numidians against him. *Knolles.*

The vigorous spirit of Montrose *stirred* him *up* to make some attempt, whether he had any help or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happiness *stir* him *up* to so notable a design. *More against Atheism.*

Thou with rebel insolence didst dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,
To *stir* the factious rabble *up* to arms. *Rowe.*

6. *To* STIR *up*. To put in action; to excite; to quicken.

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Hell is moved for thee, to meet thee at thy coming; it *stirreth up* the dead for thee. *Isaiah.*

Such mirth the jocund flute or gamesome pipe *Stirs up* among the loose unletter'd hinds. *Milt.*

To *stir up* vigour in him, employ him in some constant bodily labour. *Locke.*

The use of the passions is to *stir up* the mind and put it upon action, to awake the understanding, and to enforce the will. *Addison.*

To STIR. *v. n.*

1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place.

No power he had to *stir*, nor will to rise. *Spenser.*

They had the semblance of great bodies behind, on the other side of the hill; the falsehood of which would have been manifest as soon as they should move from the place where they were, and from whence they were not to *stir*. *Clarendon.*

We acknowledge a man to be mad or melancholy who fancies himself to be glass, and so is afraid of *stirring*; or, taking himself to be wax, dares not let the sun shine upon him. *Law.*

2. To be in motion; not to be still; to pass from inactivity to motion.

The great Judge of all knows every different degree of human improvement, from these weak *stirrings* and tendencies of the will, which have not yet formed themselves into regular purposes, to the last entire consummation of a good habit. *Spectator.*

3. To become the object of notice.

If they happen to have any superiour character, they fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or appears. *Watts.*

4. To rise in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar use.

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stirring*, tell her there's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour of speech. *Shakspeare.*

STIR. *n. s.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle; *ystwrf*, noise, Welsh.]

1. Tumult; bustle.

What hallooing and what *stir* is this to-day?
These are my mates, that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy passenger in chace. *Shak.*

Tumultuous *stirs* upon this strife ensue. *Drayton.*

He hath spun a fair thread, to make all this *stir* for such a necessity as no man ever denied. *Bishop Bramhall.*

Tell, said the soldier, miserable sir,
Why all these words, this clamour, and this *stir*?
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day? *Denham.*

The great *stirs* of the disputing world are but the conflicts of the humours. *Glanville.*

After all this *stir* about them, they are good for nothing. *Tillotson.*

Consider, after so much *stir* about genus and species, how few words we have yet settled definitions of. *Locke.*

Silence is usually worse than the fiercest and loudest accusations; since it proceeds from a kind of numbness or stupidity of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain or make a *stir*. *South.*

2. Commotion; publick disturbance; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Whensoever the earl shall die, all those lands are to come unto her majesty; he is like to make a foul *stir* there, though of himself of no power, yet through supportance of some others who lie in the wind. *Spenser.*

He did make these *stirs*, grieving that the name of Christ was at all brought into those parts. *Abbot.*

Being advertised of some *stirs* raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed out of Ireland without a blow. *Davies.*

Raphael, thou hear'st what *stir* on earth
Satan, from hell 'scap'd through the darksome gulf,
Hath rais'd in Paradise, and how disturb'd
This night the human pair. *Milton.*

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passion.

He did keep
The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief,
Still waving, as the *stirs* and fits of 's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on,
How swift his ship. *Shakspeare.*

STI'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *stiria*, Lat.] Resembling icicles.

Chrystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the *stirious* or stilicidious dependencies of ice. *Brown.*

STIRP. n. s. [*stirps*, Lat.] Race; family; generation. Not used.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of the which there yet remain divers great families and *stirps*. *Spenser.*

Democracies are less subject to sedition than when there are *stirps* of nobles. *Bacon.*

All nations of might and fame resorted thither; of whom we have some *stirps* and little tribes with us at this day. *Bacon.*

STI'RRER. *n. s.* [from *stir*.]

1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.

2. A riser in the morning.

Come on; give me your hand, sir; an early *stirrer*. *Shakspeare.*

3. An inciter; an instigator.

4. STIRRER *up*. An inciter; an instigator.

A perpetual spring, not found elsewhere but in the Indies only, by reason of the sun's neighbourhood, the life and *stirrer up* of nature in a perpetual activity. *Raleigh.*

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nic, to turn barreter in thy old days; a *stirrer up* of quarrels betwixt thy neighbours? *Arbuthnot.*

STI'RRUP. *n. s.* [ꝛtizenap, ꝛtinap; from ꝛtizan, Saxon, to climb, and nap, a cord.] An iron hoop suspended by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unseemly, though he lack *stirrups*; for in his getting up, his horse is still going, whereby he gaineth way: and therefore the *stirrup* was called so in scorn, as it were a stay to get up; being derived of the old English word *sty*, which is to get up, or mount. *Spenser.*

Hast thou not kiss'd my hand, and held my *stirrup*? *Shakspeare.*

His horse hipped with an old mothy saddle, the *stirrups* of no kindred. *Shakspeare.*

My friend, judge not me,
Thou seest I judge not thee.
Between the *stirrup* and the ground,
Mercy I ask'd, mercy I found. *Camden.*

At this the knight began to chear up,
And, raising up himself on *stirrup*,
Cried out, Victoria. *Hudibras.*

To STITCH. *v. a.* [*sticke*, Danish; *sticken*, Dutch.]

1. To sew; to work with a needle on any thing.

2. To join; to unite, generally with some degree of clumsiness or inaccuracy.

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Having *stitched* together these animadversions touching architecture and their ornaments. *Wotton.*

3. *To* STITCH *up*. To mend what was rent.

It is in your hand as well to *stitch up* his life again, as it was before to rent it. *Sidney.*

I with a needle and thread *stitched up* the artery and the wound. *Wiseman.*

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practise needlework.

STITCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A pass of the needle and thread through any thing.

2. [from ꝛtician, Saxon.] A sharp lancinating pain.

If you desire the spleen, and will laugh yourself into *stitches*, follow me; yond gull Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado. *Shakspeare.*

A simple bloody sputation of the lungs is differenced from a pleurisy, which is ever painful, and attended with a *stitch*. *Harvey.*

3. A link of yarn in knitting.

There fell twenty *stitches* in his stocking. *Motteux.*

4. In *Chapman* it seems to mean furrows or ridges.

Many men at plow he made, and drave earth here and there,
And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman.*

5. In the following line, allusion is made to a knit stock.

A *stitch*-fall'n cheek, that hangs below the jaw,
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape. *Dryden.*

STI'TCHERY. *n. s.* [from *stitch.*] Needlework. In contempt.

Come, lay aside your *stitchery*; play the idle housewife with me this afternoon. *Shakspeare.*

STI'TCHWORT. *n. s.* [*anthemis.*] Camomile. *Ainsworth.*

STI'THY. *n. s.* [*stedie*, Islandick, ꝛtiꝺ, hard, Saxon.] An anvil; the iron body on which the smith forges his work.

My imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy*. *Shakspeare.*

To STIVE. *v. a.* [supposed of the same original with *stew.*]

1. To stuff up close.

You would admire, if you saw them *stive* it in their ships. *Sandys.*

2. To make hot or sultry.

His chamber was commonly *stived* with friends or suitors of one kind or other. *Wotton.*

STI'VER. *n. s.* [Dutch.] A Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

STOAT. *n. s.* A small stinking animal.

STO'CAH. *n. s.* [Irish; *stochk*, Erse.] An attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at a horseman's foot; a horseboy. Not in use.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which he saith is the life of a peasant; but thenceforth becometh an horseboy or a *stocah* to some kern, inuring himself to his sword, and the gentlemanly trade of stealing. *Spenser.*

STOCCA'DO. *n. s.* [*stoccato*, from *stocco*, a rapier, Ital.] A thrust with the rapier.

You stand on distance, your passes, *stoccados*, and I know not what. *Shakspeare.*

STOCK. *n. s.* [ꝛtoc, Saxon; *stock*, Dut. *estoc*, French.]

1. The trunk; the body of a plant.

That furious beast
His precious horn, sought of his enemies,
Strikes in the *stock*, ne thence can be releas'd. *Spenser.*

There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will sprout again, though the root wax old in the earth, and the *stock* die in the ground. *Job.*

2. The trunk into which a graft is inserted.

The cion over-ruleth the *stock* quite; and the *stock* is passive only, and giveth aliment but no motion to the graft. *Bacon.*

As fruits ungrateful to the planter's care,
On savage *stocks* inserted, learn to bear;
The surest virtues thus from passions shoot,
Wild nature's vigour working at the root. *Pope.*

3. A log; a post.

That they kept thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipp'd *stocks* and stones,
Forget not. *Milton.*

Why all this fury? What's the matter,
That oaks must come from Thrace to dance?
Must stupid *stocks* be taught to flatter?
And is there no such wood in France? *Prior.*

4. A man proverbially stupid.

What tyranny is this, my heart to thrall,
And eke my tongue with proud restraint to tie,
That neither I may speak nor think at all,
But like a stupid *stock* in silence die? *Spenser.*

While we admire
This virtue and this moral discipline,
Let 's be no stoicks, nor no *stocks*. *Shakspeare.*

5. The handle of any thing.

6. A support of a ship while it is building.

Fresh supplies of ships,
And such as fitted since the fight had been,
Or new from *stocks* were fall'n into the road. *Dryden.*

7. [*stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thrust; a stoccado.

To see thee here, to see thee there; to see thee pass thy puncto, thy *stock*, thy reverse. *Shakſp.*

8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a close neckcloth. Anciently a cover for the leg, now stocking.

His lackey with a linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other. *Shakspeare.*

9. A race; a lineage; a family.

Say what *stock* he springs of.—
—The noble house of Marcius. *Shakspeare.*

His early virtues to that ancient *stock*
Gave as much honour as from thence he took. *Waller.*

The like shall sing
All prophecy, that of the royal *stock*
Of David, so I name this king, shall rise
A son, the woman's seed. *Milton.*

Thou hast seen one world begin and end,
And man, as from a second *stock*, proceed. *Milt.*

To no human *stock*
We owe this fierce unkindness; but the rock,
That cloven rock, produc'd thee. *Waller.*

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock*
From Dardanus; but in some horrid rock,
Perfidious wretch! rough Caucasus thee bred. *Denham.*

10. The principal; capital store; fund already provided.

Prodigal men
Feel not their own *stock* wasting. *Ben Jonson.*

Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign, so the *st ck* of the kingdom shall yearly increase; for then the balance of trade must be returned in money or bullion. *Bacon.*

A king, against a storm, must foresee to a convenient *stock* of treasure. *Bacon.*

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'T is the place where God promises and delights to dispense larger proportions of his favour, that he may fix a mark of honour on his sanctuary, and recommend it to the sons of men, upon the *stock* of their own interest as well as his own glory. *South.*

Some honour of your own acquire;
Add to that *stock*, which justly we bestow,
Of those blest shades to whom you all things owe.
Dryden.

Yet was she not profuse, but fear'd to waste,
And wisely manag'd that the *stock* might last;
That all might be supplied, and she not grieve,
When crowds appear'd, she had not to relieve;
Which to prevent, she still increas'd her store;
Laid up, and spar'd, that she might give the more.
Dryden.

Beneath one law bees live,
And with one common *stock* their traffick drive:
All is the state's, the state provides for all.
Dryden.

Nor do those ills on single bodies prey;
But oftner bring the nation to decay,
And sweep the present *stock* and future hope away. *Dryden.*

If parents die without actually transferring their right to another, why does it not return to the common *stock* of mankind? *Locke.*

When we brought it out, it took such a quantity of air into its lungs, that it swelled almost twice as big as before; and it was perhaps on this *stock* of air that it lived a minute longer the second time. *Addison.*

Be ready to give and glad to distribute, by setting apart something out of thy *stock* for the use of some charities. *Atterbury.*

Of those stars, which our imperfect eye
Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal sky,
Each, by a native *stock* of honour great,
May dart strong influence, and diffuse kind heat.
Prior.

They had law-suits; but, though they spent their income, they never mortgaged the *stock*. *Arbuthnot.*

She has divided part of her estate amongst them, that every one may be charitable out of their own *stock*, and each of them take it in their turns to provide for the poor and sick of the parish. *Law.*

11. Quantity; store; body.

He proposes to himself no small *stock* of fame in future ages, in being the first who has undertaken this design. *Arbuthnot.*

12. A fund established by the government, of which the value rises and falls by artifice or chance.

An artificial wealth of funds and *stocks* was in the hands of those who had been plundering the publick. *Swift.*

Statesman and patriot ply alike the *stocks*,
Peeress and butler share alike the box. *Pope.*

To STOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To store; to fill sufficiently.

If a man will commit such rules to his memory, and *stock* his mind with portions of scripture answerable to all the heads of duty, his conscience can never be at a loss. *South.*

I, whose care with shepherds in the groves
Sung to my oaten pipe their rural loves,
Manur'd the glebe, and *stock'd* the fruitful plain.
Dryden.

The world began to be *stocked* with people, and human industry drained those uninhabitable pitches. *Burnet.*

Springs and rivers are by large supplies continually *stocked* with water. *Woodward.*

2. To lay up in store: as, he *stocks* what he cannot use.

3. To put in the stocks. See STOCKS.

Call not your stocks for me: I serve the king,
On whose employment I was sent to you:
You shall do small respect, shew too bold malice
Against the grace and person of my master,
Stocking his messenger. *Shakspeare.*

4. *To* STOCK *up*. To extirpate.

The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks up* her roots. *Decay of Piety.*

STO'CKDOVE. *n. s.* [*palumbes.*] Ringdove.

Stockdoves and turtles tell their am'rous pain,
And, from the lofty elms, of love complain.
Dryden.

STO'CKFISH. *n. s.* [*stockevisch*, Dutch.] Dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKGI'LLYFLOWER. *n. s.* [*leucoium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

STO'CKING. *n. s.* [The original word seems to be *stock*; whence *stocks*, a prison for the legs. *Stock*, in the old language, made the plural *stocken*, which was used for a pair of *stocks* or covers for the legs. *Stocken* was in time taken for a singular, and pronounced *stocking*. The like corruption has happened to *chick*, *chicken*, *chickens*.] The covering of the leg.

In his first approach before my lady he will come to her in yellow *stockings*, and 't is a colour she abhors. *Shakspeare.*

By the loyalty of that town, he procured shoes, *stockings*, and money for his soldiers. *Clarendon.*

Unless we should expect that nature should make jerkins and *stockings* grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us so fit materials for clothing as the wool of sheep? *More.*

He spent half a day to look for his odd *stocking*, when he had them both upon a leg. *L'Estr.*

At am'rous Flavio is the *stocking* thrown;
That very night he longs to lie alone. *Pope.*

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness, without a shoe or *stocking* to their feet. *Swift.*

To STO'CKING. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in stockings.

Stocking'd with loads of fat town dirt he goes. *Dryden.*

STO'CKJOBBER. *n. s.* [*stock* and *job*.] A low wretch, who gets money by buying and selling shares in the funds.

The *stockjobber* thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a wink;
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

STO'CKISH. *adj.* [from *stock*.] Hard; blockish.

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so *stockish*, hard, and full of rage,
But musick for the time doth change his nature.
Shakspeare.

STO'CKLOCK. *n. s.* [*stock* and *lock*.] Lock fixed in wood.

There are locks for several purposes; as street-door-locks, called *stocklocks*; chamber-door-locks, called spring-locks; and cupboard-locks. *Moxon.*

STOCKS. *n. s.* [commonly without the singular. See STOCKING.]

1. Prison for the legs.

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Fetch forth the *stocks*:
As I have life and honour, there shall he sit till noon. *Shakspeare.*
Tom is whipt from tything to tything, *stock*-punished, and imprisoned. *Shakspeare.*
Matrimony is expressed by a young man standing, his legs being fast in a pair of *stocks*. *Peacham.*
The *stocks* hinder his legs from obeying the determination of his mind, if it would transfer his body to another place. *Locke.*

2. Wooden work upon which ships are built.

STOCKSTI'LL. *adj.* [*stock* and *still.*] Motionless as logs.
Our preachers stand *stockstill* in the pulpit, and will not so much as move a finger to set off the best sermon. *Addison.*

STOKE, *Stoak*, seem to come from the Saxon ꝑtocce, signifying the stock or body of a tree. *Gibson.*

STOLE. *n. s.* [*stola*, Lat.] A long vest.
Over all a black *stole* he did throw,
As one that inly mourned. *Spenser.*
The solemn feast of Ceres now was near,
When long white linen *stoles* the matrons wear. *Dryden.*

STOLE. The preterit of *steal.*
A factor *stole* a gem away. *Pope.*

STOLEN. The participle passive of *steal.*
Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant. *Proverbs.*

STOLI'DITY. *n. s.* [*stolidus*, Lat. *stolidité*, Fr.] Stupidity; want of sense.
These are the fools in the text, indocile untractable fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments. *Bentley.*

STO'MACH. *n. s.* [*estomach*, Fr. *stomachus*, Latin.]

1. The ventricle in which food is digested.
If you 're sick at sea,
Or *stomach* qualm'd at land, a dram of this
Will drive away distemper. *Shakspeare.*
This filthy simile, this beastly line,
Quite turns my *stomach*. *Pope.*

2. Appetite; desire of food.
Tell me, what is 't that takes from thee
Thy *stomach*, pleasure, and thy golden sleep? *Shakspeare.*
Will fortune never come with both hands full,
But write her fair words still in foulest letters?
She either gives a *stomach*, and no food;
Such are the poor in health: or else a feast,
And takes away the *stomach*; such the rich,
That have abundance and enjoy it not. *Shaksp.*
As appetite or *stomach* to meat is a sign of health in the body, so is this hunger in the soul a vital quality, an evidence of some life of grace in the heart; whereas decay of appetite, and the no manner of *stomach*, is a most desperate prognostick. *Hammond.*

3. Inclination; liking.
He which hath no *stomach* to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shakspeare.*
The unusual distance of time made it subject to every man's note, that it was an act against his *stomach*, and put upon him by necessity of state. *Bacon.*
The very trade went against his *stomach*. *L'Estrange.*

4. [*stomachus*, Lat.] Anger; violence of temper.
Disdain he called was, and did disdain
To be so call'd, and who so did him call:
Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain,
His portance terrible, and stature tall. *Spenser.*
Is 't near dinner time? I would it were,
That you might kill your *stomach* on your meat,
And not upon your maid. *Shakspeare.*
Instead of trumpet and of drum,
That makes the warrior's *stomach* come. *Butler.*

5. Sullenness; resentment; stubbornness.
Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater *stomach* their judgments, that such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny disguised under a new form. *Hooker.*
They plainly saw, that when *stomach* doth strive with wit, the match is not equal. *Hooker.*
Whereby the ape in wond'rous *stomach* wox,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Spenser.*
That nobles should such *stomachs* bear!
I myself fight not once in forty year. *Shaksp.*
It stuck in the camel's *stomach*, that bulls should be armed with horns, and that a creature of his size should be left defenceless. *L'Estrange.*
Not courage, but *stomach*, that makes people break rather than they will bend. *L'Estrange.*
This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obstinacy, and *stomach*, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent. *Locke.*

6. Pride; haughtiness.
Arius, a subtile-witted and a marvellous fair-spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and *stomach* prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*
He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shakspeare.*

To STO'MACH. *v. a.* [*stomachor*, Latin.] To resent; to remember with anger and malignity.
Believe not all; or, if you must believe,
Stomach not all. *Shakspeare.*
Jonathan loved David, and the people applauded him; only Saul *stomached* him, and therefore hated him. *Hall.*
The lion began to shew his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront. *L'Estrange.*

To STO'MACH. *v. n.* To be angry.
Let a man, though never so justly, oppose himself unto those that are disordered in their ways, and what one amongst them commonly doth not *stomach* at such contradiction, storm at reproof, and hate such as would reform them? *Hooker.*

STO'MACHED. *adj.* [from *stomach.*] Filled with passions of resentment.
High *stomach'd* are they both, and full of ire;
In rage deaf as the sea, hasty as fire. *Shaksp.*

STO'MACHER. *n. s.* [from *stomach*] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breast.
Golden quoifs and *stomachers*,
For my lads to give their dears. *Shakspeare.*
Instead of a *stomacher*, a girding of sackcloth. *Isaiah.*
Thou marry'st every year
The lyrick lark and the grave whispering dove,
The sparrow that neglects his life for love,
The household bird with the red *stomacher*. *Donne.*

STO'MACHFUL. *adj.* [*stomachosus*, Lat. *stomach* and *full*] Sullen; stubborn; perverse.
A *stomachful* boy, put to school, the whole world could not bring to pronounce the first letter. *L'Estrange.*
Obstinate or *stomachful* crying should not be permitted, because it is another way of encouraging those passions which 't is our business to subdue. *Locke.*

STO'MACHFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *stomach-*

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ful.] Stubbornness; sullenness; obstinacy.

STOMA'CHICAL. } *adj.* [*stomachique*, Fr.]
STOMA'CHICK. } Relating to the stomach; pertaining to the stomach.

An hypochondriack consumption is an extenuation, occasioned by an infarction and obstruction of the *stomachick* vessels through melancholy humours. *Harvey.*

By a catarrh the *stomachical* ferment is vitiated. *Floyer.*

STOMA'CHICK. *n. s.* [from *stomach.*] A medicine for the stomach.

STO'MACHLESS. *adj.* [*stomach* and *less.*] Being without appetite.

STO'MACHOUS. *adj.* [*stomachosus*, Latin.] Stout; angry; sullen; obstinate. Obsolete.

That stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly salved them; but nought again
Him answered, as courtesy became;
But with stern looks, and *stomachous* disdain,
Gave signs of grudge and discontentment vain.
Spenser.

STOND. *n. s.* [for *stand.*]

1. Post; station. Obsolete.

On th' other side, th' assieged castle's ward
Their stedfast *stonds* did mightily maintain.
Spenser.

2. Stop; indisposition to proceed.

There be not *stonds* nor restiveness in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon.*

STONE. *n. s.* [*stains*, Gothick; ꝑtan, Saxon; *steen*, Dutch.]

1. Stones are bodies insipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor soluble in water. *Woodward.*

Stones are, the softer and the harder. Of the softer *stones* are, 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk. 2. The fibrose, as the asbestus. 3. The granulated, as the gypsum. Of the harder *stones* are, 1. The opake stones, as limestone. 2. The semi-pellucid, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as crystal and the gems. *Hill.*

Five sharp smooth *stones* from the next brook he chose,
And fits them to his sling. *Cowley.*

Relentless time, destroying power,
Whom *stone* and brass obey. *Parnell.*

2. Piece of stone cut for building.

Should I go to church,
And see the holy edifice of *stone*,
And not bethink me straight of dang'rous rocks!
Shakspeare.

The English used the *stones* to reinforce the pier. *Hayward.*

3 Gem; precious stone.

I thought I saw
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable *stones*, unvalued jewels. *Shakspeare.*

4. Any thing made of stone.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or stain the *stone*,
Why then she lives. *Shakspeare.*

5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus.

A specifick remedy for preventing of the *stone* I take to be the constant use of alehoof-ale. *Temple.*

A gentleman supposed his difficulty in urining proceeded from the *stone*. *Wiseman.*

6. The case which in some fruits contains the seed, and is itself contained in the fruit.

To make fruits without core or *stone* is a curiosity. *Bacon.*

7. Testicle.

8. A weight containing fourteen pounds. A *stone* of meat is eight pounds.

Does Wood think that we will sell him a *stone* of wool for his counters? *Swift.*

9. A funeral monument.

Should some relenting eye
Glance on the *stone* where our cold reliques lie.
Pope.

10. It is taken for a state of torpidness and insensibility.

I have not yet forgot myself to *stone*. *Pope.*

11. STONE is used by way of exaggeration.

What need you be so boist'rous rough?
I will not struggle, I will stand *stone* still. *Shak.*

And there lies Whacum by my side,
Stone dead, and in his own blood dyed. *Hudib.*

The fellow held his breath, and lay *stone* still, as if he was dead. *L'Estrange.*

She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for *stone* dead. *L'Estrange.*

The cottagers, having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and stood *stone* still with amazement. *Pope.*

12. *To have no* STONE *unturned*, To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.

Women, that *left no stone unturn'd*,
In which the cause might be concern'd,
Brought in their children's spoons and whistles,
To purchase swords, carbines, and pistols. *Hudib.*

He crimes invented, *left unturn'd no stone*
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own.
Dryden.

STONE. *adj.* Made of stone.

Present her at the leet,
Because she bought *stone* jugs, and no seal'd quarts. *Shakspeare.*

To STONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pelt, or beat, or kill with stones.

These people be almost ready to *stone* me. *Exodus.*

Crucifixion was a punishment unknown to the Jewish laws, among whom the *stoning* to death was the punishment for blasphemy. *Stephens.*

2. To harden.

Oh perjur'd woman! thou dost *stone* my heart;
And mak'st me call what I intend to do
A murder, which I thought a sacrifice. *Shakſp.*

STO'NEBREAK. *n. s.* [*saxifraga anglicana.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NECHATTER. *n. s.* [*rubetra*, Latin.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NECRAY. *n. s.* A distemper in hawks.

STO'NECROP. *n. s.* A sort of tree.

Stonecrop tree is a beautiful tree, but not common. *Mortimer.*

STO'NECUTTER. *n. s.* [from *stone* and *cutter.*] One whose trade is to hew stones.

A *stonecutter's* man had the vesiculæ of his lungs so stuffed with dust, that, in cutting the knife went as if through a heap of sand. *Derh.*

My prosecutor provided me a monument at the *stonecutter's*, and would have erected it in the parish-church. *Swift.*

STO'NEFERN. *n. s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NEFLY. *n. s.* An insect. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NEFRUIT. *n. s.* [*stone* and *fruit.*]

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Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp.

We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect some other sorts of *stonefruit*. *Boyle.*

STO'NEHAWK. *n. s.* [*lithofalco*, Lat.] A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NEHORSE. *n. s.* [*stone* and *horse*.] A horse not castrated.

Where there is most arable land, *stonehorses* or geldings are more necessary. *Mortimer.*

STO'NEPIT. *n. s.* [*stone* and *pit*.] A quarry; a pit where stones are dug.

There is one found in a *stonepit*. *Woodward.*

STO'NEPITCH. *n. s.* [from *stone* and *pitch*.] Hard inspissated pitch.

The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as *stonepitch*. *Bacon.*

STO'NEPLOVER. *n. s.* [*pluvialis cinerea*.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NESMICKLE. *n. s.* [*mascinata*.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STO'NEWORK. *n. s.* [*stone* and *work*.] Building of stone.

They make two walls with flat stones, and fill the space with earth, and so they continue the *stonework*. *Mortimer.*

STO'NINESS. *n. s.* [from *stony*.]

1. The quality of having many stones.

The name Hexton owes its original to the *stoniness* of the place. *Hearne.*

Small gravel or *stoniness* is found therein. *Mortimer.*

2. Hardness of mind.

He hath some *stonyness* at the bottom. *Hamm.*

STO'NY. *adj.* [from *stone*.]

1. Made of stone.

Nor *stony* tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shak.*

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls;
For *stony* limits cannot hold love out. *Shaksp.*

Nor slept the winds
Within their *stony* caves, but rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderness, whose tallest pines,
Though rooted deep as high and sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up sheer. *Milton.*

Here the marshy grounds approach your fields,
And there the soil a *stony* harvest yields. *Dryd.*

As in spires he stood, he turn'd to stone;
The *stony* snake retain'd the figure still his own. *Dryden.*

They suppose these bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into these sparry or *stony* icicles. *Woodward.*

2. Abounding with stones.

From the *stony* Mænalus
Bring your flocks, and live with us. *Milton.*

3. Petrifick.

Now let the *stony* dart of senseless cold
Pierce to my heart, and pass through every side. *Spenser.*

4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.

The *stony* hardness of too many patrons hearts, not touched with any feeling in this case. *Hooker.*

Thou art come to answer
A *stony* adversary, an inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity. *Shakspeare.*

Eight yards of uneven ground is threescore and ten miles a-foot with me, and the *stony*-hearted villains know it. *Shakspeare.*

At this sight
My heart is turn'd to stone; and, while 'tis mine,
It shall be *stony*. *Shakspeare.*

I will clear their senses dark,
What may suffice, and soften *stony* hearts
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milt.*

Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise,
All fortitude of mind supplies;
For how can *stony* bowels melt,
In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*

STOOD. The preterit of *To stand*.

Adam, at the news,
Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow *stood*. *Milton.*

STOOL. *n. s.* [*stols*, Gothick; ꝑtol, Sax. *stoel*, Dutch.]

1. A seat without a back, so distinguished from a chair.

If a chair be defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a *stool* is a seat for a single person without a back. *Watts.*

Thou fearful fool,
Why takest not of the same fruit of gold?
Ne sittest down on that same silver *stool*,
To rest thy weary person in the shadow cold? *Spenser.*

Now, which were wise, and which were fools?
Poor Alma sits between two *stools*;
The more she reads, the more perplext. *Prior.*

2. Evacuation by purgative medicines.

There be medicines that move *stools*, and not urine; some other urine, and not *stools*: those that purge by *stool*, are such as enter not at all, or little, into the mesentery veins; but either at the first are not digestible by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts; or else are afterwards rejected by the mesentery veins, and so turn likewise downwards to the guts. *Bacon.*

The peristaltick motion, or repeated changes of contraction and dilatation, is not in the lower guts, else one would have a continual needing of going to *stool*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. STOOL *of Repentance*, or *Cutty Stool*, in the kirks of Scotland, is somewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In some places there may be a seat in it; but it is generally without, and the person stands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays, in the forenoon; and after sermon is called upon by name and surname, the beadle or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forward to his post; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are set to publick view adulterers; only these are habited in a coarse canvas, analogous to a hairy or monastick vest, with a hood to it, which they call the sack, or sackcloth; and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer.

Unequal and unreasonable judgment of things brings many a great man to the *stool of repentance*. *L'Estrange.*

STO'OLBALL. *n. s.* [*stool* and *ball*.] A play where balls are driven from stool to stool.

While Betty dances on the green,
And Susan is at *stoolball* seen. *Prior.*

To STOOP. *v. n.* [ꝑupian, Saxon; *stuypen*, Dutch.]

1. To bend down; to bend forward.

Like unto the boughs of this tree he bended downward, and *stooped* toward the earth. *Raleigh.*

2. To lean forward standing or walking.

When Pelopidas and Ismenias were sent to Ar-

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taxerxes, Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Ismenias let fall his ring to the ground, and, *stooping* for that, was thought to make his adoration. *Stillingfleet.*

He *stooping* open'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib. *Milton.*

3. To yield; to bend; to submit.

I am the son of Henry the Fifth,
Who made the dauphin and the French to *stoop.* *Shakspeare.*

Mighty in her ships stood Carthage long,
And swept the riches of the world from far;
Yet *stoop'd* to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong. *Dryden.*

4. To descend from rank or dignity.

Where men of great wealth *stoop* to husbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

He that condescended so far, and *stooped* so low, to invite and to bring us to heaven, will not refuse us a gracious reception there. *Boyle.*

5. To yield; to be inferiour.

Death his death-wound shall then receive,
And *stoop* inglorious. *Milton.*

These are arts, my prince,
In which your Zama does not *stoop* to Rome. *Addison.*

6. To sink from resolution or superiority; to condescend.

They, whose authority is required unto the satisfying of your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit such concourse of divided minds; and unmeet that their laws, which, being once solemnly established, are to exact obedience of all men, and to constrain thereunto, should so far *stoop* as to hold themselves in suspence from taking any effect upon you, till some disputer can persuade you to be obedient. *Hooker.*

7. To come down on prey as a falcon.

The bird of Jove *stoop'd* from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove *Milton.*

8. To alight from the wing.

Satan ready now
To *stoop* with wearied wings and willing feet
On the bare outside of this world. *Milton.*

Twelve swans beho'd in beauteous order move,
And *stoop* with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

9. To sink to a lower place.

Cow'ring low
With blandishment, each bird *stoop'd* on his wing. *Milton.*

STOOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of stooping; inclination downward.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority.

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty?
An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryd.*

3. Fall of a bird upon his prey.

Now will I wander through the air,
Mount, make a *stoop* at every fair. *Waller.*

An eagle made a *stoop* at him in the middle of his exaltation, and carried him away. *L'Estr.*

4. [ꝼtoppa, Saxon; *stoope*, Dutch.] A vessel of liquor.

Come, lieutenant, I have a *stoop* of wine; and here without are a brace of gallants, that would fain have a measure to the health of Othello. *Shakspeare.*

There is nothing more in me, sir, but may be squeezed out without racking, only a *stoop* or two of wine. *Denham.*

A caldron of fat beef, and *stoop* of ale,
On the huzzaing mob shall more prevail,
Than if you give them, with the nicest art,
Ragousts of peacocks brains, or filbert tart. *King.*

STO'OPINGLY. *adv.* [from *stooping.*] With inclination downward.

Nani was noted to tread softly, to walk *stoopingly*, and raise himself from benches with laborious gesture. *Wotton.*

To STOP. *v. a.* [*estouper*, French; *stoppare*, Italian; *stoppen*, Dutch.]

1. To hinder from progressive motion.

From the oracle
They will bring all; whose spiritual counsel had
Shall *stop* or spur me. *Shakspeare.*

2. To hinder from successive operation.

Can any dresses find a way
To *stop* th' approaches of decay,
And mend a ruin'd face? *Dorset.*

3. To hinder from any change of state, whether to better or worse.

4. To hinder from action or practice.

Friend, 't is the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor *stopp'd.* *Shakspeare.*

As the truth of Christ is in me, no man shall *stop* me of this boasting. *2 Corinthians.*

5. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to intercept.

Almon falls,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the distant war:
Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon stood,
And *stopp'd* his breath, and drank his vital blood. *Dryden.*

6. To repress; to suspend.

Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the commission of any known sin, should arrest his confidence, and *stop* the execution of his purpose with this question: Do I believe that God has denounced death to such a practice, or do I not? *South.*

7. To suppress.

He, on occasion of *stopping* my play, did me a good office at court, by representing it as long ago designed. *Dryden.*

8. To regulate musical strings with the fingers.

In instruments of strings, if you *stop* a string high, whereby it hath less scope to tremble, the sound is more treble, but yet more dead. *Bacon.*

9. To close an aperture.

Smite every fenced city, *stop* all wells of water, and mar land with stones. *2 Kings.*

They pulled away the shoulder, and *stopped* their ears, that they should not hear. *Zech.*

A hawk's bell, the hole *stopped* up, hang by a thread within a bottle-glass, and *stop* the glass close with wax. *Bacon.*

His majesty *stopped* a leak that did much harm. *Bacon.*

Stoppings and suffocations are dangerous in the body. *Bacon.*

They first raised an army with this design, to *stop* my mouth, or force my consent. *K. Charles.*

Celsus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood is good, which is to be judged by the colour, that immediately the vein should be *stopped.* *Arbuthnot.*

10. To obstruct; to encumber.

Mountains of ice that *stop* th' imagin'd way. *Milton.*

11. To garnish with proper punctuation.

To STOP. *v. n.*

1. To cease to go forward.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight
Springs out into fast gait, then *stops* again. *Shak.*

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When men pursue their thoughts of space, they *stop* at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end. *Locke.*

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop short, nor struggle through. *Gay.*

2. To cease from any course of action.

Encroachments are made by degrees from one step to another; and the best time to *stop* is at the beginning. *Lesley.*

STOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Cessation of progressive motion.

Thought 's the slave of time, and life time's fool;
And time, that takes survey of all the world,
Must have a *stop*. *Shakspeare.*

The marigold, whose courtier's face
Ecchoes the sun, and doth unlace
Her at his rise, at his full *stop*
Packs and shuts up her gaudy shop. *Cleaveland.*

A lion, ranging for his prey, made a *stop* on a sudden at a hideous yelling noise, which startled him. *L'Estrange.*

2. Hinderance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping.

In weak and tender minds we little know what misery this strict opinion would breed, besides the *stops* it would make in the whole course of all men's lives and actions. *Hooker.*

These gates are not sufficient for the communication between the walled city and its suburbs, as daily appears by the *stops* and embarrasses of coaches near both these gates. *Graunt.*

My praise the Fabii claim,
And thou, great hero, greatest of thy name,
Ordain'd in war to save the sinking state,
And, by delays, to put a *stop* to fate. *Dryden.*

Occult qualities put a *stop* to the improvement of natural philosophy, and therefore have been rejected. *Newton.*

Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in that circuit more *steps*, so that the returns must necessarily be slower and scantier. *Locke.*

Female zeal, though proceeding from so good a principle, if we may believe the French historians, often put a *stop* to the proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a reformation. *Addison.*

3. Repression; hinderance of operation.

'T is a great step towards the mastery of our desires, to give this *stop* to them, and shut them up in silence. *Locke.*

4. Cessation of action.

Look you to the guard to-night:
Let 's teach ourselves that honourable *stop*,
Not to outsport discretion. *Shakspeare.*

5. Interruption.

Thou art full of love and honesty,
And weigh'st thy words before thou giv'st them breath;
Therefore these *stops* of thine fright me the more. *Shakspeare.*

6. Prohibition of sale.

If they should open a war, they foresee the consumption France must fall into by the *stop* of their wine and salts, wholly taken off by our two nations. *Temple.*

7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.

The proud Duessa, full of wrathful spight
And fierce disdain to be affronted so,
Inforc'd her purple beast with all her might,
That *stop* out of the way to overthrow *Spens.*
On indeed they went: but O! not far;
A fatal *stop* travers'd their headlong course. *Daniel.*

Blessed be that God who cast rubs, *stops*, and hindrances in my way, when I was attempting the commission of such a sin. *South.*

So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to oppose some *stop* to the rising torrent, and check this overflowing of ungodliness. *Rogers.*

8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated.

You would play upon me; you would seem to know my *stops*; you would pluck out the heart of my mystery. *Shakspeare.*

Blest are those,
Whose blood and judgment are so well commingled,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger
To sound what *stop* she please. *Shakspeare.*

The harp
Had work, and rested not; the solemn pipe,
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet *stop*. *Milton.*

The sound
Of instruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard of harp and organ; and who mov'd
Their *stops*, and chords, was seen; his volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursued transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

A variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of *stops* on their tibiæ; which shews the little foundation that such writers have gone upon, who, from a short passage in a classick author, have determined the precise shape of the ancient musical instruments, with the exact number of their pipes, strings, and *stops*. *Addis.*

9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.

The further a string is strained, the less superstraining goeth to a note; for it requireth good winding of a string before it will make any note at all: and in the *stops* of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon.*

10. The act of applying the stops in musick.

Th' organ-sound a time survives the *stop*,
Before it doth the dying note give up. *Daniel.*

11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished.

Even the iron-pointed pen,
That notes the tragick dooms of men,
Wet with tears still'd from the eyes
Of the flinty destinies,
Would have learn'd a softer style,
And have been asham'd to spoil
His life's sweet story by the haste
Of a cruel *stop* ill-plac'd. *Crashaw.*

STO'PCOCK. *n. s.* [*stop* and *cock*.] A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock.

No man could spit from him without it, but would drivel like some paralytick or fool; the tongue being as a *stopcock* to the air, till upon its removal the spittle is driven away. *Grew.*

STO'PGAP. *n. s.* [from *stop* and *gap*.] Something substituted; a temporary expedient.

STO'PPAGE. *n. s.* [from *stop*.] The act of stopping; the state of being stopped.

The effects are a *stoppage* of circulation by too great a weight upon the heart, and suffocation. *Arbuthnot.*

The *stoppage* of a cough, or spitting, increases phlegm in the stomach. *Floyer.*

STO'PPLE or *Stopper*. *n. s.* [from *stop*.]

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That by which any hole, or the mouth of any vessel, is filled up.

Bottles swinged, or carried in a wheelbarrow upon rough ground, fill not full, but leave some air; for if the liquor come close to the *stopple*, it cannot flower. *Bacon.*

There were no shuts of *stopples* made for the ears, that any loud or sharp noise might awaken it, as also a soft and gentle murmur provoke it to sleep. *Ray.*

STO'RAX. *n. s.* [*styrax*, Latin.]

1. A plant.

2. A resinous and odoriferous gum.

I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh, as galbanum, and sweet *storax*. *Ecclesiasticus.*

STORE. *n. s.* [*stor*, in old Swedish and Runick, is *much*, and is prefixed to other words to intend their signification; *stor*, Danish; *stoor*, Islandick, is *great*. The Teutonick dialects nearer to English seem not to have retained this word.]

1. Large number; large quantity; plenty.

The ships are fraught with *store* of victuals, and good quantity of treasure. *Bacon.*

None yet, but *store* hereafter from the earth
Up hither like aërial vapours flew,
Of all things transitory and vain, when sin
With vanity had fill'd the works of men. *Milt.*

Jove, grant me length of life, and years good *store*
Heap on my bended back, *Dryden.*

2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded.

We liv'd supine amidst our flowing *store*;
We slept securely, and we dreamt of more. *Dryden.*

Divine Cecilia came,
Inventress of the vocal frame:
The sweet enthusiast from her sacred *store*
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to solemn sounds. *Dryden.*

Thee, goddess, thee, Britannia's isle adores:
How has she oft exhausted all her *stores!*
How oft in fields of death thy presence sought!
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought. *Addison.*

Their minds are richly fraught
With philosophick *stores*. *Thomson.*

3. The state of being accumulated; hoard.

Is not this laid up in *store* with me, and sealed up among my treasures? *Deuteronomy.*

4. Storehouse; magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam,
Concocted and adusted, they reduc'd
To blackest grain, and into *store* convey'd. *Milt.*

STORE. *adj.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated.

What floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action, so that the cause of Christendom is raised since twenty times told: of this treasure the gold was accumulate and *store* treasure; but the silver is still growing. *Bacon.*

To STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish; to replenish.

Wise Plato said the world with men was *stor'd*,
That succour each to other might afford. *Denh.*

Her face with thousand beauties blest;
Her mind with thousand virtues *stor'd*;
Her power with boundless joy confest;
Her person only not ador'd. *Prior.*

2. To stock against a future time.

Some were of opinion that it were best to stay where they were, until more aid and store of victuals were come; but others said the enemy were but barely *stored* with victuals, and therefore could not long hold out. *Knolles.*

One having *stored* a pond of four acres with carps, tench, and other fish, and only put in two small pikes, at seven years end, upon the draught, not one fish was left, but the two pikes grown to an excessive bignese. *Hale.*

The mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by sensation, and thereby *stores* itself with a new set of ideas, which I call ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

To *store* the vessel let the care be mine
With water from the rocks, and rosy wine,
And life-sustaining bread. *Pope.*

3. To lay up; to hoard.

Let the main part of the corn be a common stock, laid in and *stored* up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*

STO'REHOUSE. *n. s.* [*store* and *house*.]

1. Magazine; treasury; place in which things are hoarded and reposited against a time of use.

By us it is willingly confessed, that the scripture of God is a *storehouse* abounding with inestimable treasures of wisdom and knowledge, in many kinds over and above things in this kind barely necessary. *Hooker.*

Suffer us to famish, and their *storehouses* cramm'd with grain! *Shakspeare.*

Joseph opened all the *storehouses*, and sold unto the Egyptians. *Genesis.*

To these high pow'rs a *storehouse* doth pertain,
Where they all arts and gen'ral reasons lay;
Which in the soul, ev'n after death, remain,
And no Lethean blood can wash away. *Davies.*

My heart hath been a *storehouse* long of things
And sayings laid up, portending strange events. *Milton.*

The image of God was resplendent in man's practical understanding, that *storehouse* of the soul, in which are treasured up the rules of action and the seeds of morality. *South.*

As many different sounds as can be made by single articulations, so many letters there are in the *storehouse* of nature. *Holder.*

2. A great mass reposited.

They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,
Of which a *storehouse* did with her remain. *Fairy Queen.*

STO'RER. *n. s.* [from *store*.] One who lays up.

STO'RIED. *adj.* [from *story*.] Furnished with stories; adorned with historical pictures.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar massy proof;
And *storied* windows, richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

Some greedy minion or imperious wife
The trophied arches, *storied* halls, invade. *Pope.*

STORK. *n. s.* [ꝑtopc, Saxon; *ciconia*, Lat.] A bird of passage, famous for the regularity of its departure.

Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon serpents, frogs, and insects: its plumage would be quite white, were not the extremity of its wings, and also some part of its head and thighs, black: it sits for thirty days, and lays but four eggs: they go away in the middle of August, and return in spring. *Calmet.*

The *stork* in the heaven knoweth her appointed times. *Jeremiah.*

Who bid the *stork*, Columbus like, explore
Heavens not his own, and worlds unknown before?

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Who calls the council, states the certain day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way? *Pope.*

STO'RKSBILL. *n. s.* [*geranium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STORM. *n. s.* [*storm*, Welsh; ꝑtopm, Saxon; *storm*, Dutch; *storme*, Italian.]

1. A tempest; a commotion of the elements.

O turn thy rudder hitherward a while,
Here may thy *storm*-beat vessel safely ride. *Spenser.*

We hear this fearful tempest sing,
Yet seek no shelter to avoid the *storm*. *Shaksp.*

Them she upstays, mindless the while
Herself, though fairest unsupported flower,
From her best prop so far, and *storm* so nigh. *Milton.*

Sulphurous hail shot after us in *storm*. *Milton.*

Then stay, my child! *storms* beat, and rolls the main;
Oh beat those *storms*, and roll the seas, in vain! *Pope.*

2. Assault on a fortified place.

How by *storm* the walls were won,
Or how the victor sack'd and burnt the town. *Dryden.*

3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle.

Whilst I in Ireland nourish a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black *storm*. *Shakspeare.*

Her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*,
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din. *Shakspeare.*

4. Affliction; calamity; distress.

A brave man struggling in the *storms* of fate. *Pope.*

5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.

As oft as we are delivered from those either imminent or present calamities, against the *storm* and tempest whereof we all instantly craved favour from above, let it be a question what we should render unto God for his blessings, universally, sensibly, and extraordinarily bestowed. *Hooker.*

To STORM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack by open force.

From ploughs and harrows sent to seek renown,
They fight in fields, and *storm* the shaken town. *Dryden.*

There the brazen tow'r was *storm'd* of old,
When Jove descended in almighty gold. *Pope.*

To STORM, *v. n.*

1. To raise tempests.

So now he *storms* with many a sturdy stoure,
So now his blustering blast each coast doth scoure. *Spenser.*

2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.

Hoarse, and all in rage,
As mock'd they *storm*. *Milton.*

When you return, the master *storms*, the lady scolds. *Swift.*

While thus they rail, and scold, and *storm*,
It passes but for common form. *Swift.*

STO'RMY. *adj.* [from *storm*.]

1. Tempestuous.

Bellowing clouds burst with a *stormy* sound,
And with an armed winter strew the ground. *Addison.*

The tender apples, from their parents rent
By *stormy* shocks, must not neglected lie. *Philips.*

2. Violent; passionate.

STO'RY. *n. s.* [ꝑtœp, Saxon; *storie*, Dut. *storia*, Italian; ἱστορία.]

1. History; account of things past.

The fable of the dividing of the world between the three sons of Saturn, arose from the true *story* of the dividing of the earth between the three brethren, the sons of Noah. *Raleigh.*

Thee I have heard relating what was done
Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate
My *story*, which perhaps thou hast not heard. *Milton.*

The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient *story*, and are related by the Greek and Latin authors. *Temple.*

Matters of fact, concerning times, places, persons, actions, which depend upon *story*, and the relation of others, these things are not capable of being proved by such scientifical principles. *Wilkins.*

Governments that once made such a noise, as founded upon the deepest counsels and the strongest force, yet by some slight miscarriage, which let in ruin upon them, are now so utterly extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name; nor are there the least traces of them to be found, but only in *story*. *South.*

2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a single incident.

In the road between Berne and Soleurre, a monument erected by the republick of Berne tells us the *story* of an Englishman not to be met with in any of our own writers. *Addison.*

3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction.

These flaws and starts would well become
A woman's *story* at a winter's fire,
Authoris'd by her grandame. *Shakspeare.*

This scene had some bold Greek or British bard
Beheld of old, what *stories* had we heard
Of fairies, satyrs, and the nymphs their dames,
Their feasts, their revels, and their am'rous flames! *Denham.*

My maid left on the table one of her *story*-books, which I found full of strange impertinence, of poor servants who came to be ladies. *Swift.*

4. [ꝑtop, place, Saxon.] A floor; a flight of rooms.

Avoid enormous heights of seven *stories*, and the contrary fault of low distended fronts. *Wotton.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house about two *stories*;
A lyrick ode would slate; a catch
Would tile; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*

To STO'RY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tell in history; to relate.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *story* him in his own hearing. *Shakspeare.*

'T is not vain or fabulous
What the sage poets, taught by th' heavenly muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles,
And rifted rocks whose entrance leads to hell. *Milton.*

It is *storied* of the brazen Colossus, in the island of Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high; the thumbs of it being so big, that no man could grasp one of them with both his arms. *Wilkins.*

Recite them, nor in erring pity fear
To wound with *storied* griefs the filial ear. *Pope.*

2. To range one under another.

Because all the parts of an undisturbed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed or *storied* according to the difference of it, any concretion that can be supposed to be naturally and mechanically made in such a fluid, must have a

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like structure of its several parts; that is, either be all over of a similar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to its basis. *Bentley.*

STO'RYTELLER. *n. s.* [*story* and *tell.*] One who relates tales in conversation; an historian, in contempt.

In such a satire all would seek a share,
And every fool will fancy he is there;
Old *storytellers* too must pine and die,
To see their antiquated wit laid by;
Like her, who miss'd her name in a lampoon,
And griev'd to find herself decay'd so soon.
Dryden.

Company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedious *storytellers*. *Swift.*

STOVE. *n. s.* [*stoo*, Islandick, a fire-place; στοφοα, Saxon; *estuve*, French; *stove*, Dutch.]

1. A hothouse; a place artificially made warm.

Fishermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up such fish with their nets as resort thither for breathing, light on swallows congealed in clods of a slimy substance, and carrying them home to their *stoves*, the warmth recovereth them to life and flight. *Carew.*

Stoves, which could autumn of cold winter make;
Fountains in autumn to bring winter back.
Beaumont.

The heat which arises out of the lesser spiracles brings forth nitre and sulphur; some of which it affixes to the tops and sides of the grottos, which are usually so hot as to serve for natural *stoves* or sweating-vaults. *Woodward.*

The most proper place for unction is a *stove*. *Wiseman.*

2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

If the season prove exceeding piercing, in your great house kindle some charcoals; and when they have done smoaking, put them into a hole sunk a little into the floor, about the middle of it. This is the safest *stove*. *Evelyn.*

To STOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a house artificially heated.

For December, January, and the latter part of November, take such things as are green all winter; orange trees, lemon trees, and myrtles, if they be *stoved*; and sweet marjoram, warm set. *Bacon.*

To STOUND. *v. n.* [*stunde*, I grieved, Islandick.]

1. To be in pain or sorrow. Out of use.

2. For *stunned*.

STOUND. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. Out of use. The Scots retain it.

Begin and end the bitter baleful *stound*,
If less than that I fear. *Spenser.*

The fox his copesmate found,
To whom complaining his unhappy *stound*,
He with him far'd some better chance to find.
Spenser.

2. Astonishment; amazement.

Thus we stood as in a *stound*,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground. *Gay.*

3. Hour; time; season.

STOUR. *n. s.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle; στεοηan, Saxon, to disturb.] Assault; incursion; tumult. Obsolete.

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy *stur*,
The faulty souls from thence brought to his heav'nly bow'r. *Fairy Queen.*

Love, that long since has to thy mighty powre
Per force subdu'd my poor captived heart,
And raging now therein with restless *stowre*,
Dost tyrannize in every weaker part. *Spenser.*

The giant struck so mainly merciless,
That could have overthrown a stonny tower;
And, were not heav'nly grace that him did bless,
He had been pouldered all as thin as flower,
But he was wary of that deadly *stowre*. *Spenser.*

STOUT. *adj.* [*stout*, Dutch; *stolz*, proud; German; *stautan*, Gothick, is to strike.]

1. Strong; lusty; valiant.

When I was young,
I do remember how my father said,
A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shak.*

Some captain of the land or fleet,
Stout of his hands, but of a soldier's wit,
Cries, I have sense to serve my turn, in store,
And he 's a rascal who pretends to more. *Dryd.*

2. Brave; bold; intrepid.

The *stout*-hearted are spoiled. *Psalms.*

He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, and magnanimous man, which he had been long reputed to be. *Clarendon.*

3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud.

The lords all stand,
To clear their cause, most resolutely *stout*. *Dan.*

There virtue and *stout* honour pass'd the guard,
Those only friends that could not be debarr'd.
Bathurst.

4. Strong; firm.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way,
And suck'd through loosen'd planks the rushing sea. *Dryden.*

STOUT. *n. s.* A cant name for strong beer.

Should but his muse descending drop
A slice of bread and mutton chop,
Or kindly, when his credit 's out,
Surprise him with a pint of *stout*;
Exalted in his mighty mind,
He flies and leaves the stars behind. *Swift.*

STOU'TLY. *adv.* [from *stout*.] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOU'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *stout*.]

1. Strength; valour.

2. Boldness; fortitude.

His bashfulness in youth was the very true sign of his virtue and *stoutness* after. *Ascham.*

3. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

Come all to ruin, let
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous *stoutness*: for I mock at death
With as stout heart as thou. *Shakspeare.*

To STOW. *v. a.* [στοp, Saxon; *stoe*, old Trisick, a place; *stowen*, Dutch, to lay up.] To lay up; to reposite in order; to lay in the proper place.

Foul thief! where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter? *Shakspeare.*

I' th' holsters of the saddle-bow
Two aged pistols he did *stow*. *Hudibras.*

Some *stow* their oars, or stop the leaky sides.
Dryden.

All the patriots were beheaded, *stowed* in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines.
Addison.

The goddess shov'd the vessel from the shores,
And *stow'd* within its womb the naval stores.
Pope.

So grieves th' advent'rous merchant, when he throws
All his long-toil'd-for treasure his ship *stows*
Into the angry main. *Carew.*

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STO'WAGE. *n. s.* [from *stow*.]
1. Room for laying up.
In every vessel is *stowage* for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandize of as great a value. *Addison.*
2. The state of being laid up.
'T is plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and exquisite form; their value 's great;
And I am something curious, being strange,
To have them in safe *stowage*. *Shakspeare.*
3. Money paid for stowing of goods.

STOWE, STOR, whether singly or jointly, are the same with the Saxon TOP, a place. *Gibson.*

SIRA'BISM. *n. s.* [*strabisme*, Fr. *strabismus*, Lat.] A squinting; act of looking asquint.

To STRA'DDLE. *v. n.* [supposed to come from *striddle* or *stride*.] To stand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left; to part the legs wide.
Let man survey himself, divested of artificial charms, and he will find himself a forked *straddling* animal, with bandy legs. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

To STRA'GGLE. *v. a.* [Of this word no etymology is known: it is probably a frequentative of *stray*, from *stravviare*, Italian, of *extra viam*, Latin.]
1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble.
But stay; like one that thinks to bring his friend
A mile or two, and sees the journey's end,
I *straggle* on too far. *Suckling.*
A wolf spied out a *straggling* kid, and pursued him. *L'Estrange.*
Children, even when they endeavour their utmost, cannot keep their minds from *straggling*. *Locke.*
2. To wander dispersedly.
He likewise enriched poor *straggling* soldiers with great quantity. *Shakspeare.*
They found in Burford some of the *straggling* soldiers, who out of weariness stayed behind. *Clarendon.*
From *straggling* mountaineers, for publick good,
To rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood;
Houses to build, and them contiguous make,
For cheerful neighbourhood and safety's sake. *Tate.*
3. To exuberate; to shoot too far.
Were they content to prune the lavish vine
Of *straggling* branches, and improve the wine.
Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the hedge, that *straggle* too far out. *Mortimer.*
4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body; to stand single.
Having passed the Syrens, they came between Scylla and Charybdis, and the *straggling* rocks, which seemed to cast out great store of flames and smoke. *Raleigh.*
Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a *straggling* house;
Yet still he was at hand. *Dryden.*

STRA'GGLER. *n. s.* [from *straggle*.]
1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forsakes his company; one who rambles without any settled direction.
The last should keep the countries from passage of *stragglers* from those parts, whence they use to come forth, and oftentimes use to work much mischief. *Spenser.*
Let 's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France,
These famish'd beggars. *Shakspeare.*
Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers*, and the other half broken. *Swift.*
2. Any thing that pushes beyond the rest, or stands single.
Let thy hand supply the pruning knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*, nor be loth
To strip the branches of their leafy growth. *Dryden.*
His pruning hook corrects the vines,
And the loose *stragglers* to their ranks confines. *Pope.*

STRAIGHT. *adj.* [*strack*, old Dutch.] It is well observed by *Ainsworth*, that for *not crooked* we ought to write *straight*, and for *narrow*, *strait*; but for *streight*, which is sometimes found, there is no good authority.]
1. Not crooked; right.
Beauty made barren the swell'd boast
Of him that best could speak; feature, laming
The shrine of Venus, or *straight*-pight Minerva. *Shakspeare.*
A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have likewise *straight* horns; which, if they be of the same bore with the oblique, differ little in sound, save that the *straight* require somewhat a stronger blast. *Bacon.*
There are many several sorts of crooked lines; but there is one only which is *straight*. *Dryden.*
Water and air the varied form confound;
The *straight* looks crooked, and the square grows round. *Prior.*
When I see a *strait* staff appear crooked while half under the water, the water gives me a false idea. *Watts.*
2. Narrow; close. This should properly be *strait*. [*estroit*, Fr. See STRAIT.]
Queen Elizabeth used to say of her instructions to great officers, that they were like to garments, *straight* at the first putting on, but did by and by wear loose enough. *Bacon.*
3. Tense; tight. Of this sense it is doubtful whether it belongs to *strait*, *close*, *narrow*; or to *straight*, *not crooked*. Pull the cord *straight*, may mean, *draw it till it has no flexure*; tie it *strait* about you, may mean, *draw it into a narrower compass*. This ambiguity has perhaps confounded the orthography.

STRAIGHT. *adv.* [*strax*, Danish; *strack*, Dutch.] Immediately; directly. This sense is naturally derived from the adjective, as a *straight* line is the shortest line between two points.
If the devil come and roar for them,
I will not send them. I will after *straight*,
And tell him so. *Shakspeare.*
Those stinks which the nostrils *straight* abhor and expel are not the most pernicious. *Bacon.*
With chalk I first describe a circle here,
Where the ætherial spirits must appear:
Come in, come in; for here they will be *strait*:
Around, around the place I fumigate. *Dryden.*
I know thy generous temper well;
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It *straight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addison.*

To STRAI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *straight*.]
1. To make not crooked; to make straight.
A crooked stick is not *straightened*, except it be as far bent on the clean contrary side. *Hooker.*
Of ourselves being so apt to err, the only way

which we have to *straighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his will, whose footsteps naturally are right. *Hooker.*

2. To make tense; to tighten.

STRAI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *straight.*]

1. In a right line; not crookedly.

2. Tightly; with tension.

STRAI'GHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *straight.*]

1. Rectitude; the contrary to crookedness.
Some are for masts, as fir and pine, because of their length and *straightness.* *Bacon.*

2. Tension; tightness.

STRAI'GHTWAY. *adv.* [*straight* and *way.* It is very often written *straightways*, and therefore is perhaps more properly written *straightwise.*] Immediately; straight.
Let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or *straightway* on that last long voyage fare. *Spenser.*
Soon as he enter'd was, the door *straightway*
Did shut. *Spenser.*
Like to a ship, that, having 'scap'd a tempest,
Is *straightway* claim'd and boarded with a pirate. *Shakspeare.*
The Turks *straightway* breaking in upon them, made a bloody fight. *Knolles.*
As soon as iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *straightways.* *Bacon.*
The sound of a bell is strong; continueth some time after the percussion; but ceaseth *straightways* if the bell or string be touched. *Bacon.*
The sun's power being in those months greater, it then *straightways* hurries steams up into the atmosphere. *Woodward.*

To STRAIN. *v. a.* [*estreindre*, French.]

1. To squeeze through something.
Their aliment ought to be light; rice boiled in whey, and *strained.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To purify by filtration.
Earth doth not *strain* water so finely as sand. *Bacon.*

3. To squeeze in an embrace.
I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace;
But through my arms he slipt and vanish'd. *Dryd.*
Old Evander with a close embrace
Strain'd his departing friend, and tears o'erflow'd his face. *Dryden.*

4. To sprain; to weaken by too much violence.
The jury make no more scruple to pass against an Englishman and the queen, though it be to *strain* their oaths, than to drink milk unstrained. *Spenser.*
Prudes decay'd about may tack,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

5. To put to its utmost strength.
By this we see, in a cause of religion, to how desperate adventures men will *strain* themselves for relief of their own part, having law and authority against them. *Hooker.*
Too well I wote my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt;
Yet as I con my cunning I will *strain.* *Spenser.*
Thus mine enemy fell,
And thus I set my foot on 's neck;—even then
The princely blood flows in his cheek; he sweats,
Strains his young nerves, and puts himself in posture
That acts my words. *Shakspeare.*
My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,
Which it had long stood under, *strain'd* to th' height
In that celestial colloquy sublime,
As with an object that excels the sense,
Dazzled and spent, sunk down. *Milton.*
The lark and linnet sing with rival notes;
They *strain* their warbling throats
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*
Nor yet content, she *strains* her malice more,
And adds new ills to those contriv'd before. *Dryden.*
It is the worst sort of good husbandry for a father not to *strain* himself a little for his son's breeding. *Locke.*
Our words flow from us in a smooth continued stream, without those *strainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and majesty of the hand, which are so much celebrated in the orators of Greece and Rome. *Atterbury.*
Strain'd to the root, the stooping forest pours
A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves. *Thomson.*

6. To make strait or tense.
A bigger string more *strained*, and a lesser string less *strained*, may fall into the same tone. *Bacon.*
Thou, the more he varies forms, beware
To *strain* his fetters with a stricter care. *Dryd.*

7. To push beyond the proper extent.
See they suffer death;
But in their deaths remember they are men,
Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous. *Addison.*
There can be no other meaning in this expression, however some may pretend to *strain* it. *Swift.*
Your way is to wrest and *strain* some principles, maintained both by them and me, to a sense repugnant with their other known doctrines. *Waterland.*

8. To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.
The lark sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing sharps. *Shakspeare.*
He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth
Is forc'd and *strained:* in his looks appears
A wild distracted fierceness. *Denham.*

To STRAIN. *v. n.*

1. To make violent efforts.
To build his fortune I will *strain* a little,
For 't is a bond in men. *Shakspeare.*
You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start. *Shakspeare.*
They *strain*,
That death may not them idly find t' attend
Their certain last, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*
Straining with too weak a wing,
We needs will write epistles to the king. *Pope.*

2. To be filtered by compression.
Cæsar thought that all sea sands had natural springs of fresh water: but it is the sea water; because the pit filled according to the measure of the tide; and the sea-water, passing or *straining* through the sands, leaveth the saltness behind them. *Bacon.*

STRAIN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An injury by too much violence.
Credit is gained by custom, and seldom recovers a *strain*; but, if broken, is never well set again. *Temple.*
In all pain there is a deformity by a solution of continuity, as in cutting; or a tendency to solution, as in convulsions or *strains.* *Grew.*

2. [ꝑtrenge, Saxon.] Race; generation; descent.
Thus far I can praise him; he is of a noble *strain*,
Of approv'd valour. *Shakspeare.*

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Twelve Trojan youths, born of their noblest *strains*,
I took alive; and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins
Of vital spirits. *Chapman.*

Why dost thou falsely feign
Thyself a Sidney? from which noble *strain*
He sprung, that could so far exalt the name
Of love. *Waller.*

Turn then to Pharamond and Charlemagne,
And the long heroes of the Gallick *strain*. *Prior.*

3. Hereditary disposition.

Amongst these sweet knaves and all this courtesy! the *strain* of man's bred out into baboon and monkey. *Shakspeare.*

Intemperance and lust breed diseases, which, propagated, spoil the *strain* of a nation. *Tillotson.*

4. A style or manner of speaking.

According to the genius and *strain* of the book of Proverbs, the words wisdom and righteousness are used to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson.*

In our liturgy are as great *strains* of true sublime eloquence, as are any where to be found in our language. *Swift.*

Macrobius speaks of Hippocrates' knowledge in very lofty *strains*. *Baker.*

5. Song; note; sound.

Wilt thou love such a woman? what, to make thee an instrument, and play false *strains* upon thee? *Shakspeare.*

Orpheus' self may heave his head
From golden slumber on a bed
Of heap'd Elysian flowers, and hear
Such *strains* as would have won the ear
Of Pluto, to have quite set free
His half-regain'd Eurydice. *Milton.*

Their heav'nly harps a lower *strain* began,
And in soft musick mourn the fall of man. *Dryden.*

When the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his *strain*;
While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope.*

Some future *strain*, in which the muse shall tell
How science dwindles, and how volumes swell. *Young.*

6. Rank; character.

But thou who, lately of the common *strain*,
Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden.*

7. Turn; tendency; inborn disposition.

Because hereticks have a *strain* of madness, he applied her with some corporal chastisements, which with respite of time might haply reduce her to good order. *Hayward.*

8. Manner of speech or action.

Such take too high a *strain* at the first, and are magnanimous more than tract of years can uphold; as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy saith, "ultima primis cedebant." *Bacon.*

STRAI'NER. *n. s.* [from *strain*.] An instrument of filtration.

The excrementitious moisture passeth in birds through a finer and more delicate *strainer* than it doth in beasts; for feathers pass through quills, and hair through skin. *Bacon.*

Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late
In vain shouldst seek a *strainer* to dispart
The husky terrene dregs from purer must. *Philips.*

The stomach and intestines are the press, and the lacteal vessels the *strainers*, to separate the pure emulsion from its feces. *Arbuthnot.*

These, when condens'd, the airy region pours
On the dry earth in rain or gentle showers;
Th' insinuating drops sink through the sand,
And pass the porous *strainers* of the land. *Blackmore.*

STRAIT. *adj.* [*estroit*, Fr. *stretto*, Italian.]

1. Narrow; close; not wide.

Witnesses, like watches, go
Just as they 're set, too fast or slow;
And, where in conscience they 're *straight* lac'd,
'T is ten to one that side is cast. *Hudibras.*

They are afraid to meet her, if they have missed the church; but then they are more afraid to see her, if they are laced as *strait* as they can possibly be. *Law.*

2. Close; intimate.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *straight* degree of favour: his goodness being as apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive. *Sidney.*

3. Strict; rigorous.

Therefore hold I *strait* all thy commandments; and all false ways I utterly abhor. *Psalms.*

Fugitives are not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *straighter* order taken. *Spenser.*

He now, forsooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and some *strait* decrees
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth. *Shakspeare.*

Proceed no *straiter* 'gainst our uncle Glo'ster,
Than from the evidence of good esteem
He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shakspeare.*

4. Difficult; distressful.

5. It is used in opposition to crooked, but is then more properly written *straight*. [See STRAIGHT.]

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sight of the sounding body; and sounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *strait* ones. *Newton.*

STRAIT. *n. s.*

1. A narrow pass, or frith.

Plant garrisons to command the *streights* and narrow passages. *Spenser.*

Honour travels in a *streight* so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast. *Shakspeare.*

Fretum Magellanicum, or Magellan's *straits*. *Abbot.*

They went forth unto the *straits* of the mountain. *Judith.*

The Saracens brought, together with their victories, their language and religion into all that coast of Africk, even from Egypt to the *streights* of Gibraltar. *Brerewood.*

2. Distress; difficulty.

The independent party, which abhorred all motions towards peace, were in as great *streights* as the other how to carry on their designs. *Clarendon.*

It was impossible to have administered such advice to the king, in the *streight* he was in, which, being pursued, might not have proved inconvenient. *Clarendon.*

Thyself
Bred up in poverty and *streights* at home,
Lost in a desart here, and hunger-bit. *Milton.*

Thus Adam, sore beset, replied:
O Heav'n! in evil *streight* this day I stand
Before my Judge. *Milton.*

'T is hard with me, whatever choice I make;
I must not merit you, or must forsake:
But in this *streight* to honour I 'll be true,
And leave my fortune to the gods and you. *Dryden.*

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Kings reduced to *streights*, either by their own, or by the negligence of their predecessors, have been always involved in dark and mean intrigues. *Davenant.*

Some modern authors, observing what *straits* they have been put to in all ages to find out water enough for Noah's flood, say Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation. *Burnet.*

Let no man who owns a Providence grow desperate under any calamity or *strait* whatsoever, but compose the anguish of his thoughts upon this one consideration, that he comprehends not those strange unaccountable methods by which Providence may dispose of him. *South.*

Cæsar sees
The *streights* to which you're driven, and as he knows
Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addison.*

Ulysses made use of the pretence of natural infirmity, to conceal the *straits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome.*

She watches their time of need and adversity; and, if she can discover that they are in great *streights* or affliction, she gives them speedy relief. *Law.*

To STRAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.

If your lass
Interpretation should abuse, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty, you were *straited*
For a reply; at least, if you make care
Of happy holding her. *Shakspeare.*

To STRAI'TEN. *v. a.* [from *strait*.]

1. To make narrow.

The city of Sidon has a secure haven, yet with something a dangerous entrance, *straitened* on the north side by the sea-ruined wall of the mole. *Sandys.*

If this be our condition, thus to dwell
In narrow circuit, *straiten'd* by a foe
Subtile or violent. *Milton.*

Whatever *straitens* the vessels, so as the channels become more narrow, must heat; therefore strait cloaths and cold baths heat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contract; to confine.

The *straitening* and confining the profession of the common law, must naturally extend and enlarge the jurisdiction of the chancery. *Clarendon.*

The landed man finds himself aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *streightening* of his fortune, whilst the monied man keeps up his gain. *Locke.*

Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *streightened* and confined to the number, bulk, and distance, of its objects. *Addison.*

The causes which *straiten* the British commerce, will enlarge the French. *Addison.*

3. To make tight; to intend. See STRAIGHT.

Stretch them at their length,
And pull the *streighten'd* cords with all your strength. *Dryden.*

Morality, by her false guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and casuistry in lawn,
Gasps, as they *straiten* at each end the cord,
And dies when Dulness gives her page the word. *Dunciad.*

4. To deprive of necessary room.

Waters, when *straitened*, as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noise. *Bacon.*

He could not be *streightened* in room or provisions, or compelled to fight. *Clarendon.*

The airy crowd
Swarm'd, and were *straiten'd*. *Milton.*

Several congregations find themselves very much *straitened*; and, if the mode increase, I wish it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings. *Addison.*

5. To distress; to perplex.

Men, by continually striving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, seem to be *straitened* for want of room. *Ray.*

STRAITHA'NDED. *adj.* [from *strait* and *hand*.] Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly.

STRAITLA'CED. *adj.* [*strait* and *lace*.]

1. Griped with stays.

Let nature have scope to fashion the body as she thinks best; we have few well-shaped that are *straitlaced*, or much tampered with. *Locke.*

2. Stiff; constrained; without freedom.

STRAI'TLY. *adv.* [from *strait*.]

1. Narrowly.

2. Strictly; rigorously.

Those laws he *straitly* requireth to be observed without breach or blame. *Hooker.*

3. Closely; intimately.

STRAI'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *strait*.]

1. Narrowness.

The town was hard to besiege, and uneasy to come unto, by reason of the *straitness* of all the places. 2 *Maccabees.*

It is a great errour, and a narrowness or *straitness* of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pact. *Bacon.*

The *straitness* of my conscience will not give me leave to swallow down such camels. *King Charles.*

2. Strictness; rigour.

If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well. *Shakspeare.*

Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables did exclude the females from inheriting; and had many other *straitnesses* and hardships, which were successively remedied. *Hale.*

3. Distress; difficulty.

4. Want; scarcity.

The *straitness* of the conveniencies of life among them had never reached so far as to the use of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongst them. *Locke.*

STRAKE. [the obsolete preterit of *strike*.] Struck.

Didst thou not see a bleeding hind,
Whose right haunch earst my stedfast arrow *strake?* *Spenser.*

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, they *strake* sail, and so were driven. *Acts.*

STRAKE. *n. s.*

1. A long mark; a streak. See STREAK.

2. A narrow board.

STRAND. *n. s.* [rpanb, Saxon; *strande*, Dutch; *strend*, Islandick.]

1. The verge of the sea, or of any water.

I saw sweet beauty in her face;
Such as the daughter of Agenor had,
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand,
When with his knees he kiss'd the Cretan *strand.* *Shakspeare.*

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
May find my hero on the foreign *strand*,
Warm'd with new fires. *Prior.*

2. A twist of a rope. I know not whence derived.

To STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the shallows.

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Tarchon's alone was lost, and *stranded* stood,
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood.
Dryden.

I have seen of both those kinds from the sea, but so few that they can only be such as have strayed from their main residence, and been accidentally intercepted and *stranded* by great storms. *Woodward.*

Some from the *stranded* vessel force their way,
Fearful of fate, they meet it in the sea;
Some, who escape the fury of the wave,
Sicken on earth, and sink into a grave. *Prior.*

STRANGE. *adj.* [*estrange*, Fr. *extraneus*, Latin.]

1. Foreign; of another country.

I do not contemn the knowledge of *strange* and divers tongues. *Ascham.*

The natural subjects of the state should bear a sufficient proportion to the *strange* subjects that they govern. *Bacon.*

2. Not domestick.

As the man loves least at home to be,
That hath a sluttish house, haunted with sprites;
So she, impatient her own faults to see,
Turns from herself, and in *strange* things delights. *Davies.*

3. Wonderful; causing wonder.

It is evident, and it is one of the *strangest* secrets in sounds, that the whole sound is not in the whole air only; but is also in every small part of the air. *Bacon.*

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton.*

Thus the *strange* cure to our spilt blood applied,
Sympathy to the distant wound does guide.
Cowley.

It is *strange* they should be so silent in this matter, when there were so many occasions to speak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed such an infallible judge of controversies.
Tillotson.

Strange to relate! from young Iülus' head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed.
Dryden.

4. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way.

Desire my man's abode, where I did leave him:
He's *strange* and peevish. *Shakspeare.*

A *strange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged.
Suckling.

5. Unknown; new.

Long custom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *strange* in their ears. *Hooker.*

Here is the hand and seal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not; and the signet is not *strange* to you. *Shakspeare.*

Joseph saw his brethren, but made himself *strange* unto them. *Genesis.*

Here passion first I felt,
Commotion *strange!* *Milton.*

6. Remote.

She makes it *strange*, but she would be best pleas'd
To be so anger'd with another letter. *Shaksp.*

7. Uncommonly good or bad.

This made David to admire the law of God at that *strange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of it above all other knowledge. *Tillotson.*

8. Unacquainted.

They were now, like sand without lime, ill bound together, at a gaze, looking *strange* one upon another, not knowing who was faithful.
Bacon.

STRANGE. *interj.* An expression of wonder.

Strange! what extremes should thus preserve the snow
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below.
Waller.

Strange! that fatherly authority should be the only original of government, and yet all mankind not know it. *Locke.*

To STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be astonished.

Were all the assertions of Aristotle such as theology pronounceth impieties, which we *strange* not at from one of whom a father saith, *Nec Deum coluit, nec curavit.* *Glanville.*

STRA'NGELY. *adv.* [from *strange*.]

1. With some relation to foreigners.

As by *strange* fortune
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee
That thou commend it *strangely* to some place,
Where chance may nurse or end it. *Shakspeare.*

2. Wonderfully; in a way to cause wonder, but commonly with a degree of dislike.

My former speeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can interpret farther: only, I say,
Things have been *strangely* borne. *Shakspeare.*

How *strangely* active are the arts of peace,
Whose restless motions less than wars do cease:
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noise;
And war more force, but not more pains, employs. *Dryden.*

We should carry along with us some of those virtuous qualities, which we were *strangely* careless if we did not bring from home with us.
Spratt.

In a time of affliction, the remembrance of our good deeds will *strangely* cheer and support our spirits. *Calamy.*

It would *strangely* delight you to see with what spirit he converses, with what tenderness he reproves, with what affection he exhorts, and with what vigour he preaches. *Law.*

How *strangely* crowds misplace things and miscal!
Madness in one is liberty in all. *Harte.*

STRA'NGENESS. *n. s.* [from *strange*.]

1. Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country.

If I will obey the gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country, can make any man a stranger to me. *Spratt.*

2. Uncommunicativeness; distance of behaviour.

Ungird thy *strangeness*, and tell me what I shall vent to my lady. *Shakspeare.*

Will you not observe
The *strangeness* of his alter'd countenance?
Shakspeare.

3. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness.

Men worthier than himself
Here tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on;
And undergo, in an observing kind,
His humorous predominance. *Shakspeare.*

4. Mutual dislike.

In this peace there was an article that no Englishman should enter into Scotland, and no Scotishman into England, without letters commendatory: this might seem a means to continue a *strangeness* between the nations; but it was done to lock in the borderers. *Bacon.*

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5. Wonderfulness; power of raising wonder.

If a man, for curiosity or *strangeness* sake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him consider the motion of the instruments of voice, and the like sounds made in inanimate bodies. *Bacon.*

This raised greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *strangeness* and seeming unreasonableness of all the former articles. *South.*

STRA'NGER. *n. s.* [*estranger*, Fr.]

1. A foreigner; one of another country.

I am a most poor woman and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indiff'rent. *Shakspeare.*

Your daughter hath made a gross revolt;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes,
To an extravagant and wheeling *stranger*
Of here and every where. *Shakspeare.*

There is no place in Europe so much frequented by *strangers*, whether they are such as come out of curiosity, or such who are obliged to attend the court of Rome. *Addison.*

After a year's interregnum from the death of Romulus, the senate of their own authority chose a successor, and a *stranger*, merely upon the fame of his virtues. *Swift.*

2. One unknown.

Strangers and foes do sunder, and not kiss. *Shakspeare.*

You did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you spurn a *stranger* cur
Over your threshold. *Shakspeare.*

We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are wholly aliens and *strangers* the one to the other. *Bacon.*

His perusal of the writings of his friends and *strangers*. *Fell.*

They came, and near him plac'd the *stranger* guest. *Pope.*

Thus the majestick mother of mankind,
To her own charms most amiably blind,
On the green margin innocently stood,
And gaz'd indulgent on the crystal flood:
Survey'd the *stranger* in the painted wave,
And smiling, prais'd the beauties which she gave. *Young.*

3. A guest; one not a domestick.

He will vouchsafe
This day to be our guest: bring forth and pour
Abundance, fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger*. *Milton.*

4. One unacquainted.

My child is yet a *stranger* in the world;
She hath not seen the change of fourteen years. *Shakspeare.*

I was no *stranger* to the original: I had also studied Virgil's design, and his disposition of it. *Dryden.*

5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship.

I unspeak my detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames upon myself,
For *strangers* to my nature. *Shakspeare.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *strangers* to the sun yet ripen here. *Granville.*

To STRA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To estrange; to alienate.

Will you, with those infirmities she owes,
Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakspeare.*

To STRA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*strangulo*, Lat.]

1. To choak; to suffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath.

His face is black and full of blood;
His eye-balls farther out than when he liv'd,
Staring full ghastly, like a *strangled* man. *Shakspeare.*

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in,
And there be *strangled* ere my Romeo comes? *Shakspeare.*

Dost thou not know that thou hast *strangled* thine husbands? *Tate.*

The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and *strangled* for his lionesses, and filled his holes with prey. *Nehemiah.*

So heinous a crime was the sin of adultery, that our Saxon ancestors compelled the adulteress to *strangle* herself; and he who debauched her was to be hanged over her grave. *Ayliffe.*

2. To suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance.

By th' clock, 't is day;
And yet dark night *strangles* the travelling lamp:
Is 't night's predominance, or the day's shame? *Shakspeare.*

STRA'NGLER. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] One who strangles.

The band that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very *strangler* of their amity. *Shakspeare.*

STRA'NGLES. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] Swellings in a horse's throat.

STRANGULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *strangle*.] The act of strangling; suffocation; the state of being strangled.

A spunge is mischievous, not in itself, for its powder is harmless; but because, being received into the stomach, it swelleth, and, occasioning its continual distension, induceth a *strangulation*. *Brown.*

The reduction of the jaws is difficult; and, if they be not timely reduced, there happen paralysis and *strangulation*. *Wiseman.*

STRA'NGURY. *n. s.* [στραγγουρία; *stranguric*, Fr.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP. *n. s.* [*stroppe*, Dutch; *stroppa*, Italian.] A narrow long slip of cloth or leather.

These clothes are good enough to drink in, and so be these boots too; an' they be not, let them hang themselves in their own *straps*. *Shakspeare.*

I found but one husband, a lively cobler, that kicked and spurred all the while his wife was carrying him on; and had scarce passed a day without giving her the discipline of the *strap*. *Spectator.*

To STRAP. *v. a.* [from *strap*.] To beat with a strap.

STRAPPA'DO. *n. s.* Chastisement by blows.

Were I at the *strappado*, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion. *Shakspeare.*

STRA'PPING. *adj.* Vast; large; bulky. Used of large men or women in contempt.

STRA'TA. n. s. [The plural of *stratum*, Lat.] Beds; layers. A philosophical term.

The terrestrial matter is disposed into *strata*, or layers, placed one upon another; in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a fluid, will naturally be. *Woodward.*

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With how much wisdom are the *strata* laid,
Of different weight and of a different kind,
Of sundry forms for sundry ends design'd!
Blackmore.

STRA'TAGEM. *n. s.* [στρατηγημα; *stratageme*, Fr.]

1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived.
John Talbot, I did send for thee,
To tutor thee in *stratagems* of war. *Shakspeare.*
Ev'ry minute now
Should be the father of some *stratagem*.
Shakspeare.

2. An artifice; a trick by which some advantage is obtained.
Rouse up your courage, call up all your counsels,
And think on all those *stratagems* which nature
Keeps ready to encounter sudden dangers.
Denham.
Those oft are *stratagems* which errours seem;
Nor is it Homer nods, but we who dream. *Pope.*

To STRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*stratifier*, Fr. from *stratum*, Latin.] To range in beds or layers. A chymical term.

STRA'TUM. n. s. [Lat.] A bed; a layer. A term of philosophy.
Another was found in a perpendicular fissure of a *stratum* of stone in Langron iron-mine, Cumberland. *Woodward.*
Drill'd through the sandy *stratum*, ev'ry way
The waters with the sandy *stratum* rise.
Thomson.

STRAW. *n. s.* [ꝑꝛeop, Saxon; *stroo*, Dutch.]

1. The stalk on which corn grows, and from which it is thrashed.
I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and start at wagging of a *straw*,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shakspeare.*
Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's *straw* doth pierce it.
Shakspeare.
Apples in hay and *straw* ripened apparently; but the apple in the *straw* more. *Bacon.*
My new *straw* hat, that's trimly lin'd with green,
Let Peggy wear. *Gay.*
More light he treads, more tall he seems to rise,
And struts a *straw* breadth nearer to the skies.
Tickel.

2. Any thing proverbially worthless.
Thy arms, thy liberty, beside
All that 's on th' outside of thy hide,
Are mine by military law,
Of which I will not bate one *straw*. *Hudibras.*
'T is not a *straw* matter whether the main cause be right or wrong. *L'Estrange.*

STRA'WBERRY. *n. s.* [*fragaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*
Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on *strawberries* they fed.
Dryden.
Strawberries, by their fragrant smell, seem to be cordial: the seeds obtained by shaking the ripe fruit in winter, are an excellent remedy against the stone. The juice of *strawberries* and lemons in spring-water, is an excellent drink in bilious fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

STRA'WBERRY *Tree. n. s.* [*arbutus*, Lat.] It is ever green, the leaves roundish and serrated on the edges: the fruit is of a fleshy substance, and very like a strawberry. *Miller.*

STRA'WBUILT. *adj.* [*straw* and *built*.] Made up of straw.
They on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their *strawbuilt* citadel,
New rubb'd with balm, expatiate. *Milton.*

STRA'WCOLOURED. *adj.* [*straw* and *colour*.] Of a light yellow.
I will discharge it in your *strawcolour'd* beard. *Shakspeare.*

STRA'WWORM. *n. s.* [*straw* and *worm*; *phryganion*, Latin.] A worm bred in straw.

STRA'WY. *adj.* [from *straw*.] Made of straw; consisting of straw.
There the *strawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him like the mower's swath.
Shakspeare.
In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind, there will appear waves of a colour differing from that of the rest; the wind, by depressing some of the ears, and not others, makes the one reflect more from the lateral and *strawy* parts than the rest. *Boyle.*

To STRAY. *v. n.* [*stroe*, Danish, to scatter; *stravviare*, Italian, to wander.]

1. To wander; to rove.
My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valley *strays*.
Denham.
Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *stray*,
Breathe on her lips, and in her bosom play.
Pope.

2. To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits.
What grace hath thee now hither brought this way?
Or doen thy feeble feet unweeting hither *stray*.
Spenser.
No: where can I *stray*,
Save back to England?—all the world 's my way. *Shakspeare.*
She doth *stray* about
By holy crosses, where she kneeling prays
For happy wedlock hours. *Shakspeare.*
Wand'rest thou within this lucid orb,
And *stray'd* from those fair fields of light above,
Amidst this new creation want'st a guide
To reconduct thy steps? *Dryden.*

3. To err; to deviate from the right.
We have erred and *strayed*. *Common Prayer.*

To STRAY. *v. a.* To mislead. Obsolete.
Hath not else his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love? *Shaksp.*

STRAY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing lost by wandering.
She hath herself not only well defended,
But taken and impounded as a *stray*
The king of Scots. *Shakspeare.*
Should I take you for a *stray*,
You must be kept a year and day. *Hudibras.*
When he has traced his talk through all its wild rambles, let him bring home his *stray*; not like the lost sheep, with joy, but with tears of penitence. *Government of the Tongue.*
Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *stray*. *Dryden.*
He cries out, neighbour, hast thou seen a *stray*
Of bullocks and of heifers pass this way?
Addison.

2. Act of wandering.
I would not from your love make such a *stray*,
To match you where I hate. *Shakspeare.*

STREAK. *n. s.* [ꝑꝛıce, Saxon; *streke*, Dutch; *stricia*, Italian.] A line of

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colour different from that of the ground. Sometimes written *strake*.

The west yet glimmers with some *streaks* of day;
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakspeare.*

What mean those colour'd *streaks* in heav'n,
Distended, as the brow of God appeas'd? *Milt.*

The night comes on, we eager to pursue
Th' the last *streaks* of dying day withdrew,
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. *Dryden.*

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How ruddy, like your lips, their *streaks* appear! *Dryden.*

While the fantastick tulip strives to break
In two-fold beauty, and a parted *streak*. *Prior.*

To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple.

All the yeanlings which were *streak'd* and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakspeare.*

A mule admirably *streaked* and dappled with white and black. *Sandys.*

To-morrow, ere fresh morning *streak* the east,
With first approach of light we must be ris'n,
And at our pleasant labour, to reform
Yon flow'ry harbours. *Milton.*

Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye
To the large convex of yon' azure sky;
Behold it like an ample curtain spread,
Now *streak'd* and glowing with the morning red,
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,
And chusing sable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

2. To stretch. Obsolete.

She lurks in midst of all her den, and *streaks*
From out a ghastly whirlpool all her necks;
Where, glotting round her rock, to fish she falls. *Chapman.*

STRE'AKY. *adj.* [from *streak*.] Striped; variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in snow,
The life is in the leaf, and still between
The fits of falling snows appears the *streaky* green. *Dryden.*

STREAM. *n. s.* [ꝛꝛeam, Saxon; *straum*, Islandick; *stroom*, Dutch.]

1. A running water; the course of running water; current.

As plays the sun upon the glassy *stream*,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam. *Shaksp.*

He brought *streams* out of the rock, and caused waters to run down like rivers. *Psalms.*

Cocytus nam'd, of lamentation loud
Heard in the rueful *stream*; fierce Phlegethon,
Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage;
Far off from these, a slow and silent *stream*,
Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her wat'ry labyrinth. *Milton.*

O could I flow like thee, and make thy *stream*
My great example, as thou art my theme!
Tho' deep yet clear, tho' gentle yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham.*

Thus from one common source our *streams* divide;
Ours is the Trojan, yours th' Arcadian side. *Dryden.*

Divided interests, while thou think'st to sway,
Draw like two brooks thy middle *stream* away. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing issuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts.

The breath of the Lord is like a *stream* of brimstone. *Isaiah.*

You, Drances, never want a *stream* of words. *Dryden.*

The *stream* of beneficence hath, by several rivulets which have since fallen into it, wonderfully enlarged its current. *Atterbury.*

3. Any thing forcible and continued.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been unportable; and, being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any *stream* of weather. *Raleigh.*

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to adhere to his own opinion, against the current *stream* of antiquity. *Locke.*

4. Course; current.

The very *stream* of his life, and the business he hath helmed, must give him a better proclamation. *Shakspeare.*

To STREAM. *v. n.* [*streyma*, Islandick.]

1. To flow; to run in a continuous current.

God bad the ground be dry,
All but between those banks where rivers now
Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train. *Milton.*

On all sides round
Streams the black blood, and smokes upon the ground. *Pope.*

2. To emit a current; to pour out water in a stream; to be overflown.

Then grateful Greece with *streaming* eyes would raise
Historick marbles to record his praise. *Pope.*

3. To issue forth with continuance, not by fits.

Now to impartial love, that god most high,
Do my sighs *stream*. *Shakspeare.*

From opening skies may *streaming* glories shine,
And saints embrace thee. *Pope.*

To STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks.

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

STRE'AMER. *n. s.* [from *stream*.] An ensign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing loosely from a stock.

His brave fleet
With silken *streamers* the young Phœbus fanning. *Shakspeare.*

The rosy morn began to rise,
And wav'd her saffron *streamer* through the skies. *Dryden.*

Brave Rupert from afar appears,
Whose waving *streamers* the glad general knows. *Dryden.*

The man of sense his meat devours,
But only smells the peel and flowers:
And he must be an idle dreamer,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the *streamer*. *Prior.*

STRE'AMY. *adj.* [from *stream*.]

1. Abounding in running water.

Arcadia,
However *streamy* now, adust and dry,
Denied the goddess water: where deep Melas
And rocky Cratis flow, the chariot smoak'd
Obscure with rising dust. *Prior.*

2. Flowing with a current.

Before him flaming, his enormous shield
Like the broad sun illumin'd all the field;
His nodding helm emits a *streamy* ray. *Pope.*

STREET. *n. s.* [ꝛꝛæꝛ, Saxon; *straz*, German; *strada*, Spanish and Italian; *streede*, Danish; *straet*, Dutch; *stratum*, Latin.]

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2. A way, properly a paved way between two rows of houses.

He led us through fair *streets*; and all the way we went there were gathered people on both sides, standing in a row. *Bacon.*

The *streets* are no larger than alleys. *Sandys.*

When night
Darkens the *streets*, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine;
Witness the *streets* of Sodom. *Milton.*

The Italians, say the ancients, always considered the situation of a building, whether it were high or low, in an open square, or in a narrow *street*, and more or less deviated from their rule of art. *Addison.*

When you tattle with some crony servant in the same *street*, leave your own *street*-door open. *Swift.*

2. Proverbially, a publick place.

That there be no leading into captivity, and no complaining in our *streets*. *Psalms.*

Our publick ways would be so crowded, that we should want *street*-room. *Spectator.*

Let us reflect upon what we daily see practised in the world; and can we believe, if an apostle of Christ appeared in our *streets*, he would retract his caution, and command us to be conformed to the world? *Rogers.*

STRE'ETWALKER. *n. s.* [*street* and *walk*.] A common prostitute, that offers herself to sale in the open street.

STRENGTH. *n. s.* [ꝛenȝ̋, Saxon.]

1. Force; vigour; power of the body.

But *strength* from truth divided, and from just,
Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise. *Milton.*

Thou must outlive
Thy youth, thy *strength*, thy beauty, which will change
To wither'd, weak, and grey. *Milton.*

Th' insulting Trojan came,
And menac'd us with force, our fleet with flame:
Was it the *strength* of this tongue-valiant lord,
In that black hour, that sav'd you from the sword? *Dryden.*

2. Power of endurance; firmness; durability; toughness; hardness.

Not founded on the brittle *strength* of bones. *Milton.*

Firm Dorick pillars found the solid base,
The fair Corinthian crown the higher space,
And all below is *strength*, and all above is grace. *Dryden.*

3. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind.

Strength there must be either of love or war, even such contrary ways leading to the same unity. *Holyday.*

God, in all things wise and just,
Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind
Of man, with *strength* entire and free-will arm'd. *Milton.*

This act
Shall crush the *strength* of Satan. *Milton.*

4. Power of resistance; sureness; fastness.

Our castle's *strength*
Will laugh a siege to scorn. *Shakspeare.*

5. Support; security; that which supports.

Bereave me not thy aid,
Thy counsel in this uttermost distress,
My only *strength* and stay. *Milton.*

6. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty.

Aristotle's large views, acuteness and penetration of thought, and *strength* of judgment, few have equalled. *Locke.*

He enjoyed the greatest *strength* of good sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness. *Addison.*

We, like friendly colours, found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new *strength* and light. *Pope.*

7. Spirit; animation.

Methinks I feel new *strength* within me rise,
Wings growing, and dominion given. *Milton.*

Adam and first matron Eve
Had ended now their orisons, and found
Strength added from above, new hope to spring
Out of despair. *Milton.*

8. Vigour of writing; nervous diction; force, opposed to softness, in writing or painting.

Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know
What 's roundly smooth, or languishingly slow;
And praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's *strength* and Waller's sweetness join. *Pope.*

Caracci's *strength*, Coreggio's softer line,
Paulo's free stroke, and Titian's warmth divine. *Pope.*

9. Potency of liquors.

10. Fortification; fortress.

The rashness of talking should not only be retarded by the guard of our heart, but fenced in by certain *strengths* placed in the mouth. *Ben Jonson.*

He thought
This inaccessible high *strength* to have seiz'd. *Milton.*

Betray'd in all his *strengths*, the wood beset;
All instruments, all arts of ruin met. *Denham.*

11. Support; maintenance of power.

What they boded would be a mischief to us, you are providing, shall be one of our principal *strengths*. *Spratt.*

12. Legal force; validity; security.

13. Confidence imparted.

Certain services were due from the soldier to his captain, and from the captain to the prince; and upon the *strength* of such tenures, in after times, the descendents of these people and their kings did subsist and make their wars. *Davenant.*

The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt, upon the *strength* of it, to neglect their preparations for the ensuing campaign. *Addison.*

14. Armament; force; power.

What is his *strength* by land? *Shakspeare.*

Nor was there any other *strength* designed to attend about his highness than one regiment. *Clarendon.*

15. Persuasive prevalence; argumentative force.

This presupposed, it may then stand very well with *strength* and soundness of reason, thus to answer. *Hooker.*

To STRENGTH. *v. a.* To strengthen. Not used.

Edward's happy order'd reign most fertile breeds
Plenty of mighty spirits, to *strength* his state. *Daniel.*

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *strength*.]

1. To make strong.

2. To confirm; to establish.

Authority is by nothing so much *strengthened* and confirmed as by custom; for no man easily distrusts the things which he and all men have been always bred up to. *Temple.*

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Thee, bold Longinus! all the Nine inspire,
And bless your critick with a poet's fire:
An ardent judge, who, zealous in his trust,
With warmth gives sentence, yet is always just;
Whose own example *strengthens* all his laws,
And is himself that great sublime he draws.
Pope.

If it were true that women were thus naturally vain and light, then how much more blameable is that education, which seems contrived to *strengthen* and increase this folly. *Law*

3. To animate; to fix in resolution.
Let us rise up and build: so they *strengthened* their hands for this work. *Nehemiah.*
Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him. *Deuteronomy.*

4. To make to increase in power or security.
Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest,
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves.
Shakspeare.
They sought the *strengthening* of the heathen.
1 *Maccabees.*

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow strong.
Oh men for flatt'ry and deceit renown'd!
Thus when y' are young ye learn it all like him;
Till, as your years increase, that *strengthens* too,
T' undo poor maids. *Otway.*
The disease, that shall destroy at length,
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength. *Pope.*

STRE'NGTHENER. } *n. s.* [from *strengthen*
STRE'NGTHNER. } *er*: by contraction *strengthner*.]

1. That which gives strength; that which makes strong.
Garlick is a great *strengthener* of the stomach, upon decays of appetite, or indigestion. *Temple.*

2. [In medicine.] *Strengtheners* add to the bulk and firmness of the solids: cordials are such as drive on the vital actions; but these such as confirm the stamina. *Quincy.*

STRE'NGTHLESS. *adj.* [from *strength.*]

1. Wanting strength; deprived of strength.
Yet are these feet, whose *strengthless* stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay. *Shakspeare.*
As the wretch, whose fever-weakened joints,
Like *strengthless* hinges, buckle under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakspeare.*

2. Wanting potency; weak. Used of liquors.
The liquor must be inflammable or not, and yet subtile and pungent, which may be called spirit; or else *strengthless* or insipid, which may be named phlegm. *Boyle.*

STRE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*strenuus*, Latin.]

1. Brave; bold; active; valiant; dangerously laborious.
Nations grown corrupt
Love bondage more than liberty;
Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty. *Milt.*

2. Zealous; vehement.
He resolves to be *strenuous* for taking off the test, against the maxims of all wise christian governments, which always had some established religion, leaving at best a toleration to others. *Swift to Pope.*
Citizens within the bills of mortality have been *strenuous* against the church and crown. *Swift.*

STRE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *strenuous.*]

1. Vigorously; actively.
Many can use both hands, yet will there divers remain that can *strenuously* make use of neither. *Brown.*

2. Zealously; vehemently; with ardour.
Writers dispute *strenuously* for the liberty of conscience, and inveigh largely against all ecclesiasticks, under the name of high church. *Swift.*
There was no true catholick but *strenuously* contended for it. *Waterland.*

STRE'PEROUS. *adj.* [*strepo*, Lat.] Loud; noisy.
Porta conceives, because in a *streperous* eruption it riseth against fire, it doth therefore resist lightning. *Brown.*

STRESS. *n. s.* [rꝛece, Saxon, violence; or from *distress.*]

1. Importance; important part.
The *stress* of the fable lies upon the hazard of having a numerous stock of children. *L'Estrange.*
This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends, would have been made out with reasons sufficient. *Locke.*

2. Importance imputed; weight ascribed.
A body may as well lay too little as too much *stress* upon a dream; but the less we heed them the better. *L'Estrange.*
It shewed how very little *stress* is to be laid upon the precedents they bring. *Lesley.*
Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty, while upon earth, and how earnestly he recommended it. *Atterbury.*

3. Violence; force, either acting or suffered.
By *stress* of weather driv'n,
At last they landed. *Dryden.*
Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke.*

To STRESS. *v. a.* [evidently from *distress.*] To distress; to put to hardships or difficulties.
Stirred with pity of the *stressed* plight
Of this sad realm. *Spenser.*

To STRETCH. *v. a.* [rꝛecan, Saxon; *strecken*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to spread out to a distance.
The *stretching* out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land. *Isaiah.*
Stretch thine hand unto the poor. *Ecclesiasticus.*
Take thy rod, and *stretch* out thine hand. *Exodus.*
Eden *stretch'd* her line
From Auran eastward to the royal towers
Of great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings. *Milt.*

2. To elongate, or strain to a greater space.
Regions to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth
And all the sea, from one entire globose
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton.*

3. To expand; to display.
Leviathan on the deep,
Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps. *Milton.*
What more likely to *stretch* forth the heavens, and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite power? *Tillotson.*

4. To strain to the utmost.
This kiss, if it durst speak,
Would *stretch* thy spirits up into the air. *Shak.*

5. To make tense.
So the *stretch'd* cord the shackled dancer tries. *Smith.*

6. To carry by violence farther than is

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right; to strain: as, to *stretch* a text; to *stretch* credit.

To STRETCH. *v. n.*

1. To be extended, locally, intellectually, or consequentially.

Idolatry is a horrible sin, yet doth repentance *stretch* unto it. *Whitgift.*

A third? a fourth?
What! will the line *stretch* out to th' crack of doom? *Shakspeare.*

This to rich Ophir's rising morn is known,
And *stretch'd* out far to the burnt swarthy zone. *Cowley.*

Your dungeon *stretching* far and wide beneath. *Milton.*

2. To bear extension without rupture.

The inner membrane, that involved the liquors of the egg, because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

3. To sally beyond the truth.

What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event that is reported by one who uses to *stretch*. *Government of the Tongue.*

STRETCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Extension; reach; occupation of more space.

At all her *stretch* her little wings she spread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead:
Then flickering to his pallid lips, she strove
To print a kiss. *Dryden.*

Disruption, as strong as they are, the bones would be in some danger of, upon a great and sudden *stretch* or contortion, if they were dry. *Ray.*

2. Force of body extended.

He thought to swim the stormy main,
By *stretch* of arms the distant shore to gain. *Dryden.*

3. Effort; struggle: from the act of running.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch*, to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative. *L'Estrange.*

Upon this alarm we made incredible *stretches* towards the south, to gain the fastnesses of Preston. *Addison.*

4. Utmost extent of meaning.

Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind. *Atterbury.*

5. Utmost reach of power.

This is the utmost *stretch* that nature can,
And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain. *Granville.*

STRE'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *stretch.*]

1. Any thing used for extension.

His hopes enstil'd
His strength, the *stretcher* of Ulysses' string,
And his steele's piercer. *Chapman.*

2. A term in bricklaying.

Tooth in the stretching course two inches with the *stretcher* only. *Moxon.*

3. The timber against which the rower plants his feet.

This fiery speech inflames his fearful friends;
They tug at ev'ry oar, and every *stretcher* bends. *Dryden.*

To STREW. *v. a.* [The orthography of this word is doubtful. It is sometimes written *strew*, and sometimes *strow*; I have taken both: *Skinner* proposes *strow*, and *Junius* writes *straw*. Their reasons will appear in the word from which it may be derived. *Strawan*, Gothick; *stroyen*, Dutch; *streapian*, Saxon; *strawen*, German; *strôer*, Danish. Perhaps *strow* is best, being that which reconciles etymology with pronunciation. See STROW.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

The snow which does the top of Pindus *strew*,
Did never whiter shew. *Spenser.*

Is thine alone the seed that *strews* the plain?
The birds of heav'n shall vindicate their grain. *Pope.*

2. To spread by scattering.

I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, sweet maid!
And not have *strew'd* thy grave. *Shakspeare.*

Here be tears of perfect moan,
Wept for thee in Helicon;
And some flowers and some bays,
For thy herse, to *strew* the ways. *Milton.*

3. To scatter loosely.

The calf he burnt in the fire, ground it to powder, and *strewed* it upon the water, and made Israel drink of it. *Exodus.*

With furies and nocturnal orgies fir'd,
Whom e'en the savage beasts had spar'd, they kill'd,
And *strew'd* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden.*

STRE'WMENT. *n. s.* [from *strew.*] Any thing scattered in decoration.

Her death was doubtful.—For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles, should be thrown on her;
Yet here she is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden *strewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shakspeare.*

STRI'Æ. n. s. [Latin.] In natural history, the small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops.

The salt, leisurely permitted to shoot of itself in the liquor, exposed to the open air, did shoot into more fair crystalline *striæ* than those that were gained out of the remaining part of the same liquor by a more hasty evaporation. *Boyle.*

STRI'ATE. } *adj.* [from *striæ*, Lat. *strié*,
STRI'ATED. } Fr.] Formed in striæ.

These effluviums fly by *striated* atoms and winding particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by streams attracted from either pole unto the equator. *Brown.*

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex, whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason of the *striate* particles finding no fit pores for their passages, but only in this direction. *Ray.*

Crystal, when incorporated with the fibrous talcs, shews, if broke, a *striated* or fibrous texture, like those talcs. *Woodward.*

STRI'ATURE. *n. s.* [from *striæ*; *strieure*, French.] Disposition of striæ.

Parts of tuberous hæmatitæ shew several varieties in the crusts, *striature*, and texture of the body. *Woodward.*

STRICK. *n. s.* [στρίγξ; *strix*, Latin.] A bird of bad omen.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful messenger,
The hoarse night-raven, trump of doleful drere,
The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,
The rueful *strick*, still waiting on the bier. *Spenser.*

STRI'CKEN. The ancient participle of

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strike; but it has in the antiquated phrase *stricken* (that is, advanced in years) a meaning not borrowed from *strike*.

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm, as they thought it best with *stricken* sails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney*.

That shall I shew, as sure as hound
The *stricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding wound. *Spenser*.

Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *stricken* in age. *Genesis*.

With blindness were these *stricken*. *Wisdom*.

Parker and Vaughan, having had a controversy touching certain arms, were appointed to run some courses, when Parker was *stricken* into the mouth at the first course. *Bacon*.

Though the earl of Ulster was of greater power than any other subject in Ireland, yet was he so far *stricken* in years, as that he was unable to manage the martial affairs. *Davies*.

STRI'CKLE, or *Strickless*, or *Stritchel*. *n. s.* That which strikes the corn, to level it with the bushel. *Ainsworth*.

STRICT. *adj.* [*strictus*, Latin.]

1. Exact; accurate; rigorously nice.

Thou 'lt fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *strictest* watch. *Milton*.

As legions in the field their front display,
To try the fortune of some doubtful day,
And move to meet their foes with sober pace,
Strict to their figure, though in wider space. *Dryden*.

He checks the bold design;
And rules as *strict* his labour'd works confine,
As if the Stagyrite o'erlook'd each line. *Pope*.

2. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent.

Implore her, in my voice, that she make friends
To the *strict* deputy. *Shakspeare*.

Thy will
By nature free, not over-rul'd by fate
Inextricable, or *strict* necessity. *Milton*.

If a *strict* hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be tractable; and if, as they grow up, the rigour be, as they deserve it, gently relaxed, former restraints will increase their love. *Locke*.

Numa the rites of *strict* religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the incense due. *Prior*.

3. Confined; not extensive.

As they took the compass of their commission *stricter* or larger, so their dealings were more or less moderate. *Hooker*.

4. Close; tight.

The god, with speedy pace,
Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace. *Dryden*.

The fatal noose performed its office, and with most *strict* ligature squeezed the blood into his face. *Arbuthnot*.

5. Tense; not relaxed.

We feel our fibres grow *strict* or lax according to the state of the air. *Arbuthnot*.

STRI'CTLY. *adv.* [from *strict*.]

1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy.

His horse-troupes, that the vantgard had, he *strictly* did command
To ride their horses temperately. *Chapman*.

The other parts, being grosser, composed not only water, *strictly* so called, but the whole mass of liquid bodies. *Burnet*.

Charge him *strictly*
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure. *Dryden*.

2. Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence.

In the discharge of thy place, set before thee the best examples; and, after a time, set before thee thine own, and examine thyself *strictly* whether thou didst not best at first. *Bacon*.

God may with the greatest justice *strictly* require endeavours from us, and, without any inconsistency with his goodness, inflict penalties on those who are wanting. *Rogers*.

A weak prince again disposed the people to new attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeavour to prevent, if some of them had not proceeded upon a topick that, *strictly* followed, would enslave all mankind. *Swift*.

3. Closely, tightly; with tenseness.

STRI'CTNESS. *n. s.* [from *strict*.]

1. Exactness; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity.

I could not grant too much, or distrust too little, to men that pretended singular piety and religious *strictness*. *King Charles*.

Such of them as cannot be concealed connive at, though in the *strictness* of your judgment you cannot pardon. *Dryden*.

Who were made privy to the secrets of Heaven, but such as performed his revealed will at an higher rate of *strictness* than the rest? *South*.

Eusebius, who is not in *strictness* to be reckoned with the Ante-Nicenes. *Waterland*.

Though in *strictness* our Saviour might have pleaded exemption from the Jewish tribute, he exerted his divine power in a miracle to pay it. *Rogers*.

2. Severity; rigour.

These commissioners proceeded with such *strictness* and severity as did much obscure the king's mercy. *Bacon*.

3. Closeness; tightness; not laxity.

STRI'CTURE. *n. s.* [from *strictura*, Lat. a spark.]

1. A stroke; a touch.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Hale*.

2. Contraction; closure by contraction.

As long as there is thirst, with a free passage by urine, and *stricture* of the vessels, so long is water safely taken. *Arbuthnot*.

3. A slight touch upon a subject; not a set discourse.

Thus have I passed through all your letter, and given myself the liberty of these *strictures*, by way of reflection on all and every passage. *Hammond*.

STRIDE. *n. s.* [ꝼtꝼæde, Saxon.] A long step; a step taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.

I 'll speak between the change of man and boy,
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps
Into a manly *stride*. *Shakspeare*.

The monster moved on with horrid *strides*. *Milton*.

Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride*. *Swift*.

To STRIDE. *v. n.* preterit *strode* or *strid*; part. pass. *stridden*. [from the noun.]

1. To walk with long steps.

Mars in the middle of the shining shield
Is grav'd, and *strides* along the liquid field. *Dryd*.

To Jove, or to thy father Neptune, pray,
The brethren cried, and instant *strode* away. *Pope*.

2. To stand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE. *v. a.* To pass by a step.

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See him *stride*
Vallies wide. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'DULOUS. *adj.* [*stridulus*, Latin.] Making a small noise.

It arises from a small and *stridulous* noise, which, being firmly rooted, maketh a divulsion of parts. *Brown.*

STRIFE. *n. s.* [from *strive.*]

1. Contention; contest; discord; war; lawsuit.

I and my people were at great *strife* with the children of Ammon. *Judges.*

Some preach Christ even of envy and *strife*, and some of good-will. *Philippians.*

He is proud, knowing nothing; but doating about questions and *strife* of words. 1 *Timothy.*

These acts of hateful *strife*, hateful to all,
How hast thou disturb'd heav'n's blessed peace! *Milton.*

These vows, thus granted, rais'd a *strife* above
Betwixt the god of war and queen of love:
She, granting first, had right of time to plead;
But he had granted too, and would recede. *Dryden.*

'T is this that shakes our country with alarms,
And gives up Rome a prey to Roman arms,
Produces fraud, and cruelty, and *strife*. *Addison.*

Inheriting no *strife*,
Nor marrying discord in a noble wife. *Pope.*

2. Contest of emulation.

Thus gods contended, noble *strife!*
Who most should ease the wants of life. *Congr.*

By wise governing, it may be so ordered, that both sides shall be at *strife*, not which shall flatter most, but which shall do the prince and the publick the most honest and the most faithful service. *Davenant.*

3. Opposition; contrariety; contrast.

Artificial *strife*
Lives in those touches, livelier than life. *Shaks.*

4. Natural contrariety: as, the *strife* of acid and alkali.

STRI'FEFUL. *adj.* [*strife* and *full.*] Contentious; discordant.

The ape was *strifeful* and ambitious,
And the fox guileful and most covetous. *Spens.*

I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *strifeful* heap of things, into which, as into a second chaos, we are fallen. *Dr. Maine.*

STRI'GMENT. *n. s.* [*strigmentum*, from *stringo*, Latin, to scrape.] Scraping; recrement.

Many, besides the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from men's hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in its usual decoction. *Brown.*

To STRIKE. *v. a.* preterit *struck* or *strook*; part. pass. *struck*, *strucken*, *stricken*, or *strook*. [ꝼꞅꞇꞃꞇican, Sax. *streichen*, Germ. *adstrykia*, Islandick; *stricker*, Danish.]

1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer, while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius. *Shakspeare.*

We will deliver you the cause,
Why I, that did love Cæsar when I *struck* him,
Proceeded thus. *Shakspeare.*

I must
But wail his fall, whom I myself *struck* down. *Shakspeare.*

Then on the crowd he cast a furious look,
And wither'd all their strength before he *strook*. *Dryden.*

2. To punish; to afflict.

To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity. *Proverbs*

3. To dash; to throw by a quick motion.

The blood *strike* on the two side-posts. *Exod.*

4. To notify by sound.

The Windsor bell hath *struck* twelve. *Shaksp.*

The drums presently *striking* up a march, they plucked up their ensigns, and forward they go. *Knolles.*

A judicious friend moderates the pursuit, gives the signal for action, presses the advantage, and *strikes* the critical minute. *Collier.*

5. To stamp; to impress.

The memory in some men is very tenacious; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are *struck* deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke.*

6. To contract; to lower; to vale. It is used only in the phrases to *strike sail*, or to *strike a flag*.

How many nobles then would hold their places,
That must *strike sail* to spirits of vile sort! *Shakspeare.*

To this all differing passions and interests should *strike sail*, and, like swelling streams running different courses, should yet all make haste into the sea of common safety. *Temple.*

They *strike sail* where they know they shall be mastered, and murder where they can with safety. *Dryden.*

Now, did I not so near my labour's end
Strike sail, and hast'ning to the harbour tend,
My song to flow'ry gardens might extend. *Dryd.*

7. To alarm; to put into emotion; to surprise.

The rest *struck* with horror stood,
To see their leader cover'd o'er with blood. *Waller.*

Jack Straw at London-stone, with all his rout,
Struck not the city with so loud a shout. *Dryden.*

His virtues render our assembly awful,
They *strike* with something like religious fear. *Addison.*

Didst thou but view him right, shouldst see him black
With murder, treason, sacrilege, and crimes
That *strike* my soul with horror but to name them. *Addison.*

We are no sooner presented to any one we never saw before, but we are immediately *struck* with the idea of a proud, a reserved, an affable, or a good-natured man. *Addison.*

Nice works of art *strike* and surprise us most upon the first view; but the better we are acquainted with them, the less we wonder. *Atterbury.*

Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate,
Born where heav'n's influence scarce can penetrate;
In life's low vale, the soil the virtues like,
They please as beauties, here as wonders *strike*. *Pope.*

8. [*fœdus ferire.*] To make a bargain.

Sign but his peace, he vows he'll ne'er again
The sacred names of fops and beaus profane;
Strike up the bargain quickly; for I swear,
As times go now, he offers very fair. *Dryden.*

I come to offer peace; to reconcile
Past enmities; to *strike* perpetual leagues
With Vanoc. *A. Philips.*

9. To produce by a sudden action.

The court paved *striketh* up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* an universal peace thro' sea and land. *Milton.*

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These men are fortune's jewels moulded bright,
Brought forth with their own fire and light;
If I her vulgar stone for either took,
Out of myself it must be *struck*. *Cowley.*

Take my caduceus!
With this th' infernal ghosts I can command,
And *strike* a terror through the Stygian strand.
Dryden.

20. To affect suddenly in any particular manner.

When verses cannot be understood, nor a man's good wit seconded with the forward child understanding, it *strikes* a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room. *Shakspeare.*

Strike her young bones,
Ye taking airs, with lameness. *Shakspeare.*

He that is *stricken* blind cannot forget
The precious treasure of his eyesight lost. *Shak.*

So ceas'd the rival crew, when Purcell came,
They sung no more, or only sung his fame;
Struck dumb, they all admir'd. *Dryden.*

Humility disarms envy, and *strikes* it dead.
Collier.

Then do not *strike* him dead with a denial,
But hold him up in life. *Addison.*

21. To cause to sound by blows: with *up* only emphatical.

Strike up the drums, and let the tongue of war
Plead for our int'rest, and our being here. *Shaks.*

22. To forge; to mint.

Though they the lines on golden anvils beat,
It looks as if they *struck* them at a heat. *Tate.*

Some very rare coins, *struck* of a pound weight, of gold and silver, Constantine sent to Chilperick. *Arbuthnot.*

23. It is used in the participle, I know not well how, for *advanced in years*.

The king
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *struck* in years; fair, and not jealous. *Shak.*

24. *To* STRIKE *off*. To erase from a reckoning or account.

Deliver Helen, and all damage else
Shall be *struck off*. *Shakspeare.*

I have this while with leaden thoughts been prest;
But I shall in a more convenient time
Strike off this score of absence. *Shakspeare.*

When any wilful sin stands charged on our account, it will not be *struck off* till we forsake and turn away from it. *Kettlewerth.*

Ask men's opinions: Scoto now shall tell
How trade increases, and the world goes well:
Strike off his pension by the setting sun,
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone. *Pope.*

25. *To* STRIKE *off*. To separate by a blow, or any sudden action.

Germany had *stricken off* that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome; but seemed nevertheless in discipline still to retain therewith great conformity. *Hooker.*

They followed so fast that they overtook him, and without further delay *struck off* his head. *Knolles.*

He was taken prisoner by Surinas, lieutenant-general for the king of Parthia, who *stroke off* his head. *Hakewill.*

A mass of water would be *struck off* and separate from the rest, and tossed through the air like a flying river. *Burnet.*

26. *To* STRIKE *out*. To produce by collision.

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires;
My manhood, long misled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd false lights; and, when their glimpse was gone,
My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own.
Dryden.

27. *To* STRIKE *out*. To blot; to efface.

By expurgatory animadversions, we might *strike out* great numbers of hidden qualities; and, having once a conceded list, with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown.*

To methodize is as necessary as to *strike out*.
Pope.

28. *To* STRIKE *out*. To bring to light.

29. *To* STRIKE *out*. To form at once by a quick effort.

Whether thy hand *strike out* some free design,
Where life awakes and dawns at ev'ry line;
Or blend in beauteous tints the colour'd mass,
And from the canvass call the mimick face.
Pope.

To STRIKE. *v. n.*

1. To make a blow.

I, in mine own woe charm'd,
Could not find death where I did hear him groan,
Nor feel him where he *struck*. *Shakspeare.*

It pleas'd the king
To *strike* at me upon his misconstruction,
When he tript me behind. *Shakspeare.*

He wither'd all their strength before he *struck*.
Dryden.

2. To collide; to clash.

Holding a ring by a thread in a glass, tell him that holdeth it, it shall *strike* so many times against the side of the glass, and no more. *Bacon.*

3. To act by repeated percussion.

Bid thy mistress, when my drink is ready,
She *strike* upon the bell. *Shakspeare.*

Those antique minstrels, sure, were Charles-like kings,
Cities their lutes, and subjects hearts their strings;
On which with so divine a hand they *strook*,
Consent of motion from their breath they took.
Waller.

4. To sound by the stroke of a hammer.

Cæsar, 't is *strucken* eight. *Shakspeare.*

Deep thoughts will often suspend the senses so far, that about a man clocks may *strike*, and bells ring, which he takes no notice of. *Grew.*

5. To make an attack.

Is not the king's name forty thousand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a puny subject *strikes*
At thy great glory. *Shakspeare.*

When, by their designing leaders taught
To *strike* at power which for themselves they sought,
The vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, arm'd,
Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd.
Dryden.

6. To act by external influx.

Consider the red and white colours in porphyre; hinder light but from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish. *Locke.*

7. To sound with blows.

Whilst any trump did sound, or drum *struck* up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field.
Shakspeare.

8. To be dashed; to be stranded.

The admiral galley, wherein the emperor was, *struck* upon a sand, and there stuck fast. *Knolles.*

9. To pass with a quick or strong effect.

Now and then a glittering beam of wit or passion *strikes* through the obscurity of the poem: any of these effect a present liking, but not a lasting admiration. *Dryden.*

10. To pay homage, as by lowering the sail.

We see the wind sit sore upon our sails;
And yet we *strike* not, but securely perish.
Shakspeare.

I 'd rather chop this hand off at a blow,
And with the other fling it at thy face,
Than bear so low a sail, to *strike* to thee. *Shak.*

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The interest of our kingdom is ready to *strike* to that of your poorest fishing towns: it is hard you will not accept our services. *Swift.*

11. To be put by some sudden act or motion into any state; to break forth.

It *struck* on a sudden into such reputation, that it scorns any longer to sculk, but owns itself publickly. *Government of the Tongue.*

12. *To* STRIKE *in with.* To conform; to suit itself to; to join with at once.

Those who, by the prerogative of their age, should frown youth into sobriety, imitate and *strike in with* them, and are really vitious that they may be thought young. *South.*

They catch at every shadow of relief, *strike in* at a venture *with* the next companion, and, so the dead commodity be taken off, care not who be the chapman. *Norris.*

The cares or pleasures of the world *strike in with* every thought. *Addison.*

He immediately *struck in with* them; but described this march to the temple with so much horrour, that he shivered every joint. *Addison.*

13. *To* STRIKE *out.* To spread or rove; to make a sudden excursion.

In this plain was the last general rendezvous of mankind; and from thence they were broken into companies, and dispersed; the several successive generations, like the waves of the sea, over-reaching one another, and *striking out* farther and farther upon the land. *Burnet.*

When a great man *strikes out* into a sudden irregularity, he needs not question the respect of a retinue. *Collier.*

STRIKE. *n. s.* A bushel; a dry measure of capacity; four pecks.

Wing, cartnave, and bushel, peck, *strike*, ready at hand. *Tusser.*

STRI'KEBLOCK. *n. s.* A plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shooting of a short joint. *Moxon.*

STRI'KER. *n. s.* [from *strike.*] Person or thing that strikes.

A bishop then must be blameless, not given to wine, no *striker.* *Timothy.*

He thought with his staff to have struck the *striker.* *Sandys.*

The *striker* must be dense, and in its best velocity. *Digby.*

STRI'KING. *part. adj.* [from *strike.*] Affecting; surprising.

STRING. *n. s.* [ꝼꞇꞃinꝺ, Saxon; *streng*, German and Danish; *stringhe*, Dutch; *stringo*, Latin.]

1. A slender rope; a small cord; any slender and flexible band.

Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above it, must be conceived as if the weight of it were in that point where its *string* touches the upper. *Wilkins.*

2. A riband.

Round Ormond's knee thou tiest the mystick *string*,
That makes the knight companion to the king. *Prior.*

3. A thread on which any things are filed.

Their priests pray by their beads, having a *string* with a hundred of nutshells upon it; and the repeating of certain words with them they account meritorious. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Any set of things filed on a line.

I have caught two of these dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a *string* of them, in order to hang them up in one of my papers. *Spectator.*

5. The chord of a musical instrument.

Thus when two brethren *strings* are set alike,
To move them both, but one of them we strike. *Cowley.*

The *string* that jars
When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the sense,
With pleasure feels the master's flying fingers,
Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers. *Rowe.*

By the appearance they make in marble, there is not one *string*-instrument that seems comparable to our violins. *Addison.*

6. A small fibre.

Duckweed putteth forth a little *string* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*

In pulling broom up, the least *strings* left behind will grow. *Mortimer.*

7. A nerve; a tendon.

The most piteous tale, which in recounting,
His grief grew puissant, and the *strings* of life
Began to crack. *Shakspeare.*

The *string* of his tongue loosed. *Mark.*

8. The nerve or line of the bow.

The wicked bend their bow, they make ready their arrows upon the *string.* *Psalms.*

Th' impetuous arrow whizzes on the wing,
Sounds the tough horn, and twangs the quiv'ring *string.* *Pope.*

9. Any concatenation or series: as, *a* string *of propositions.*

10. *To have two* STRINGS *to the Bow.* To have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage, or double security.

No lover has that pow'r
T' enforce a desperate amour,
As he that has *two strings to 's bow*,
And burns for love and money too. *Hudibras.*

To STRING. *v. a.* preterit *strung*; part. pass. *strung.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with strings.

Has not wise nature *strung* the legs and feet
With firmest nerves, design'd to walk the street? *Gay.*

2. To put a stringed instrument in tune.

Here the muse so oft her harp has *strung*,
That not a mountain rears its head unsung. *Addis.*

3. To file on a string.

Men of great learning or genius are too full to be exact; and therefore chuse to throw down their pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than be at the pains of *stringing* them. *Spectator.*

4. To make tense.

Toil *strung* the nerves, and purified the blood. *Dryden.*

STRI'NGED. *adj.* [from *string.*] Having strings; produced by strings.

Praise him with *stringed* instruments and organs. *Psalms.*

Divinely warbled voice
Answering the *stringed* noise,
As all their souls in blissful rapture took. *Milt.*

STRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*stringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting.

STRI'NGHALT. *n. s.* [*string* and *halt.*]

Stringhalt is a sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

STRI'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *string.*] Having no strings.

Nothing; all is said;
His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument;
Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath spent. *Shakspeare.*

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STRI'NGY. *adj.* [from *string*.] Fibrous; consisting of small threads; filamentous.

A plain Indian fan, made of the small *stringy* parts of roots spread out in a round flat form. *Grew.*

By melting expelsive sweats, and an obstinate flux of the belly, the *stringy* parts of the tendons and membranes are left unrecruited *Blackmore.*

To STRIP. *v. a.* [*streopen*, Dut. berypte, stripped, Saxon.]

1. To make naked; to deprive of covering: with *of* before the thing taken away.

They began to *strip* her *of* her cloaths when I came in among them. *Sidney.*

They *stript* Joseph out *of* his coat. *Genesis.*

Scarce credible it is how soon they were *stript* and laid naked on the ground. *Hayward.*

Hadst thou not committed
Notorious murder on those thirty men
At Askelon, who never did thee harm,
Then like a robber *stripp'dst* them *of* their robes. *Milton.*

You cloath all that have no relation to you, and *strip* your master that gives you food. *L'Estrange.*

A rattling tempest through the branches went,
That *stript* them bare. *Dryden.*

He saw a beauteous maid,
With hair dishevell'd, issuing through the shade,
Stript of her cloaths. *Dryden.*

He left the pillagers, to rapine bred,
Without controul to *strip* and spoil the dead. *Dryden.*

The bride was put in form to bed;
He follow'd, *strip*. *Swift.*

2. To deprive; to divest.

The apostle, in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, giveth us to understand, that those are even the lowest of things necessary; that, if we should be *stript of* all these things, without which we might possibly be, yet these must be left. *Hooker.*

Now this curious built Phæacian ship,
Returning from her convoy, I will *strip*
Of all her fleeting matter. *Chapman.*

We *strip* and divest ourselves *of* our own will, and give ourselves entirely up to the will of God. *Duppa.*

It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things, *stripped of* those specifick differences we give them. *Locke.*

One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease and affluence, not of one just *stript of* all those advantages, and plunged in the deepest miseries, and now sitting naked upon a dunghill. *Atterbury.*

3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage: as, a thief *stripped* the house.

That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *strips* him *of* a friend, equally attacks him in all those interests that are capable of being weakened by the one, and supported by the other. *South.*

4. To peel; to decorticate.

If the leaves or dried stocks be *stripped* into small straws, they arise unto amber, wax, and other electrics, no other ways than those of wheat or rye. *Brown.*

5. To deprive of all.

When some fond easy fathers *strip* themselves before they lie down to their long sleep, and settle their whole estates upon their sons, has it not been seen that the father has been requited with beggary? *South.*

6. To take off covering: with *off* emphatical.

He *stript off* his cloaths. 1 *Samuel.*

Logick helps us to *strip off* the outward disguise of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature. *Watts.*

7. To cast off. Not in use.

His unkindness,
That *stript* her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters: these things sting him. *Shakspeare.*

8. To separate from something adhesive or connected. Not accurately used.

Amongst men who examine not scrupulously their own ideas, and *strip* them not from the marks men use for them, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute. *Locke.*

STRIP. *n. s.* [probably for *stripe*.] A narrow shred.

These two apartments were hung in close mourning, and only a *strip* of bays round the other rooms. *Swift.*

To STRIPE. *v. a.* [*strepen*, Dutch.]

1. To variegate with lines of different colours.

2. To beat; to lash.

STRIPE. *n. s.* [*strepe*, Dutch.]

1. A lineary variation of colour. This seems to be the original notion of the word.

Gardeners may have three roots, among an hundred, that are fare, as purple and carnation of several *stripes*. *Bacon.*

2. A shred of a different colour.

One of the most valuable trimmings of their cloaths was a long *stripe* sowed upon the garment, called latus clavus. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A weal or discoloration made by a lash or blow.

Cruelty marked him with inglorious *stripes*. *Thomson.*

4. A blow; a lash.

A body cannot be so torn with *stripes*, as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions. *Hayward.*

To those that are yet within the reach of the *stripes* and reproofs of their own conscience, I would address that they would not seek to remove themselves from that wholesome discipline. *Decay of Piety.*

STRI'PED. *part. adj.* [from *stripe*.] Distinguished by lines of different colour.

STRI'PLING. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the state of adolescence.

'Thwart the lane,
He, with two *striplings*, lads, more like to run
The country base than to commit such slaughter,
Made good the passage. *Shakspeare.*

Now a *stripling* cherub he appeare,
Not of the prime, yet such as in his face
Youth smil'd celestial. *Milton.*

Compositions on any important subjects are not matters to be wrung from poor *striplings*, like blood out of the nose, or the plucking of untimely fruit. *Milton.*

As when young *striplings* whip the top for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine whirls. *Dryden.*

As every particular member of the body is nourished with a several qualified juice, so children and *striplings*, old men and young men, must have divers diets. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *strip*.] One that strips.

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To STRIVE. *v. n.* preterit *I strove*, anciently *I strived*; part. pass. *striven*. [*streven*, Dutch; *estriver*, French.]

1. To struggle; to labour; to make an effort.

The immutability of God they *strive* unto, by working after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*

Many brave young minds have, through hearing the praises and eulogies of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations, and so *strive* to the like deserts. *Spenser.*

Strive with me in your prayers to God for me. *Romans.*

So have I *strived* to preach the gospel. *Rom.*

Was it for this that Rome's best blood he spilt,
With so much falsehood, so much guilt?
Was it for this that his ambition *strove*
To equal Cæsar first, and after Jove? *Cowley.*

Our blessed Lord commands you to *strive* to enter in; because many will fail, who only seek to enter. *Law.*

These thoughts he *strove* to bury in expence,
Rich meats, rich wines, and vain magnificence. *Harte.*

2. To contest; to contend; to struggle in opposition to another: with *against* or *with* before the person opposed.

Do as adversaries do in law;
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakspeare.*

Strive for the truth unto death. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Why dost thou *strive* against him? *Job.*

Charge them that they *strive* not about words, to no profit. 2 *Timothy.*

Avoid contentions and *strivings* about the law. *Titus.*

This is warrantable conflict for the trial of our faith; so that these *strivings* are not a contending with superior powers. *L'Estrange.*

Thus does every wicked man that contemns God; who can save or destroy him who *strives* with his Maker? *Tillotson.*

If intestine broils alarm the hive,
For two pretenders oft for empire *strive*,
The vulgar in divided factions jar,
And murm'ring sounds proclaim the civil war. *Dryden.*

3. To oppose by contrariety of qualities.

Now private pity *strove* with publick hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denham.*

4. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.

Nor that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspir'd
Castalian spring, might with this paradise
Of Eden *strive*. *Milton.*

STRI'VER. *n. s.* [from *strive*.] One who labours; one who contends.

STRO'KAL. *n. s.* An instrument used by glass-makers. *Bailey.*

STROKE or *Strook*. The old preterit of *strike*, now commonly *struck*.

He, hoodwinked with kindness, least of all men knew who *stroke* him. *Sidney.*

STROKE. *n. s.* [from *strook*, the preterit of *strike*.]

1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another.

The oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept *stroke*, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their *strokes*. *Shakspeare.*

His white-man'd steeds, that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He chear'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*;
Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe,
And rising shook his lance in act to throw. *Dryden.*

2. A hostile blow.

As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled *strokes* upon the foe. *Shaksp.*

He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without striking a *stroke*. *Bacon.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the *strokes* of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*

I had long a design upon the ears of Curl; but the rogue would never allow me a fair *stroke* at them, though my penknife was ready. *Swift.*

3. A sudden disease or affliction.

Take this purse, thou whom the heav'ns plagues
Have humbled to all *strokes*. *Shakspeare.*

At this one *stroke* the man look'd dead in law:
His flatterers scamper, and his friends withdraw. *Harte.*

4. The sound of the clock.

What is 't o'clock?
—Upon the *stroke* of four. *Shakspeare.*

5. The touch of a pencil.

Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine!
Free as thy *stroke*, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

6. A touch; a masterly or eminent effort.

Another in my place would take it for a notable *stroke* of good breeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Estrange.*

The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, most delight the reader. *Dryden.*

As he purchased the first success in the present war, by forcing into the service of the confederates an army that was raised against them, he will give one of the finishing *strokes* to it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addison.*

A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate; I question not but you will give it the finishing *stroke*. *Arbuthnot.*

Isidore's collection was the great and bold *stroke*, which in its main parts has been discovered to be an impudent forgery. *Baker.*

7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.

8. Power; efficacy.

These having equal authority for instruction of the young prince, and well greeting, bare equal *stroke* in divers faculties. *Hayward.*

Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams; those that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction has such a *stroke* in the production of colours generated by the trajection of light through drops of water, that exhibit a rainbow through divers other transparent bodies. *Boyle.*

He has a great *stroke* with the reader, when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

The subtile effluvia of the male seed have the greatest *stroke* in generation. *Ray.*

To STROKE. *v. a.* [ꝛnacan, Sax.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endearment; to sooth.

Thus children do the silly birds they find
With *stroaking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*

The senior weaned his younger shall teach,
More *stroken* and made of when aught it doth aile,
More gentle ye make it for yoke or the paile. *Tusser.*

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike,
One doth not *stroke* me, nor the other strike. *Ben Jonson.*

He set forth a proclamation, *stroaking* the peo-

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ple with fair promises, and humouring them with invectives against the king and government. *Bacon.*

He dried the falling drops, and, yet more kind,
He *strok'd* her cheeks. *Dryden.*

Come, let us practise death;
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryd.*

She pluck'd the rising flow'rs, and fed
The gentle beast, and fondly *stroak'd* his head. *Addison.*

2. To rub gently in one direction.

When the big-udder'd cows with patience stand,
Waiting the *strokings* of the damsel's hand. *Gay.*

To STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to gad idly.

She 's mine, and thine, and *strolling* up and down. *Granville.*

Your wine lock'd up, your butler *stroll'd* abroad. *Pope.*

These mothers *stroll*, to beg sustenance for their helpless infants. *Swift.*

STRO'LLER. *n. s.* [from *stroll.*] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond.

Two brother-hermits, saints by trade,
Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went
To a small village down in Kent;
Where, in the *strollers* canting strain,
They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*

The men of pleasure, who never go to church, form their ideas of the clergy from a few poor *strollers* they often observe in the streets. *Swift.*

STROND. *n. s.* [for *strand.*] The beach; the bank of the water. Obsolete.

So looks the *strond* whereon th' imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakspeare.*

STRONG. *adj.* [ꝼꝛꝼanꝫ, Saxon.]

1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body.

Tho' 'gan the villain wax so fierce and *strong*,
That nothing may sustain his furious force,
He cast him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire. *Spenser.*

The *strong*-wing'd Mercury should fetch thee up,
And set thee by Jove's side. *Shakspeare.*

That our oxen may be *strong* to labour. *Psal.*

The Marsian and Sabellian race,
Strong-limb'd and stout. *Dryden.*

Osses the *strong* to greater strength must yield;
He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd. *Dryden.*

2. Fortified; secure from attack.

Within Troy's *strong* immures
The ravish'd Helen with wanton Paris sleeps. *Shakspeare.*

An army of English engaged between an army of a greater number, fresh and in vigour, on the one side, and a town *strong* in fortification, and *strong* in men, on the other. *Bacon.*

It is no matter how things are; so a man observe but the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all truth: such castles in the air will be as *strong* holds of truth as the demonstrations of Euclid. *Locke.*

3. Powerful; mighty.

While there was war between the houses of Saul and David, Abner made himself *strong* for Saul. *2 Samuel.*

The merchant-adventurers being a *strong* company, and well underset with rich men and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

Those that are *strong* at sea may easily bring them to what terms they please. *Addison.*

The weak, by thinking themselves *strong*, are induced to proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the *strong*, by conceiting themselves weak, are thereby rendered as useless as if they really were so. *South.*

4. Supplied with forces. It has in this sense a very particular construction. We say, *a thousand strong*; as we say, *twenty years old*, or *ten yards long*.

When he was not six-and-twenty *strong*,
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
My father gave him welcome to the shore. *Shakspeare.*

He was, at his rising from Exeter, between six and seven thousand *strong*. *Bacon.*

In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng
War in his cause, a thousand beauties *strong*. *Tickel.*

5. Violent; forcible; impetuous.

A river of so *strong* a current, that it suffereth not the sea to flow up its channel. *Heylin.*

But her own king she likens to his Thames,
Serene yet *strong*, majestick yet sedate,
Swift without violence, without terror great. *Prior.*

6. Hale; healthy.

Better is the poor, being sound and *strong* in constitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Ecclesiasticus.*

7. Forcibly acting on the imagination.

This is one of the *strongest* examples of a personation that ever was. *Bacon.*

8. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous.

Her mother, ever *strong* against that match,
And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed
That he shall shuffle her away. *Shakspeare.*

In choice of committees for ripening business for the council, it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an indifferency by putting in those that are *strong* on both sides. *Bacon.*

The knight is a much *stronger* tory in the country than in town, which is necessary for the keeping up his interest. *Addison.*

9. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the sight forcibly.

By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a *strong* and full white, such as is that of paper; but some dusky obscure one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or dun, or russet brown. *Newton.*

Thus shall there be made two bows of colours; an interior and *stronger* by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by every reflexion. *Newton.*

10. Potent; intoxicating.

Get *strong* beer to rub your horses heels. *Swift.*

11. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly.

Many of their propositions savour very *strong* of the old leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*

12. Affecting the smell powerfully.

The prince of Cambay's daily food
Is asps, and basilisk, and toad;
Which makes him have so *strong* a breath,
Each night he stinks a queen to death. *Hudib.*

Add with Cecropian thyme *strong*-scented centaury. *Dryden.*

The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense, makes the urine smell more *strong*. *Arbuthnot.*

13. Hard of digestion; not easily nutrimental.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebrews.*

14. Furnished with abilities for any thing.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

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15. Valid; confirmed.
In process of time, an ungodly custom grown *strong* was kept as a law. *Wisdom.*

16. Violent; vehement; forcible.
In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with *strong* crying and tears. *Hebrews.*
The scriptures make deep and *strong* impressions on the minds of men: and whosoever denies this, as he is in point of religion atheistical, so in understanding brutish. *J. Corbet.*

17. Cogent; conclusive.
Messengers
Of *strong* prevailment in unharden'd youth. *Shakspeare.*
Produce your cause; bring forth your *strong* reasons. *Isaiah.*
What *strong* cries must they be that shall drown so loud a clamour of impieties! *Decay of Piety.*
The *strongest* and most important texts are these which have been controverted; and for that very reason, because they are the *strongest.* *Waterland.*

18. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.
There is no English soul
More *stronger* to direct you than yourself,
If with the sap of reason you would quench
Or but allay the fire of passion. *Shakspeare.*

19. Firm; compact; not soon broken.
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,
Burst the *strong* nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

20. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words.
Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song,
As high, as sweet, as easy, and as *strong.* *Smith.*

STRONGFI'STED. *adj.* [*strong* and *fist.*] Stronghanded.
John, who was pretty *strongfisted*, gave him such a squeeze as made his eyes water. *Arbuth.*

STRO'NGHAND. *n. s.* [*strong* and *hand.*] Force; violence.
When their captain dieth, if the seniory should descend to his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by *strongband*, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenser.*
They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and the Tuscans having more than enough, it was their meaning to take what they needed by *strongband.* *Raleigh.*

STRO'NGLY. *adv.* [from *strong.*]

1. With strength; powerfully; forcibly.
The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draweth *strongly* the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon.*
The dazzling light
Had flash'd too *strongly* on his aking sight. *Addison.*
Water impregnated with salt attenuates *strongly.* *Arbuthnot.*
When the attention is *strongly* fixed to any subject, all that is said concerning it makes a deeper impression. *Watts.*

2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last; in such a manner as not easily to be forced.
Great Dunsinane he *strongly* fortifies. *Shakſp.*
Let the foundations be *strongly* laid. *Ezra.*

3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.
All these accuse him *strongly.* *Shakspeare.*
The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been *strongly* represented by both houses. *Swift.*

STRONGWA'TER. *n. s.* [*strong* and *water.*] Distilled spirits.
Metals receive in readily *strongwaters*; and *strongwaters* do readily pierce into metals and stones: and some will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon.*

STROOK. The preterit of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck.*
A sudden tempest from the desart flew
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:
Then, whirling round, the quoins together *strook.* *Sandys.*
That conqu'ring look,
When next beheld, like lightning *strook*
My blasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller.*
He, like a patient angler, ere he *strook*,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

STROPHE. *n. s.* [*strophe*, Fr. στροφη.] A stanza.

STROVE. The preterit of *strive.*
Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he *strove* to climb to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*

To STROUT. *v. n.* [*strussen*, German.] To swell with an appearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut. This is commonly written *strut*, which seems more proper.

To STROUT. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation.
I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical truth nowise *strouted*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*

To STROW. *v. n.* [See *To* STREW.]

1. To spread by being scattered.
Angel forms lay entranc'd,
Thick as autumnal leaves that *strow* the brooks
In Volambrosa. *Milton.*

2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.
All the ground
With shiver'd armour *strown.* *Milton.*
Come, shepherds, come, and *strow* with leaves the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryd.*
With osier floats the standing water *strow*,
With massy stones make bridges if it flow. *Dryd.*

3. To spread.
There have been three years dearth of corn, and every place *strowed* with beggars. *Swift.*

4. To scatter; to throw at random.
Synah, can I tell thee more?
And of our ladies bowre;
But little need to *strow* my store,
Suffice this hill of our. *Spenser.*
The tree in storms
The glad earth about her *strows*
With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*
Possession kept the beaten road,
And gather'd all his brother *strow'd.* *Swift.*

To STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander. [See STROLL.]
'T is she who nightly *strowls* with saunt'ring pace. *Gay.*

To STROY. *v. a.* [for *destroy.*]
Dig garden, *stroy* mallow, now may you at ease. *Tusser.*

STRUCK. The old preterit and participle passive of *strike.*
This message bear: the Trojans and their chief
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;
Struck with so great a name, and all on fire,
The youth replies, whatever you require. *Dryd.*
In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its several centers, so as to view all the walks *struck* from them. *Spectator.*
High on his car Sesostris *struck* my view,
Whom scepter'd slaves in golden harness drew. *Pope.*

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Some to conceit alone their taste confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts *struck* out at ev'ry line,
Pope.

STRU'CKEN. The old participle passive of *strike*.

Down fell the duke, his joints dissolv'd asunder,
Blind with the light, and *strucken* dead with wonder. *Fairfax.*

All liquors *strucken* make round circles, and dash. *Bacon.*

Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they sat as *strucken* mute.
Milton.

STRU'CTURE. *n. s.* [*structure*, Fr. *structura*, from *structus*, Lat.]

1. Act of building; practice of building.

His son builds on, and never is content,
Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent. *Dryd.*

2. Manner of building; form; make.

Several have gone about to inform them; but, for want of insight into the *structure* and constitution of the terraqueous globe, have not given satisfaction. *Woodward.*

3. Edifice; building.

Ecbatana her *structure* vast there shews,
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*

High on a rock of ice the *structure* lay. *Pope.*

There stands a *structure* of majestick frame.
Pope.

STRUDE or *Strode*. *n. s.* A stock of breeding mares. *Bailey.*

To STRU'GGLE. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. To labour; to act with effort.

2. To strive; to contend; to contest.

No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might have forborne it; not without some trouble from the *strugglings* of the contrary habit, but still the thing was possible. *South.*

In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the nation into two mighty factions; and, under the name of Papist and Protestant, *struggled* in her bowels with many various events. *Temple.*

I repent, like some despairing wretch
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,
Then pants and *struggles* with the whirling waves,
And catches every slender reed to save him.
Smith.

3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, *struggles* still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryd.*

'T is wisdom to beware,
And better shun the bait than *struggle* in the snare. *Dryden.*

If men *struggle* through as many troubles to be miserable as to be happy, my readers may be persuaded to be good. *Spectator.*

STRU'GGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; effort.

2. Contest; contention.

When, in the division of parties, men only strove for the first place in the prince's favour, an honest man might look upon the *struggle* with indifference. *Addison.*

It began and ended without any of those unnatural *struggles* for the chair, which have disturbed the peace of this great city. *Atterbury.*

3. Agony; tumultuous distress.

STRUMA. *n. s.* [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the kingsevil.

A gentlewoman had a *struma* about the instep, very hard and deep about the tendons. *Wiseman.*

STRU'MOUS. *adj.* [from *struma*.] Having swellings in the glands; tainted with the kingsevil.

How to treat them when *strumous*, scirrhous, or cancerous. *Wiseman.*

A glandulous consumption, such as does not affect the lungs with a rupture of its vessels, and coughing up blood, is produced by *strumous* or scrophulous humours. *Blackmore.*

STRU'MPET. *n. s.* [of doubtful original. *Stropa* vieux mot *palliardise*. *Trevoux*. *Stuprum*, Lat.] A whore; a prostitute.

How like a younker or a prodigal
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the *strumpet* wind!
How like a prodigal doth she return,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *strumpet* wind!
Shakspeare.

Ne'er could the *strumpet*,
With all her double vigour, art and nature,
Once stir my temper; but this virtuous maid
Subdues me quite. *Shakspeare.*

If to preserve this vessel for my lord
From any other foul unlawful touch,
Be not to be a *strumpet*, I am none. *Shakspeare.*

Common fame is as false and impudent as a common *strumpet*. *L'Estrange.*

Honour had his due;
Before the holy priest my vows were ty'd;
So came I not a *strumpet*, but a bride. *Dryden.*

To STRU'MPET. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch.

If we two be one, and thou play false,
I do digest the poison of thy flesh,
Being *strumpeted* by the contagion. *Shakspeare.*

STRUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *string*.

The *strung* bow points out the Cynthian queen.
Gay.

To STRUT. *v. n.* [*strussen*, German.]

1. To walk with affected dignity; to swell with stateliness.

Adore our errours, laugh at 's while we *strut*
To our confusion. *Shakspeare.*

Does he not hold up his head, and *strut* in his gait? *Shakspeare.*

Though thou *strut* and paint,
Yet art thou both shrunk up and old. *B. Jonson.*

The false syren
Struts on the waves, and shews the brute below.
Dryden.

We will be with you ere the crowing cock
Salutes the light, and *struts* before his feather'd flock. *Dryden.*

2. To swell; to protuberate.

The goats with *strutting* dugs shall homeward speed. *Dryden.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds suffic'd the sail,
The bellying canvas *strutted* with the gale.
Dryden.

As thy *strutting* bags with money rise,
The love of gain is of an equal size. *Dryden.*

STRUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk.

Certain gentlemen, by smirking countenances and an ungainly *strut* in their walk, have got preferment. *Swift.*

STUB. *n. s.* [*tyb*, Sax. *stubbe*, Danish; *stob*, Dutch; *stipes*, Latin.]

1. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off.

Dametas guided the horses so ill, that the wheel coming over a great *stub* of a tree, overturned the coach. *Sidney.*

All about old stocks and *stubs* of trees,
Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen,
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Spens.*

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To buy at the *stub* is the best for the buyer,
More timely provision, the cheaper is fire.
Tusser.

Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *stub* hath put out sometimes a tree of another kind. *Bacon.*

We here
Live on tough roots and *stubs*, to thirst inur'd,
Men to much misery and hardships born. *Milt.*
Prickly *stubs* instead of trees are found,
Or woods with knots and knares deform'd and old;
Headless the most, and hideous to behold. *Dryd.*

2. A log; a block.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and *stubs*, from the infinite desire of such a happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choicest wits to that asinine feast of sowthistles and brambles. *Milton.*

To STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.

His two tusks serve for fighting and feeding; by the help whereof he *stubs* up edible roots out of the ground, or tears off the bark of trees. *Grew.*

The other tree was griev'd,
Grew scrubby, dried a-top, was stunted;
So the next parson *stubb'd* and burnt it. *Swift.*

STU'BBED. *adj.* [from *stub.*] Truncated; short and thick.

A pain he in his head-piece feels;
Against a *stubbed* tree he reels,
And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels. *Drayton.*
To spight the cov nymphs,
Hang upon our *stubbed* horns
Garlands, ribbons, and fine poesies. *Ben Jonson.*

STU'BBEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *stubbed.*] The state of being short, thick, and truncated.

STU'BBLE. *n. s.* [*estouble*, Fr. *steppel*, Dutch; *stipula*, Latin.] The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

This suggested
At some time, when his soaring insolence
Shall reach the people, will be the fire
To kindle their dry *stubble*, and their blaze
Shall darken him for ever. *Shakspeare.*
You, by thus much seene,
Know by the *stubble* what the corn hath bene.
Chapman.

If a small red flower in the *stubble* fields, called the wincopipe, open in the morning, be sure of a fair day. *Bacon.*

His succeeding years afford him little more than the *stubble* of his own harvest. *Dryden.*

Thrice-happy Duck, employ'd in threshing *stubble*,
Thy toil is lessen'd, and thy profits double.
Swift.

After the first crop is off, they plow in the wheat *stubble*. *Mortimer.*

STUBBORN. *adj.* [This word, of which no obvious etymology appears, is derived by *Minshew* from *stout-born*; referred by *Junius* to στιβαρὸς; and deduced better by *Lye*, from *stub*, perhaps from *stub-born.*]

1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious.

Strifeful Atin in their *stubborn* mind
Coals of contention and hot vengeance tin'd.
Spenser.

Then stood he neere the doore, and proud to draw
The *stubborns* bow, thrice tried, and thrice gave law. *Chapman.*

The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it, and
Disdainful to be tried by 't. *Shakspeare.*

He believed he had so humbled the garrison, that they would be no longer so *stubborn.*
Clarendon.

I 'll not flatter this tempestuous king,
But work his *stubborn* soul a nobler way. *Dryd.*

2. Persisting; persevering; steady.

All this is to be had only from the epistles themselves, with *stubborn* attention, and more than common application. *Locke.*

3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily admitting impression.

Love softens me, and blows up fires which pass
Through my tough heart, and melt the *stubborn* mass. *Dryden.*
Take a plant of *stubborn* oak,
And labour him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryd.*

4. Hardy; firm.

Patience under torturing pain,
Where *stubborn* stoicks would complain. *Swift.*

5. Harsh; rough; rugged.

He will not oppose any thing that is hard and *stubborn*, but by a soft answer deaden their force. *Burnet.*

6. In all its uses it commonly implies something of a bad quality, though *Locke* has catachrestically used it in a sense of praise.

STU'BBORNLY. *adv.* [from *stubborn.*] Obstinately; contumaciously; inflexibly.

Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,
About a certain question in the law. *Shakspeare.*

He wilfully neglects his book, and *stubbornly* refuses any thing he can do. *Locke.*

So close they cling, so *stubbornly* retire,
Their love 's more violent than the chymist's fire.
Garth.

STU'BBORNNESS. *n. s.* [from *stubborn.*] Obstinacy; vitious stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility. *Dryden* has used it in commendation.

Happy is your grace,
That can translate the *stubbornness* of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakspeare.*

He chose a course least subject to envy, between stiff *stubbornness* and filthy flattery.
Hayward.

Patriots, in peace, assert the people's right,
With noble *stubbornness* resisting might. *Dryd.*

Stubbornness, and an obstinate disobedience, must be mastered with blows. *Locke.*

It failed, partly by the accidents of a storm, and partly by the *stubbornness* or treachery of that colony for whose relief it was designed. *Swift.*

STU'BBY. *adj.* [from *stub.*] Short and thick; short and strong.

The base is surrounded with a garland of black and *stubby* bristles. *Grew.*

STU'BNAIL. *n. s.* [*stub* and *nail.*] A nail broken off; a short thick nail.

STU'CCO. n. s. [Ital. *stuc*, Fr.] A kind of fine plaster for walls.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Grotesco roofs, and *stucco* floors. *Pope.*

STUCK. The pret. and part. pass. of *stick.*

What more infamous brands have records *stuck* upon any, than those who used the best parts for the worst ends? *Decay of Piety.*

The partners of their crime will learn obedience,
When they look up and see their fellow-traitors
Stuck on a fork, and black'ning in the sun.
Addison.

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When the polypus, from forth his cave
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are *stuck* with stones and sands. *Pope.*

Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with strings,
That thou may'st be by kings, or whores of kings. *Pope.*

STUCK. *n. s.* A thrust.

I had a pass with rapier, scabbard and all; and he gives me the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable. *Shakspeare.*

STU'CKLE. *n. s.* [*stook*, Scottish.] A number of sheaves laid together in the field to dry. *Ainsworth.*

STUD. *n. s.* [ꝼtuðu, Saxon.]

1. A post; a stake. In some such meaning perhaps it is to be taken in the following passage, which I do not understand.

A barn in the country, that hath one single *stud*, or one height of *studs* to the roof, is two shillings a foot. *Mortimer.*

2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance.

Handles were to add,
For which he now was making *studs*. *Chapman.*

A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber *studs*. *Raleigh.*

Crystal and myrrhine cups, emboss'd with gems
And *studs* of pearl. *Milton.*

Upon a plane are several small oblong *studs*, placed regularly in a quincunx order. *Woodward.*

A desk he had of curious work,
With glitt'ring *studs* about. *Swift.*

3. [ꝼtoðe, Saxon; *stod*, Islandick, is a stallion.] A collection of breeding horses and mares.

In the *studs* of Ireland, where care is taken, we see horses bred of excellent shape, vigour, and size. *Temple.*

To STUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with studs or shining knobs.

Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their harness *studded* all with gold and pearl. *Shakspeare.*

A silver *studded* ax, alike bestow'd. *Dryden.*

STU'DENT. *n. s.* [*studens*, Lat.] A man given to books; a scholar; a bookish man.

Keep a gamester from dice, and a good *student* from his book. *Shakspeare.*

This grave advice some sober *student* bears,
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryden.*

A *student* shall do more in one hour, when all things concur to invite him to any special study, than in four at a dull season. *Watts.*

I slightly touch the subject, and recommend it to some *student* of the profession. *Arbuthnot.*

STU'DIED. *adj.* [from *study*.]

1. Learned; versed in any study; qualified by study.

He died
As one that had been *studied* in his death,
To throw away the dearest thing he ow'd,
As 't were a careless trifle. *Shakspeare.*

I am well *studied* for a liberal thanks
Which I do owe you. *Shakspeare.*

It will be fit that some man, reasonably *studied* in the law, go as chancellor. *Bacon.*

Having any particular inclination. Out of use.

A prince should not be so loosely *studied* as to remember so weak a composition. *Shakspeare.*

STU'DIER. *n. s.* [from *study*.] One who studies.

Lipsius was a great *studier* of the stoical philosophy: upon his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not use arguments to persuade him to patience; the philosophy which he had studied would furnish him: he answers him, Lord Jesus, give me christian patience. *Tillotson.*

There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature and *studier* of that law, as the positive laws of commonwealths. *Locke.*

STU'DIOUS. *adj.* [*studieux*, Fr. *studiosus*, Latin.]

1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning.

A proper remedy for wandering thoughts he that shall propose, would do great service to the *studious* and contemplative part of mankind. *Locke.*

2. Diligent; busy.

Studious to find new friends and new allies. *Tickel.*

3. Attentive to; careful: with *of*.

Divines must become *studious of* pious and venerable antiquity. *White.*

The people made
Stout for the war, and *studious of* their trade. *Dryden.*

There are who, fondly *studious of* increase,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

4. Contemplative; suitable to meditation.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the *studious* cloisters pale. *Milton.*

Him for the *studious* shade
Kind nature form'd. *Thomson.*

STU'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *studious*.]

1. Contemplatively; with close application to literature.

2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.

On a short pruning-hook his head reclines,
And *studiously* surveys his gen'rous vines. *Dryd.*

All of them *studiously* cherished the memory of their honourable extraction. *Atterbury.*

STU'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *studious*.] Addiction to study.

STU'DY. *n. s.* [*estude*, Fr. *studium*, Lat.]

1. Application of mind to books and learning.

During the whole time of his abode in the university, Hammond generally spent thirteen hours of the day in *study*. *Fell.*

Study gives strength to the mind; conversation, grace. *Temple.*

Engage the mind in *study* by a consideration of the divine pleasures of truth and knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Perplexity; deep cogitation.

Th' idea of her life shall sweetly creep
Into his *study* of imagination. *Shakspeare.*

The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a *study*, said, that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon.*

3. Attention; meditation; contrivance.

What can happen
To me above this wretchedness? All your *studies*
Make me a curse like this. *Shakspeare.*

Without *study* this art is not attained, nor fit to be attained. *Holyday.*

Just men they seem'd, and all their *study* bent
To worship God aright, and know his works. *Milton.*

4. Any particular kind of learning.

Studies serve for delight in privateness and retiring, for ornament in discourse, and for ability in the judgment and disposition of business. *Bacon.*

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5. Subject of attention.
The holy scriptures, especially the New Testament, are her daily *study*. *Law.*
6. Apartment appropriated to literary employment.
Get me a taper in my *study*, Lucius. *Shakſp.*
Knock at the *study*, where they say he keeps,
To ruminate strange plots. *Shakſpeare.*
Let all *studies* and libraries be towards the east. *Wotton.*
Some servants of the king visited the lodgings of the accused members, and sealed up their *studies* and trunks. *Clarendon.*
Both adorn'd their age;
One for the *study*, t' other for the stage. *Dryden.*

To STU'DY. *v. n.* [*ſtudeo*, Latin; *eſtudier*, French.]
1. To think with very close application; to muse.
I found a moral first, and then *ſtudied* for a fable. *Swift.*
2. To endeavour diligently.
Study to be quiet, and do your own business. 1 *Theſſalonians.*

To STU'DY. *v. a.*
1. To apply the mind to.
Nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to *study* household good. *Milt.*
If a gentleman be to *study* any language, it ought to be that of his own country. *Locke.*
2. To conſider attentively.
He hath *ſtudied* her well, and translated her out of honesty into English. *Shakſpeare.*
Study thyself: what rank, or what degree,
The wise Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryd.*
You have *ſtudied* every spot of ground in Flanders, which has been the scene of battles and sieges. *Dryden.*
3. To learn by application.
You could, for a need, *study* a speech of some dozen lines, which I would set down. *Shakſp.*

STUFF. *n. ſ.* [*ſtoffe*, Dut. *eſtoffe*, Fr.]
1. Any matter or body.
Let Phidias have rude and obſtinate *ſtuff* to carve: though his art do that it should, his work will lack that beauty which otherwise in fitter matter it might have had. *Hooker.*
The workman on his *ſtuff* his skill doth shew,
And yet the *ſtuff* gives not the man his skill. *Davies.*
Of brick, and of that *ſtuff*, they cast to build
A city and tow'r. *Milton.*
Pierce an hole near the inner edge, because the triangle hath there most substance of *ſtuff*. *Moxon.*
2. Materials out of which any thing is made.
Thy verse swells with *ſtuff* so fine and smooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art. *Shaks.*
Cæsar hath wept;
Ambition should be made of sterner *ſtuff*. *Shaks.*
Success or loss, what is or is not, serves
As *ſtuff* for these two to make paradoxes. *Shaks.*
Thy father, that poor rag,
Must be thy subject, who in spite put *ſtuff*
To some she-beggar, and compounded thee
Poor rogue hereditary. *Shakſpeare.*
Degrading prose explains his meaning ill,
And shews the *ſtuff*, and not the workman's skill. *Roscommon.*
3. Furniture; goods.
Fare away to get our *ſtuff* aboard. *Shakſpeare.*
He took away locks, and gave away the king's *ſtuff*. *Hayward.*
Groaning waggons loaded high
With *ſtuff*. *Cowley.*
4. That which fills any thing.
With some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous *ſtuff*
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Eſſence; elemental part.
Though in the trade of war I have slain men,
Yet do I hold it very *ſtuff* o' th' conscience
To do no contriv'd murther. *Shakſpeare.*
6. Any mixture or medicine.
I did compound for her
A certain *ſtuff*, which being ta'en would seize
The present power of life. *Shakſpeare.*
7. Cloth or texture of any kind.
8. Textures of wool thinner and slighter than cloth.
Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths and *ſtuffs* of our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon.*
9. Matter or thing. In contempt.
O proper *ſtuff!*
This is the very painting of your fear. *Shakſp.*
Such *ſtuff* as madmen
Tongue and brain not. *Shakſpeare.*
At this fusty *ſtuff*
The large Achilles, on his prest bed lolling,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakſpeare.*
Please not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear;
'T is fulsome *ſtuff* to feed thy itching ear. *Dryd.*
Anger would indite
Such woful *ſtuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden.*
To-morrow will be time enough
To hear such mortifying *ſtuff*. *Swift.*
The free things that among rakes pass for wit and spirit, must be shocking *ſtuff* to the ears of persons of delicacy. *Clariſſa.*
10. It is now seldom used in any sense but in contempt or dislike.

To STUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill very full with any thing.
When we 've *ſtuff'd*
These pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls. *Shakſpeare.*
Each thing beheld did yeeld
Our admiration: shelves with cheeses heapt;
Sheds *ſtuft* with lambs and goats, distinctly kept. *Chapman.*
Though plenteous, all too little seems,
To *ſtuff* this maw, this vast unhide-bound corps. *Milton.*
What have we more to do than to *ſtuff* our guts with these figs? *L'Eſtrange.*
This crook drew hazel-boughs adown,
And *ſtuff'd* her apron wide with nuts so brown. *Gay.*
2. To fill to uneasiness.
With some oblivious antidote
Cleanse the *ſtuff'd* bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To thrust into any thing.
Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *ſtuffing* them close together, but without bruising, and they retain smell and colour fresh a year. *Bacon.*
4. To fill by being put into any thing.
Grief fills the room up of my absent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form. *Shakſpeare.*
With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *ſtuff* the dark abode. *Dryden.*
Officious Baucis lays
Two cushions, *ſtuff'd* with straw, the seat to raise. *Dryden.*
A bed,
The *ſtuffing* leaves, with hides of bears o'erspread. *Dryden.*

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5. To swell out by putting something in.
I will be the man that shall make you great.
——I cannot perceive how, unless you give me your doublet, and *stuff* me out with straw. *Shakspeare.*
The gods for sin
Should with a swelling dropsy *stuff* thy skin. *Dryden.*

6. To fill with something improper or superfluous.
It is not usual among the best patterns to *stuff* the report of particular lives with matter of public record. *Wotton.*
Those accusations are *stuffed* with odious generals, that the proofs seldom make good. *Clarendon.*
For thee I dim these eyes, and *stuff* this head
With all such reading as was never read. *Pope.*

7. To obstruct the organs of scent or respiration.
These gloves the count sent me; they are an excellent perfume.——I am *stuff*, cousin, I cannot smell. *Shakspeare.*

8. To fill meat with something of high relish.
She went for parsly to *stuff* a rabbet. *Shaksp.*
He aim'd at all, yet never could excel
In any thing but *stuffing* of his veal. *King.*

9. To form by stuffing.
An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

To STUFF. *v. n.* To feed gluttonously.
Wedg'd in a spacious elbow-chair,
And on her plate a treble share,
As if she ne'er could have enough,
Taught harmless man to cram and *stuff*. *Swift.*

STU'FFING, *n. s.* [from *stuff*.]

1. That by which any thing is filled.
Rome was a farrago out of the neighbouring nations; and Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the people, that were the *stuffing* and materials thereof, existed before. *Hale.*

2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.
Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *stuffings*. *Mortimer.*

STUKE *or* STUCK. *n. s.* [*stuc*, Fr. *stucco*, Ital.] A composition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaster of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments resembling sculpture are made. See STUCCO. *Bailey.*

STULM. *n. s.* A shaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*

STULTI'LOQUENCE, *n s.* [*stultus* and *loquentia*, Lat.] Foolish talk. *Dict.*

STUM. *n. s.* [*stum*, Swedish; supposed to be contracted from *mustum*, Latin.]

1. Wine yet unfermented; must.
An unctuous clammy vapour, that arises from the *stum* of grapes when they lie mashed in the vat, puts out a light when dipped into it. *Addis.*

2. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines.
Let our wines without mixture or *stum* be all fine,
Or call up the master, and break his dull noddle, *Ben Jonson.*

3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.
Drink ev'ry letter on 't in *stum*,
And make it brisk champaigne become. *Hudibras.*

To STUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing fresh wine and raising a new fermentation.
Vapid wines are put upon the lees of noble wines to give them spirit, and we *stum* our wines to renew their spirits. *Floyer.*

To STU'MBLE. *v. n.* [This word *Junius* derives from *stump*, and says the original meaning is to *strike*, or *trip*, *against a stump*. I rather think it comes from *tumble*.]

1. To trip in walking.
When she will take the rein, I let her run;
But she 'll not *stumble*. *Shakspeare.*
A headstall being restrained to keep him from *stumbling*, hath been often burst. *Shakspeare.*
As we pac'd along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ster *stumbled*; and in falling
Struck me, that sought to stay him, overboard. *Shakspeare.*
The way of the wicked is as darkness; they know not at what they *stumble*. *Proverbs.*
Cover'd o'er with blood,
Which from the patriot's breast in torrents flow'd,
He faints; his steed no longer bears the rein,
But *stumbles* o'er the heap his hand had slain. *Prior.*

2. To slip; to err; to slide into crimes or blunders.
He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is none occasion of *stumbling* in him. 1 *John.*
This my day of grace
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,
That they may *stumble* on, and deeper fall. *Milt.*

3. To strike against by chance; to light on by chance: with *upon*.
This extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a great lady of that country, by which occasion she had *stumbled upon* such mischances as were little for the honour of her or her family. *Sidney.*
What man art thou, that thus bescreen'd in night
So *stumblest on* my counsel? *Shakspeare.*
A mouse, bred in a chest, dropped out over the side, and *stumbled upon* a delicious morsel. *L'Estrange.*
Ovid *stumbled*, by some inadvertency, *upon* Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*
Many of the greatest inventions have been accidentally *stumbled upon* by men busy and inquisitive. *Ray.*
Write down *p* and *b*, and make signs to him to endeavour to pronounce them, and guide him by shewing him the motion of your own lips; by which he will, with a little endeavour, *stumble upon* one of them. *Holder.*

To STU'MBLE. *v. a.*

1. To obstruct in progress; to make to trip or stop.

2. To make to boggle; to offend.
Such terms amus'd them all,
And *stumbled* many. *Milton.*
If one illiterate man was *stumbled*, 't was likely others of his form would be so too. *Fell.*
One thing more *stumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypothesis. *Locke.*

STU'MBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A trip in walking.

2. A blunder; a failure.
One *stumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life. *L'Estrange.*

STU'MBLER. *n. s.* [from *stumble*.] One that stumbles.

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Be sweet to all: is thy complexion sour?
Then keep such company, make them thy allay;
Get a sharp wife, a servant that will low'r:
A *stumbler* stumbles least in rugged way.
Herbert.

STU'MBLINGBLOCK. } *n. s.* [from *stum-*
STU'MBLINGSTONE. } *ble.*] Cause of stumbling; cause of errour; cause of offence.

We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a *stumblingblock*, and unto the Greeks foolishness.
1 Corinthians.

Shakespeare is a *stumblingblock* to these rigid criticks. *Spectator.*

This *stumblingstone* we hope to take away.
Burnet.

STUMP. *n. s.* [*stumpe*, Danish; *stompe*, Dutch; *stompen*, Dan. to lop.] The part of any solid body remaining after the rest is taken away.

He struck so strongly, that the knotty sting
Of his huge tail he quite in sunder cleft;
Five joints thereof he hew'd, and but the *stump*
him left. *Spenser.*

Your colt's tooth is not cast yet.—Not while I have a *stump*. *Shakspeare.*

He through the bushes scrambles;
A *stump* doth trip him in his pace,
Down comes poor Hob upon his face.
Drayton.

Amongst the briers and brambles.
Who, 'cause they 're wasted to the *stumps*,
Are represented best by rumps. *Hudibras.*

A coach-horse snapt off the end of his finger, and I dressed the *stump* with common digestive.
Wiseman.

A poor ass, now wore out to the *stumps*, fell down under his load. *L'Estrange.*

Against a *stump* his tusks the monster grinds,
And in the sharpen'd edge new vigour finds.
Dryden.

A tongue might have some resemblance to the *stump* of a feather. *Grew.*

Worn to the *stumps* in the service of the maids, 't is thrown out of doors, or condemned to kindle a fire. *Swift.*

STU'MPY. *adj.* [from *stump*.] Full of stumps; hard; stiff; strong. A bad word.

They burn the stubble, which, being so *stumpy*, they seldom plow in. *Mortimer.*

To STUN. *v. a.* [ȝ̇tunan, Saxon; ȝeȝtun, noise.]

1. To confound or dizzy with noise.

An universal hubbub wild
Of *stunning* sounds, and voices all confus'd,
Assaults his ear. *Milton.*

Still shall I hear, and never quit the score,
Stunn'd with hoarse Codrus' Theseid o'er and o'er? *Dryden.*

Too strong a noise *stuns* the ear, and one too weak does not act upon the organ. *Cheyne.*

So Alma, wearied of being great,
And nodding in her chair of state,
Stunn'd and worn out with endless chat
Of Will did this, and Nan said that. *Prior.*

Shouts as thunder loud afflict the air,
And *stun* the birds releas'd. *Prior.*

The Britons, once a savage kind,
Descendants of the barbarous Huns,
With limbs robust, and voice that *stuns*,
You taught to modulate their tongues,
And speak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*

2. To make senseless or dizzy with a blow.

One hung a pole-ax at his saddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe. *Dryden.*

STUNG. The pret. and part. pass of *sting*.

To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each jealous of the other, as the *stung*
Are of the adder. *Shakspeare.*

With envy *stung*, they view each other's deeds;
The fragrant work with diligence proceeds.
Dryden.

STUNK. The preterit of *stink*.

To STUNT. *v. a.* [*stuntar*, Islandick.] To hinder from growth.

Though this usage *stunted* the girl in her growth, it gave her a hardy constitution; she had life and spirit. *Arbuthnot.*

There he stopt short, nor since has writ a tittle,
But has the wit to make the most of little;
Like *stunted* hide-bound trees, that just have got
Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. *Pope.*

The tree
Grew scrubby, dried a-top, and *stunted*;
And the next parson stubb'd and burnt it. *Swift.*

STUPE. *n. s.* [*stupa*, Latin.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or sore.

A fomentation was by some pretender to surgery applied with coarse woollen *stupes*, one of which was bound upon his leg. *Wiseman.*

To STUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment; to dress with stupes.

The escar divide, and *stupe* the part affected with wine. *Wiseman.*

STUPEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*stupefaction*, Fr. *stupefactus*, Latin.] Insensibility; dulness; stupidity; sluggishness of mind; heavy folly.

All resistance of the dictates of conscience brings a hardness and *stupefaction* upon it. *South.*

She sent to ev'ry child
Firm impudence, or *stupefaction* mild;
And straight succeeded, leaving shame no room,
Cibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom. *Pope.*

STUPEFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *stupefactus*, Latin; *stupefactif*, French.] Causing insensibility; dulling; obstructing the senses; narcotick; opiate.

It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture of some *stupefactive*. *Bacon.*

Opium hath a *stupefactive* part, and a heating part; the one moving sleep, the other a heat.
Bacon.

STUPE'NDOUS. *adj.* [*stupendus*, Latin.] Wonderful; amazing; astonishing.

All those *stupendous* acts deservedly are the subject of a history excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate. *Clarendon.*

Great joy was at their meeting, and at sight
Of that *stupendous* bridge his joy increas'd. *Milt.*

Portents and prodigies their souls amaz'd;
But most when this *stupendous* pile was rais'd.
Dryden.

Mortals, fly this curst detested race:
A hundred of the same *stupendous* size,
A hundred Cyclops live among the hills. *Addis.*

Our numbers can scarce give us an idea of the vast quantity of systems in this *stupendous* piece of architecture. *Cheyne.*

STUPID. *adj.* [*stupide*, French; *stupidus*, Latin.]

1. Dull; wanting sensibility; wanting apprehension; heavy; sluggish of understanding.

O that men should be so *stupid* grown
As to forsake the living God. *Milton.*

Men, boys, and women, *stupid* with surprise,
Where'er she passes fix their wond'ring eyes.
Dryden.

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If I by chance succeed,
Know, I am not so *stupid*, or so hard,
Not to feel praise, or fame's deserv'd reward.
Dryden.

With wild surprise
A moment *stupid*, motionless, he stood. *Thomson.*

2. Performed without skill or genius.

Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,
Disdains to serve ignoble ends:
Observe what loads of *stupid* rhimes
Oppress us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

STUPI'DITY. *n. s.* [*stupidité*, French; *stupiditas*, Latin.] Dulness; heaviness of mind; sluggishness of understanding.

Shadwell alone, of all my sons, is he
Who stands confirm'd in full *stupidity*. *Dryden.*

STU'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *stupid.*]

1. With suspension or inactivity of understanding.

That space the evil one abstracted stood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Dully; without apprehension.

On the shield there were engraven maps of countries, which Ajax could not comprehend, but looked on as *stupidly* as his fellow-beast the lion. *Dryden.*

STU'PIFIER. *n. s.* [from *stupify.*] That which causes stupidity.

To STU'PIFY. *v. a.* [*stupefacio*, Latin: this word should therefore be spelled *stupefy*; but the authorities are against it.]

1. To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility; to dull.

Those
Will *stupify* and dull the sense a while. *Shaksp.*

Consider whether that method, used to quiet some consciences, does not *stupefy* more. *Decay of Piety.*

The fumes of his passion do as really intoxicate his discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and *stupify* the brain of a man overcharged with it. *South.*

Envy, like a cold poison, benumbs and *stupifies*; and, conscious of its own impotence, folds its arms in despair. *Collier.*

2. To deprive of material motion.

It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *stupified*. *Bacon.*

Pounce it into the quicksilver, and so proceed to the *stupifying*. *Bacon.*

STU'POR. *n. s.* [Latin; *stupeur*, French.] Suspension or diminution of sensibility.

A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, a *stupor* or dull pain in the thigh, and colick, are symptoms of an inflammation of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*

To STU'PRATE. *v. a.* [*stupro*, Latin.] To ravish; to violate.

STUPRA'TION. *n. s.* [*stupratio*, from *stupro*, Lat.] Rape; violation.

Stupration must not be drawn into practice. *Brown.*

STU'RDILY. *adv.* [from *sturdy.*]

1. Stoutly; hardily.

2. Obstinately; resolutely.

Then withdraw
From Cambridge, thy old nurse: and, as the rest,
Here toughly chew and *sturdily* digest
Th' immense vast volumes of our common law. *Donne.*

STU'RDINESS. *n. s.* [from *sturdy.*]

1. Stoutness; hardiness.

Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining some little skill of bustling for himself, by his conversation with vitious boys, when the chief use of that *sturdiness*, and standing upon his own legs, is only for the preservation of his virtue. *Locke.*

2. Brutal strength.

STU'RDY. *adj.* [*estourdi*, French.]

1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. It is always used of men, with some disagreeable idea of coarseness or rudeness.

This must be done, and I would fain see
Mortal so *sturdy* as to gainsay. *Hudibras.*

Aw'd by that house, accustom'd to command,
The *sturdy* kerns in due subjection stand,
Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand. *Dryd.*

A *sturdy* hardened sinner shall advance to the utmost pitch of impiety with less reluctance than he took the first steps, whilst his conscience was yet vigilant and tender. *Atterbury.*

2. Strong; forcible.

The ill-apparelled knight now had gotten the reputation of some *sturdy* lout, he had so well defended himself. *Sidney.*

Ne aught his *sturdy* strokes might stand before,
That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces tore. *Spenser.*

3. Stiff; stout.

He was not of any delicate contexture, his limbs rather *sturdy* than dainty. *Wotton.*

Sturdiest oaks
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up sheer. *Milton.*

STU'RGEON. *n. s.* [*sturio*, *tursio*, Latin.] A sea fish.

It is part of the scutellated bone of a *sturgeon*, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution on one side, the cells being worn down and smooth on the other. *Woodward.*

STURK. *n. s.* [ꝼtẏꝼc, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.* Thus they are still called in Scotland.

To STUT. } *v. n.* [*stutten*, to hinder,
To STU'TTER. } Dutch.] To speak with hesitation; to stammer.

Divers *stut*: the cause is the refrigeration of the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move; and therefore naturals *stut*. *Bacon.*

STU'TTER. } *n. s.* [from *stut.*] One that
STU'TTERER. } speaks with hesitation; a stammerer.

Many *stutters* are very cholerick, choler inducing a dryness in the tongue. *Bacon.*

STY. *n. s.* [ꝼtiȝe, Saxon.]

1. A cabin to keep hogs in.

Tell Richmond,
That in the *sty* of this most bloody boar
My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shakspeare.*

When her hogs had miss'd their way,
Th' untoward creatures to the *sty* I drove,
And whistled all the way. *Gay.*

May thy black pigs lie warm in little *sty*,
And have no thought to grieve them till they die. *King.*

2. Any place of bestial debauchery.

They all their friends and native home forget,
To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*. *Milton.*

With what ease
Mightst thou expel this monster from his throne,
Now made a *sty*. *Milton.*

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3. [I know not how derived.] A humour in the eyelid.

To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a sty.

Here you *sty* me
In this hard rock, while you do keep from me
The rest of th' island. *Shakspeare.*

To STY. *v. n.* To soar; to ascend. *Spenser.*

STY'GIAN. *adj.* [*stygius*, Latin.] Hellish; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

At that so sudden blaze the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aspect. *Milton.*

STYLE. *n. s.* [*stylus*, Latin.]

1. Manner of writing with regard to language.

Happy
That can translate the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a *style*. *Shakspeare.*

Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than venture upon so tender and nice a subject with my severer *style*. *More.*

Proper words in proper places make the true definition of a *stile*. *Swift.*

Let some lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, how the *style* refines!
Pope.

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters.

No *style* is held for base, where love well named is. *Sidney.*

There was never yet philosopher
That could endure the toothach patiently,
However they have writ the *style* of gods,
And make a pish at chance and sufferance.
Shakspeare.

3. Mode of painting.

The great *stile* stands alone, and does not require, perhaps does not as well admit, any addition from inferior beauties. The ornamental *stile* also possesses its own peculiar merit: however, though the union of the two may make a sort of composite *stile*, yet that *stile* is likely to be more imperfect than either of those which go to its composition. *Reynolds.*

4. It is likewise applied to musick.

5. Title; appellation.

Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his *stile*; thou shalt know him for knave and cuckold.
Shakspeare.

The king gave them in his commission the *style* and appellation which belonged to them.
Clarendon.

O virgin! or what other name you bear
Above that *style*, O more than mortal fair!
Let not an humble suppliant sue in vain. *Dryd.*

Propitious hear our pray'r,
Whether the *style* of Titan please thee more,
Whose purple rays th' Achæmenes adore. *Pope.*

6. Course of writing. Unusual.

While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,
To gentle Arcite let us turn our *style*. *Dryden.*

7. STYLE *of Court*, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe.*

8. A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax.

9. Any thing with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial.

Placing two *stiles* or needles of the same steel, touched with the same loadstone, when the one is removed but half a span, the other would stand like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

10. The stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower.

Style is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant, which adheres to the fruit or seed: 't is usually slender and long, whence it has its name. *Quincy.*

The figure of the flower-leaves, stamina, apices, *stile*, and seed vessel. *Ray.*

To STYLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To call; to term; to name.

The chancellor of the exchequer they had no mind should be *styled* a knight. *Clarendon.*

Err not that so shall end
The strife which thou call'st evil, but we *style*
The strife of glory. *Milton.*

Fortune's gifts, my actions
May *stile* their own rewards. *Denham.*

Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought to carry the cause, and is ready to *stile* it impudence in any one who shall stand out. *Locke.*

His conduct might have made him *stil'd*
A father, and the nymph his child. *Swift.*

STY'PTICK. } *adj.* [στυπτικὸς; *styptique*, Fr.
STY'PTICAL. } This is usually, though erroneously, written *stiptick*.] The same as astringent; but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hemorrhages. *Quincy.*

Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil and an essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour, or *styptick*. *Arbuthnot.*

There is a sour *stiptick* salt diffused through the earth, which passing a concoction in plants, becometh milder. *Brown.*

From spirit of salt, carefully dephlegmed and removed into lower glasses, having gently abstracted the whole, there remained in the bottom, and the neck of the retort, a great quantity of a certain dry and *stiptical* substance, mostly of a yellowish colour. *Boyle.*

In an effusion of blood, having dossils ready dipt in the royal *stiptick*, we applied them.
Wiseman.

STYPTI'CITY. *n. s.* The power of stanching blood.

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their *stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids. *Floyer.*

To STY'THY. *v. a.* [See STITHY.] To forge on an anvil.

By the forge that *stythied* Mars his helm,
I'll kill thee every where, yea, o'er and o'er.
Shakspeare.

SUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *suadeo*, Latin.] Easy to be persuaded.

SUA'SIVE. *adj.* [from *suadeo*, Latin.] Having power to persuade.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its command over them was but *suasive* and political, yet it had the force of coaction, and despotical. *South.*

SUA'SORY. *adj.* [*suasorius*, Lat.] Having tendency to persuade.

SUA'VITY. *n. s.* [*suavité*, French; *suavitas*, Latin.]

1. Sweetness to the senses.

She desired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *suavity*. *Brown.*

2. Sweetness to the mind.

SUB, in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBA'CID. *adj.* [*sub* and *acidus*, Latin.] Sour in a small degree.

The juice of the stem is like the chyle in the

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animal body, not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *subacid* in all plants. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBA'CRID. *adj.* [*sub* and *acrid.*] Sharp and pungent in a small degree.

The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *subacrid*, or a little pungent, and turned syrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

To SUBA'CT. *v. a.* [*subactus*, Latin.] To reduce; to subdue.

Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to *subact* it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

SUBA'CTION. *n. s.* [*subactus*, Lat.] The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any thing to a very small powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one assimilation, or absolute conversion and *subaction*; the other maturation: whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the nourishment into the body. *Bacon.*

SUBA'LTERN. *adj.* [*subalterne*, French.] Inferiour; subordinate; that which in different respects is both superiour and inferiour. It is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

Love's *subalterns*, a duteous band,
Like watchmen round their chief appear;
Each had his lanthorn in his hand,
And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*

There had like to have been a duel between two *subalterns*, upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth. *Addison.*

One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, after he received his commission for a regiment, he confessed the spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him, and it daily increased to his death. *Swift.*

This sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered as a genus or species, is called *subaltern*. *Watts.*

SUBALTE'RNATE. *adj.* [*subalternus*, Lat.] Succeeding by turns. *Dict.*

SUBASTRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*sub* and *astringent.*] Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBE'ADLE. *n. s.* [*sub* and *beadle.*] An under beadle.

They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messengers, or *subbeadles*, but in their own persons. *Ayliffe.*

SUBCELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*sub* and *celestial.*] Placed beneath the heavens.

The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but more faint resemblances of these. *Glanville.*

SUBCHA'NTER. *n. s.* [*sub* and *chanter; succentor*, Latin.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLA'VIAN. *adj.* [*sub* and *clavus*, Latin.]

Subclavian is applied to any thing under the armpit or shoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle. *Quincy.*

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *subclavian* division, doth equidistantly communicate its activity unto either arm. *Brown.*

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian* vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very imperfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBCONSTELLA'TION. *n. s.* [*sub* and *constellation.*] A subordinate or secondary constellation.

As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby be meant the Pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with what congruity they are described, in a clear night an ordinary eye may discover. *Brown.*

SUBCO'NTRARY. *adj.* [*sub* and *contrary.*] Contrary in an inferiour degree.

If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are *subcontraries*; as, some vine is a tree; some vine is not a tree. These may be both true together, but they can never be both false. *Watts.*

SUBCONTRA'CTED. *part. adj.* [*sub* and *contracted.*] Contracted after a former contract.

Your claim,
I bar it in the interest of my wife;
'T is she is *subcontracted* to this lord,
And I her husband contradict your banes. *Shak.*

SUBCUTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*sub* and *cutaneous.*] Lying under the skin.

SUBDE'ACON. *n. s.* [*subdiaconus*, Latin.] In the Romish church they have a *subdeacon*, who is the deacon's servant. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDE'AN. *n. s.* [*subdecanus*, Latin.] The vicegerent of a dean.

Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDE'CUPLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *decuplus*, Latin.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*sub* and *derisor.*] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness and delicacy. Not used.

This *subderisorious* mirth is far from giving any offence to us: it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation. *More.*

SUBDITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*subditicius*, Lat.] Put secretly in the place of something else.

To SUBDIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*sub* and *diversify.*] To diversify again what is already diversified.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into arras; and these variously *subdiversified* according to the fancy of the artificer. *Hale.*

To SUBDIVI'DE. *v. a.* [*subdiviser*, Fr. *sub* and *divide.*] To divide a part into yet more parts.

In the rise of eight, in tones, there be two baemols, or half notes; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number thirteen. *Bacon.*

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after Antonius and Octavianus brake and *subdivided*. *Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,
When he can *subdivide* a fraction. *Roscommon.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others, in time their descendants lost the primitive rites of divine worship, retaining only the notion of one deity. *Dryden.*

SUBDIVI'SION. *n. s.* [*subdivision*, French; from *subdivide.*]

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1. The act of subdividing.
When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *subdivision*; as when a year is divided into months, each month into days, and each day into hours, which may be farther subdivided into minutes and seconds. *Watts.*

2. The parts distinguished by a second division.
How can we see such a multitude of souls cast under so many *subdivisions* of misery, without reflecting on the absurdity of a government that sacrifices the happiness of so many reasonable beings to the glory of one? *Addison.*
In the decimal table the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span, palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BDOLOUS. *adj.* [*subdolus*, Latin.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

To SUBDU'CE. } *v. a.* [*subduco*, *subductus*,
To SUBDU'CT. } Latin.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.
Or nature fail'd in me, and left some part
Not proof enough such object to sustain;
Or from my side *subducting*, took perhaps
More than enough. *Milton.*

2. To substract by arithmetical operation.
Take the other operation of arithmetick, subduction: if out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should *subduce* ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before, and yet still the quotient must be infinite. *Hale.*

SUBDU'CTION. *n. s.* [from *subduct.*]

1. The act of taking away.
Possibly the Divine beneficence subducting that influence which it communicated from the time of their first creation, they were kept in a state of immortality till that moment of the *subduction*. *Hale.*

2. Arithmetical substraction.
Suppose we take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduction*: if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations we should subduce ten, the residue must be less by ten than it was before that *subduction*, and yet still the quotient be infinite. *Hale.*

To SUBDU'E. *v. a.* [from *subdo*, or *subjugo*, Latin.]

1. To crush; to oppress; to sink; to overpower.
Nothing could have *subdued* nature
To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters. *Shakspeare.*
Them that rose up against me hast thou *subdued* under me. 2 *Samuel.*
If aught were worthy to *subdue*
The soul of man. *Milton.*

2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion.
Be fruitful, and replenish the earth, and *subdue* it. *Genesis.*
Augustus Cæsar *subdued* Egypt to the Roman empire. *Peacham.*
To overcome in battle, and *subdue*
Nations, and bring home spoils. *Milton.*
The Romans made those times the standard of their wit, when they *subdued* the world. *Spratt.*

3. To tame; to subact; to break.
Nor is 't unwholesome to *subdue* the land
By often exercise; and where before
You broke the earth, again to plow. *May.*

SUBDU'EMENT. *n. s.* [from *subdue.*] Conquest. Not used, nor worthy to be used.
I have seen thee,
As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed,
Bravely despising forfeits and *subduements*. *Shak.*

SUBDU'ER. *n. s.* [from *subdue.*] Conquerour; tamer.
Great god of might, that reigneth in the mind,
And all the body to thy hest dost frame;
Victor of gods, *subduer* of mankind,
That dost the lion and fell tyger tame,
Who can express the glory of thy might? *Spenser.*
Their curious eye
Discerns their great *subduer*'s awful mien
And corresponding features fair. *Philips.*
Figs are great *subduers* of acrimony, useful in hoarseness and coughs, and extremely emollient. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BDUPLE. } *adj.* [*subduple*, Fr.
SUBDU'PLICATE. } *sub* and *duplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of two.
As one of these under pulleys doth abate half of that heaviness which the weight hath in itself, and cause the power to be in a *subduple* proportion unto it, so two of them do abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, and three a subsextuple. *Wilkins.*
The motion, generated by the forces in the whole passage of the body or thing through that space, shall be in a *subduplicate* proportion of the forces. *Newton.*

SUBJA'CENT. *adj.* [*subjacens*, Lat.] Lying under.
The superficial parts of mountains are washed away by rains, and borne down upon the *subjacent* plains. *Woodward.*

To SUBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*subjectus*, Lat.]

1. To put under.
The angel
Led them direct, and down the cliff as fast.
To the *subjected* plain. *Milton.*
The medal bears each form and name:
In one short view, *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, emp'rors, heroes, sages, beauties, lie. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to submission; to make subordinate; to make submissive.
Think not, young warriors, your diminish'd name
Shall lose of lustre, by *subjecting* rage
To the cool dictates of experienc'd age. *Dryd.*

3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.
I live on bread like you, feel want like you,
Taste grief, need friends, like you: *subjected* thus,
How can you say to me I am a king? *Shaksp.*
I see thee, in that fatal hour,
Subjected to the victor's cruel pow'r,
Led hence a slave. *Dryden.*
The blind will always be led by those that see, or fall into the ditch; and he is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

4. To expose; to make liable.
If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person to all the inconveniences of an erroneous circulation. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To submit; to make accountable.
God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himself to do nothing but what we must comprehend. *Locke.*

6. To make subservient.
He *subjected* to man's service angel wings. *Milton.*

SU'BJECT. *adj.* [*subjectus*, Latin.]

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1. Placed or situate under.

Th' eastern tower,
Whose height commands, as *subject*, all the vale
To see the fight. *Shakspeare.*

2. Living under the dominion of another.

Esau was never *subject* to Jacob, but founded a distinct people and government, and was himself prince over them. *Locke.*

Christ, since his incarnation, has been *subject* to the Father; and will be so also in his human capacity, after he has delivered up his mediatorial kingdom. *Waterland.*

3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious.

Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds;
And he the noble image of my youth
Is overspread with them. *Shakspeare.*

All human things are *subject* to decay,
And when fate summons monarchs must obey.
Dryden.

4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual or material.

I enter into the *subject* matter of my discourse. *Dryden.*

SU'BJECT. *n. s.* [*sujet*, French]

1. One who lives under the dominion of another: opposed to *governour*.

Every *subject*'s duty is the king's,
But every *subject*'s soul is his own. *Shakspeare.*

Never *subject* long'd to be a king,
As I do long and wish to be a *subject*. *Shaksp.*

Those I call *subjects* which are governed by the ordinary laws and magistrates of the sovereign. *Davies.*

We must understand and confess a king to be a father, a *subject* to be a son; and therefore honour to-be by nature most due from the natural *subject* to the natural king. *Holiday.*

The *subject* must obey his prince, because God commands it, human laws require it. *Swift.*

Were *subjects* so but only by their choice,
And not from birth did forc'd dominion take,
Our prince alone would have the publick voice.
Dryden.

Heroick kings, whose high perfections have made them awful to their *subjects*, can struggle with and subdue the corruption of the times. *Davenant.*

2. That on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed.

Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches
The *subject* of our watch. *Shakspeare.*

This *subject* for heroick song pleased me.
Milton.

Here he would have us fix our thoughts; nor are they too dry a *subject* for our contemplation. *Decay of Piety.*

I will not venture on so nice a *subject* with my severe style. *More.*

Make choice of a *subject* beautiful and noble, which, being capable of all the graces that colours and elegance of design can give, shall afford a perfect art, an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate. *Dryden.*

The *subject* of a proposition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Watts.*

My real design is, that of publishing your praises to the world; not upon the *subject* of your noble birth. *Swift.*

3. That in which any thing inheres or exists.

Anger is certainly a kind of baseness, as it appears well in the weakness of those *subjects* in whom it reigns, children, women, old folks, sick folks. *Bacon.*

4. [In grammar.] The nominative case to a verb is called by grammarians the *subject* of the verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *subject*.]

1. The act of subduing.

After the conquest of the kingdom, and *subjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who there were, that, fighting against the king, had saved themselves by flight. *Hale.*

2. [*sujettion*, French.] The state of being under government.

Because the *subjection* of the body to the will is by natural necessity, the *subjection* of the will unto God voluntary, we therefore stand in need of direction after what sort our wills and desires may be rightly conformed to his. *Hooker.*

How hard it is now for him to frame himself to *subjection*, that, having once set before his eyes the hope of a kingdom, hath found encouragement. *Spenser.*

Both in *subjection* now to sensual appetite.
Milton.

SUBJE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *subject*.] Relating not to the object, but the subject.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and *subjective*: objective is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and *subjective*, when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*

SUBINGRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*sub* and *ingressus*, Latin.] Secret entrance.

The pressure of the ambient air is strengthened upon the accession of the air sucked out; which forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *subingression* of its parts. *Boyle.*

To SUBJOI'N. *v. a.* [*sub* and *joindre*, Fr. *subjungo*, Latin.] To add at the end; to add afterward.

He makes an excuse from ignorance, the only thing that could take away the fault; namely, that he knew not that he was the high-priest, and *subjoins* a reason. *South.*

SUBITA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*subitaneus*, Lat.] Sudden; hasty.

To SU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*subjuguer*, Fr. *subjugo*, Lat.] To conquer; to subdue; to bring under dominion by force.

O fav'rite virgin, that hast warm'd the breast
Whose sov'reign dictates *subjugate* the east!
Prior.

He *subjugated* a king, and called him his vassal. *Baker.*

SUBJUGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *subjugate*.] The act of subduing.

This was the condition of the learned part of the world, after their *subjugation* by the Turks. *Hale.*

SUBJUNCTION. *n. s.* [from *subjungo*, Latin.] The state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to, some other verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [*subjunctivus*, Lat. *subjonctif*, French.]

1. Subjoined to something else.

2. In grammar.

The verb undergoes a different formation, to signify the same intentions as the indicative, yet not absolutely, but relatively to some other verb, which is called the *subjunctive* mood. *Clarke.*

SUBLAPSA'RIAN. } *adj.* [*sub* and *lapsus*,
SUBLA'PSARY. } Latin.] Done after the fall of man.

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The decree of reprobation, according to the *sublapsarian* doctrine, being nothing else but a mere preterition or non-election of some persons whom God left as he found, involved in the guilt of the first Adam's transgression, without any actual personal sin of their own, when he withdrew some others as guilty as they. *Hammond.*

SUBLA'TION. *n. s.* [*sublatio*, Latin.] The act of taking away.

SUBLEVA'TION. *n. s.* [*sublevo*, Latin.] The act of raising on high.

SUBLI'MABLE. *adj.* [from *sublime.*] Possible to be sublimed.

SUBLI'MABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *sublimable.*] Quality of admitting sublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to taste and smell, and easy *sublimableness*, as common salt armoniack. *Boyle.*

To SU'BLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *sublime.*]

1. To raise by the force of chymical fire.
2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

And as his actions rose, so raise they still their vein
In words, whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain. *Drayton.*

Not only the gross and illiterate souls, but the most aerial and *sublimated*, are rather the more proper fuel for an immaterial fire. *Decay of Piety.*

The precepts of christianity are so excellent and refined, and so apt to cleanse and *sublimate* the more gross and corrupt, as shews flesh and blood never revealed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SU'BLIMATE. *n. s.* [from *sublime.*]

1. Any thing raised by fire in the retort.

Enquire the manner of subliming, and what metals endure subliming, and what body the *sublimate* makes. *Bacon.*

2. Quicksilver raised in the retort.

SU'BLIMATE. *adj.* Raised by fire in the vessel.

The particles of mercury, uniting with the acid particles of spirit of salt, compose mercury *sublimate*; and, with the particles of sulphur, cinnabar. *Newton.*

SUBLIMA'TION. *n. s.* [*sublimation*, Fr. from *sublimate.*]

1. A chymical operation which raises bodies in the vessel by the force of fire.

Sublimation differs very little from distillation, excepting that in distillation only the fluid parts of bodies are raised, but in this the solid and dry; and that the matter to be distilled may be either solid or fluid, but *sublimation* is only concerned about solid substances. There is also another difference, namely, that rarefaction, which is of very great use in distillation, has hardly any room in *sublimation*; for the substances which are to be sublimed, being solid, are incapable of rarefaction; and so it is only impulse that can raise them. *Quincy.*

Separation is wrought by weight, as in the settlement of liquors, by heat, by precipitation, or *sublimation*; that is, a calling of the several parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon.*

Since oil of sulphur per campanam is of the same nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that sulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts, so strongly cohering by attraction, as to ascend together by *sublimation*? *Newton.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

She turns
Bodies to spirits, by *sublimation* strange. *Davies.*

Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and short in moral, which are but the rudiments and first draught of religion; as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *sublimation*, of morality? *South.*

SUBLI'ME. *adj.* [*sublimis*, Latin.]

1. High in place; exalted aloft.

They sum'd their pens, and soaring th' air *sublime*
With clang despis'd the ground. *Milton.*

Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,
And dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*

2. High in excellence; exalted by nature.

My earthly strained to the height
In that celestial colloquy *sublime*. *Milton.*

Can it be, that souls *sublime*
Return to visit our terrestrial clime?
And that the gen'rous mind, releas'd by death,
Can covet lazy limbs? *Dryden.*

3. High in style or sentiment; lofty; grand.

Easy in stile thy work, in sense *sublime*. *Prior.*

4. Elevated by joy.

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n-fall'n, in station stood or just array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*

Their hearts were jocund and *sublime*,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

5. Lofty of mien; elevated in manner.

He was *sublime*, and almost tumorous, in his looks and gestures. *Watton.*

His fair large front and eye *sublime* declar'd
Absolute rule. *Milton.*

SUBLI'ME. *n. s.* The grand or lofty style. *The sublime* is a gallicism, but now naturalized.

Longinus strengthens all his laws,
And is himself the great *sublime* he draws. *Pope.*

The *sublime* rises from the nobleness of thoughts, the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phrase; the perfect *sublime* arises from all three together. *Addison.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*sublimer*, French; from the adjective.]

1. To raise by a chymical fire.

Study our manuscripts, those myriads
Of letters, which have past 'twixt thee and me;
Thence write our annals, and in them lessons be
To all, whom love's *subliming* fire invades. *Donne.*

2. To raise on high.

Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,
Nor can thy head, not help'd, itself *sublime*,
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb. *Denham.*

3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

Flow'rs, and then fruit,
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale *sublim'd*,
To vital spirits aspire. *Milton.*

The fancies of most are moved by the inward springs of the corporeal machine, which, even in the most *sublimed* intellectuals, is dangerously influential. *Glanville.*

Art, being strengthened by the knowledge of things, may pass into nature by slow degrees, and so be *sublimed* into a pure genius, which is capable of distinguishing betwixt the beauties of nature and that which is low in her. *Dryden.*

Meanly they seek the blessing to confine,
And force that sun but on a part to shine;
Which not alone the southern wit *sublimes*,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

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To SUBLI'ME. *v. n.* To rise in the chymical vessel by the force of fire.

The particles of sal ammoniack in sublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *sublime* alone. *Newton.*

This salt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *sublimes* in a great one. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBLI'MELY. *adv.* [from *sublime.*] Loftily; grandly.

In English lays, and all *sublimely* great,
Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat.
Parnell.

Fustian's so *sublimely* bad;
It is not poetry, but prose run mad. *Pope.*

SUBLI'MENESS. *n. s.* [*sublimitas*, Lat.] The same as sublimity.

SUBLI'MITY. *n. s.* [from *sublime*; *sublimité*, French; *sublimitas*, Latin.]

1. Height of place; local elevation.

2. Height of nature; excellence.

As religion looketh upon him who in majesty and power is infinite, as we ought we account not of it, unless we esteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when divine *sublimity* itself is rightly considered. *Hooker.*

In respect of God's incomprehensible *sublimity* and purity, this is also true, that God is neither a mind nor a spirit like other spirits, nor a light such as can be discerned. *Raleigh.*

3. Loftiness of style or sentiment.

Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted. *Addison.*

SUBLI'NGUAL. *adj.* [*sublingual*, French; *sub* and *lingua*, Lat.] Placed under the tongue.

Those subliming humours should be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *sublingual* pills. *Harvey.*

SUBLU'NAR. } *adj.* [*sublunaire*, French;
SU'BLUNARY. } *sub* and *luna*, Latin.] Situate beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; of this world.

Dull *sublunary* lovers! love,
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it cannot remove
The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*

Night measur'd, with her shadowy cone,
Half way up hill this vast *sublunar* vault. *Milt.*

Through seas of knowledge we our course advance,
Discov'ring still new worlds of ignorance;
And these discov'ries make us all confess
That *sublunary* science is but guess. *Denham.*

The celestial bodies above the moon, being not subject to chance, remain in perpetual order, while all things *sublunary* are subject to change. *Dryden.*

Ovid had warn'd her to beware
Of strolling gods, whose usual trade is,
Under pretence of taking air,
To pick up *sublunary* ladies. *Swift.*

The fair philosopher to Rowley flies,
Where in a box the whole creation lies;
She sees the planets in their turns advance,
And scorns, Poitier, this *sublunary* dance. *Young.*

SU'BMARINE. *adj.* [*sub* and *mare*, Lat.] Lying or acting under the sea.

This contrivance may seem difficult, because these *submarine* navigators will want winds and tides for motion, and the sight of the heavens for direction. *Wilkins.*

Not only the herbaceous and woody *submarine* plants, but also the lithophyta, affect this manner of growing, as I observed in corals. *Ray.*

To SUBME'RGE. *v. a.* [*submerger*, Fr. *submergo*, Latin.] To drown; to put under water.

So half my Egypt was *submerg'd*, and made
A cistern for scal'd snakes. *Shakspeare.*

SUBME'RSION. *n. s.* [*submersion*, French; from *submersus*, Latin.] The act of drowning; state of being drowned.

The great Atlantick island is mentioned in Plato's Timæus, almost contiguous to the western parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly swallowed up by that ocean; which, if true, might afford a passage from Africa to America by land before that *submersion.* *Hale.*

To SUBMI'NISTER. } *v. a.* [*subministro*, Latin.]
To SUBMI'NISTRATE. } To supply; to afford. Not much in use.

Some things have been discovered, not only by the industry of mankind, but even the inferior animals have *subministered* unto man the invention of many things, natural, artificial, and medicinal. *Hale.*

Nothing *subministrates* apter matter to be converted into pestilent seminaries, than steams of nasty folks. *Harvey.*

To SUBMI'NISTER. *v. n.* To subserve; to be useful to.

Passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but bad masters, and *subminister* to the best and worst purposes. *L'Estrange.*

SUBMI'SS. *adj.* [from *submissus*, Latin.] Humble; submissive; obsequious.

King James, mollified by the bishop's *submiss* and eloquent letters, wrote back, that though he were in part moved by his letters, yet he should not be fully satisfied except he spake with him. *Bacon.*

Nearer his presence, Adam, though not aw'd,
Yet with *submiss* approach, and reverence meek,
As to a superior nature, bowed low. *Milton.*

Rejoicing, but with awe,
In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss: he rear'd me. *Milton.*

SUBMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*soumission*, French; from *submissus*, Latin.]

1. Delivery of himself to the power of another.

Submission, dauphin! 'tis a mere French word;
We English warriors wot not what it means. *Shakspeare.*

2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance; humble or suppliant behaviour.

In all *submission* and humility
York doth present himself unto your highness. *Shakspeare.*

Great prince, by that *submission* you'll gain more
Than e'er your haughty courage won before. *Halifax.*

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of errour.

Be not as extreme in *submission*, as in offence. *Shakspeare.*

4. Obsequiousness; resignation; obedience.

No duty in religion is more justly required by God Almighty, than a perfect *submission* to his will in all things. *Temple.*

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SUBMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [*submissus*, Latin.] Humble; testifying submission or inferiority.

On what *submissive* message art thou sent? *Shakspeare.*

Her at his feet *submissive* in distress
He thus with peaceful words uprais'd. *Milton.*

Sudden from the golden throne
With a *submissive* step I hasted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

SUBMI'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *submissive*.] Humbly; with confession of inferiority.

The goddess,
Soft in her tone, *submissively* replies. *Dryden.*

But speech ev'n there *submissively* withdraws
From rights of subjects, and the poor man's cause;
Then pompous silence reigns, and stills the noisy laws. *Pope.*

SUBMI'SSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *submissive*.] Humility; confession of fault or inferiority.

If thou sin in wine and wantonness,
Boast not thereof, nor make thy shame thy glory;
Frailty gets pardon by *submissiveness*,
But he that boasts shuts that out of his story;
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,
With his poor clod of earth, the spacious sky. *Herbert.*

SUBMI'SSLY. *adv.* [from *submiss*.] Humbly; with submission.

Humility consists, not in wearing mean clothes, and going softly and *submissly*, but in mean opinion of thyself. *Taylor.*

To SUBMI'T. *v. a.* [*soumettre*, French; *submitto*, Latin.]

1. To let down; to sink.

Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while
In small descents, which do its height beguile;
And sometimes mounts, but so as billows play,
Whose rise not hinders but makes short our way. *Dryden.*

Neptune stood,
With all his hosts of waters at command,
Beneath them to *submit* th' officious flood,
And with his trident shov'd them off the sand. *Dryden.*

2. To subject; to resign without resistance to authority.

Return to thy mistress, and *submit* thyself under her hands. *Genesis.*

Christian people *submit* themselves to conformable observance of the lawful and religious constitutions of their spiritual rulers. *White.*

Will ye *submit* your neck, and chuse to bend
The supple knee? *Milton.*

3. To leave to discretion; to refer to judgment.

Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *submitted* to the house. *Swift.*

To SUBMI'T. *v. n.* To be subject; to acquiesce in the authority of another; to yield.

To thy husband's will
Thine shall *submit*: he over thee shall rule. *Milton.*

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleasure, but to *submit* to pain, disgrace, and even death. *Rogers.*

SUBMU'LTIPLE. *n. s.* A *submultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *submultiple* of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly. *Harris.*

SUBO'CTAVE. } *adj.* [*sub* and *octavus*,
SUBO'CTUPLE. } Latin; and *octuple*.] Containing one part of eight.

As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness of the weight, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion; so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, three a subsextuple, four a *suboctuple*. *Wilkins.*

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal concave, and geometrically taken its *suboctave*, the congius, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congius into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly the cube of a quarter foot, their well-known palm: this is the course taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave*. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBO'RDINACY. } *n. s.* [from *subordi-*
SUBO'RDINANCY. } *nate*. *Subordinacy* is the proper and anlogical word.]

1. The state of being subject.

Pursuing the imagination through all its extravagancies is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *subordindcy* to reason. *Spectator.*

2. Series of subordination.

The *subordinancy* of the government changing hands so often, makes an unsteadiness in the pursuit of the publick interests. *Temple.*

SUBO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*sub* and *ordinatus*, Latin.]

1. Inferiour in order, in nature, in dignity, or power.

It was *subordinate*, not enslaved, to the understanding; not as a servant to a master, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a subjection, yet retains a majesty. *South.*

Whether dark presages of the night proceed from any latent power of the soul during her abstraction, or from any operation of *subordinate* spirits, has been a dispute. *Addison.*

2. Descending in a regular series.

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, rather courtiers than martial men, yet assisted with *subordinate* commanders of great experience. *Bacon.*

His next *subordinate*
Awak'ning, thus to him in secret spake. *Milt.*

These carry such plain characters of disagreement or affinity, that the several kinds and *subordinate* species of each are easily distinguished. *Woodward.*

To SUBO'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*sub* and *ordino*, Lat.] To range under another. Not in use, but proper and elegant.

If I have *subordinated* picture and sculpture to architecture, as their mistress, so there are other inferior arts subordinate to them. *Wotton.*

SUBO'RDINATELY. *adv.* [from *subordinate*.] In a series regularly descending.

It being the highest step of ill, to which all others *subordinately* tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBORDINA'TION. *n. s.* [*subordination*, Fr. from *subordinate*.]

1. The state of being inferiour to another.

Nor can a council national decide,
But with *subordination* to her guide. *Dryden.*

2. A series regularly descending.

The natural creatures having a local *subordination*, the rational having a political, and sometimes a sacred. *Holiday.*

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3. Place of rank.
If we would suppose a ministry where every single person was of distinguished piety, and all great officers of state and law diligent in chusing persons who in their several *subordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors, the empire of irreligion would be soon destroyed. *Swift.*

To SUBO'RN. *v. a.* [*suborner*, Fr. *suborno*, Latin.]
1. To procure privately; to procure by secret collusion.
His judges were the self-same men by whom his accusers were *suborned*. *Hooker.*
Fond wretch! thou know'st not what thou speak'st,
Or else thou art *suborn'd* against his honour
In hateful practice. *Shakspeare.*
Reason may meet
Some specious object, by the foe *suborn'd*,
And fall into deception. *Milton.*
His artful bosom heaves dissembled sighs;
And tears *suborn'd* fall dropping from his eyes. *Prior.*
2. To procure by indirect means.
Behold
Those who by ling'ring sickness lose their breath,
And those who by despair *suborn* their death. *Dryden.*

SUBORNA'TION. *n. s.* [*subornation*, Fr. from *suborn*.] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.
Thomas earl of Desmond was through false *subornation* of the queen of Edward IV. brought to his death at Tredagh most unjustly. *Spenser.*
You set the crown
Upon the head of this forgetful man,
And for his sake wear the detested blot
Of murd'rous *subornation*. *Shakspeare.*
The fear of punishment in this life will preserve men from few vices, since some of the blackest often prove the surest steps to favour; such as ingratitude, hypocrisy, treachery, and *subornation*. *Swift.*

SUBO'RNER. *n. s.* [*suborneur*, Fr. from *suborn*.] One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOE'NA. *n. s.* [*sub* and *pœna*, Lat.] A writ commanding attendance in a court, under a penalty.

SUBQUADRU'PLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *quadruple*.] Containing one part of four.
As one of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath in itself, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it, so two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* proportion. *Wilkins.*

SUBQUINTU'PLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *quintuple*.] Containing one part of five.
If unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *subquintuple* proportion. *Wilkins.*

SUBRE'CTOR. *n. s.* [*sub* and *rector*.] The rector's vicegerent.
He was chosen *subrector* of the college. *Walton.*

SUBRE'PTION. *n. s.* [*subreption*, Fr. *subreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by surprise or unfair representation. *Dict.*

SUBREPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*surreptice*, Fr. *surreptitius*, Lat.] Fraudulently obtained from a superiour, by concealing some truth which would have prevented the grant. *Bailey.*

To SU'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*subrogo*, Lat.] See SURROGATE.

To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*souscrire*, Fr. *subscribo*, Latin.]
1. To give consent to, by underwriting the name.
They united by *subscribing* a covenant, which they pretended to be no other than had been *subscribed* in the reign of king James, and that his majesty himself had *subscribed* it; by which imposition people of all degrees engaged themselves in it. *Clarendon.*
The reader sees the names of those persons by whom this letter is *subscribed*. *Addison.*
2. To attest by writing the name.
Their particular testimony ought to be better credited, than some other *subscribed* with an hundred hands. *Whitgift.*
3. To submit. Not used.
The king gone to-night! *subscrib'd* his pow'r!
Confin'd to exhibition! all is gone. *Shakspeare.*

To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. n.*
1. To give consent.
Osius, with whose hand the Nicene creed was set down, and framed for the whole christian world to *subscribe* unto, so far yielded in the end, as even with the same hand to ratify the Arians confession. *Hooker.*
Advise thee what is to be done,
And we will all *subscribe* to thy advice. *Shaksp.*
If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels else *subscrib'd*. *Shakspeare.*
So spake much humbled Eve; but fate
Subscrib'd not: nature first gave signs, impress'd
On bird, beast, air. *Milton.*
2. To promise a stipulated sum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRI'BER. *n. s.* [from *subscriptio*, Latin.]
1. One who subscribes.
2. One who contributes to any undertaking.
Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a proper juncture, every one of the party who can spare a shilling shall be a *subscriber*. *Swift.*

SUBSCRI'PTION. *n. s.* [from *subscriptio*, Latin.]
1. Any thing underwritten.
The man asked, Are ye christians? We answered we were; fearing the less because of the cross we had seen in the *subscription*. *Bacon.*
2. Consent or attestation given by underwriting the name.
3. The act or state of contributing to any undertaking.
The work he plied;
Stocks and *subscriptions* pour on ev'ry side. *Pope.*
South-sea *subscriptions* take who please,
Leave me but liberty. *Pope.*
4. Submission; obedience. Not in use.
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness;
I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children;
You owe me no *subscription*. *Shakspeare.*

SUBSE'CTION. *n. s.* [*sub* and *sectio*, Lat.] A subdivision of a larger section into a lesser; section of a section. *Dict.*

SUBSE'CUTIVE. *adj.* [from *subsequor*, Lat.] Following in train.

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SUBSEPTU'PLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *septuplus*, Lat.] Containing one of seven parts.

If unto this lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a subquintuple proportion; if a third, a *subseptuple*. *Wilkins.*

SU'BSEQUENCE. *n. s.* [from *subsequor*, Lat.] The state of following; not precedence.

By this faculty we can take notice of the order of precedence and *subsequence* in which they are past. *Grew.*

SU'BSEQUENT. *adj.* [*subsequent*, Fr. *subsequens*, Lat. This word is improperly pronounced long in the second syllable by *Shakspeare*.] Following in train; not preceding.

In such indexes, although small pricks
To their *subsequent* volumes, there is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come, at large. *Shakspeare.*

The *subsequent* words come on before the precedent vanish. *Bacon.*

Why does each consenting sign
With prudent harmony combine
In turns to move, and *subsequent* appear
To gird the globe and regulate the year? *Prior.*

This article is introduced as *subsequent* to the treaty of Munster, made about 1648, when England was in the utmost confusion. *Swift.*

SU'BSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *subsequent*.] Not so as to go before; so as to follow in train.

To men in governing most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends; but they are forced to comply *subsequently*, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by postliminious after-applications of them to their purposes. *South.*

To SUBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*subservio*, Lat.] To serve in subordination; to serve instrumentally.

Not made to rule,
But to *subserve* where wisdom bears command. *Milton.*

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *subserve* our purposes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

The memory hath no special part of the brain devoted to its own service, but uses all those parts which *subserve* our sensations, as well as our thinking powers. *Walsh.*

SUBSE'RVIENCE. } *n. s.* [from *subserve*.]
SUBSE'RVIENCY. } Instrumental fitness, use, or operation.

Wicked spirits may by their cunning carry farther in a seeming confederacy or *subserviency* to the designs of a good angel. *Dryden.*

There is an immediate and agil *subservience* of the spirits to the empire of the soul. *Hale.*

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears so much fitness, use, and *subserviency* to infinite functions, any otherwise than as the effect of contrivance. *Bentley.*

There is a regular subordination and *subserviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne.*

SUBSE'RVIENT. *adj.* [*subserviens*, Lat.] Subordinate; instrumentally useful.

Hammond had an incredible dexterity, scarce ever reading any thing which he did not make *subservient* in one kind or other. *Fell.*

Philosophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things were referred; but under this God they worshipped many inferior and *subservient* gods. *Stillingfleet.*

These ranks of creatures are *subservient* one to another, and the most of them serviceable to man. *Ray.*

While awake, we feel none of those motions continually made in the disposal of the corporeal principles *subservient* herein. *Grew.*

Sense is *subservient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect. *Grew.*

We are not to consider the world as the body of God: he is an uniform being, void of organs, members, or parts; and they are his creatures, subordinate to him, and *subservient* to his will. *Newton.*

Most criticks, fond of some *subservient* art,
Still make the whole depend upon a part;
They talk of principles, but notions prize,
And all to one lov'd folly sacrifice. *Pope.*

SUBSE'XTUPLE. *adj.* [*sub* and *sextuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of six.

One of these under pullies abates half of that heaviness the weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it, two of them a subquadruple proportion, three a *subsextuple*. *Wilkins.*

To SUBSI'DE. *v. n.* [*subsido*, Lat.] To sink; to tend downward. It is commonly used of one part of a compound, sinking in the whole. *Pope* has used it rather improperly.

He shook the sacred honours of his head,
With terror trembled heav'n's *subsiding* hill,
And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distil. *Dryden.*

Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air,
Weighs the men's wits against the lady's hair:
The doubtful beam long nods from side to side;
At length the wits mount up, the hairs *subside*. *Pope.*

SUBSI'DENCE. } *n. s.* [from *subside*.] The
SUBSI'DENCY. } act of sinking; tendency downward.

This gradual *subsidency* of the abyss would take up a considerable time. *Burnet.*

This miscellany of bodies being determined to *subsidence* merely by their different specifick gravities, all those which had the same gravity subsided at the same time. *Woodward.*

By the alternate motion of those air-bladders, whose surfaces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a sudden *subsidence* meet again by the ingress and egress of the air, the liquor is still farther attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSI'DIARY. *adj.* [*subsidiaire*, Fr. *subsidiarius*, Lat. from *subsidy*.] Assistant; brought in aid.

Bitter substances burn the blood, and are a sort of *subsidiary* gall. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BSIDY. *n. s.* [*subside*, Fr. *subsidium*, Lat.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money.

They advised the king to send speedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *subsidy*. *Bacon.*

'T is all the *subsidy* the present age can raise. *Dryden.*

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a house of commons should never grant such *subsidies* as give no pain to the people, lest the nation should acquiesce under a burden they did not feel. *Addison.*

To SUBSI'GN. *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Lat.] To sign under.

Neither have they seen any deed, before the

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conquest, but *subsigned* with crosses and single names without surnames. *Camden.*

To SUBSI'ST. *v. n.* [*subsister*, Fr. *subsisto*, Latin.]

1. To be; to have existence.
2. To continue; to retain the present state or condition.

Firm we *subsist*, but possible to swerve. *Milt.*

The very foundation was removed, and it was a moral impossibility that the republick could *subsist* any longer. *Swift.*

3. To have means of living; to be maintained.

He shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to *subsist* in the long winter which succeeded. *Dryden.*

Let us remember those that want necessaries, as we ourselves should have desired to be remembered, had it been our sad lot to *subsist* on other men's charity. *Atterbury.*

4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else.

Though the general natures of these qualities are sufficiently distant from one another, yet when they come to *subsist* in particulars, and to be clothed with several accidents, then the discernment is not so easy. *South.*

SUBSI'STENCE *or* SUBSI'STENCY. *n. s.* [*subsistance*, Fr. from *subsist*.]

1. Real being.

The flesh, and the conjunction of the flesh with God, began both at one instant; his making and taking to himself our flesh was but one act; so that in Christ there is no personal *subsistence* but one, and that from everlasting. *Hooker.*

We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is, the chain of these differing *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced. *Glanville.*

Not only the things had *subsistence*, but the very images were of some creatures existing. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Competence; means of supporting life.

His viceroy could only propose to himself a comfortable *subsistence* out of the plunder of his province. *Addison.*

3. Inherence in something else.

SUBSI'STENT. *adj.* [*subsistens*, Lat.]

1. Having real being.

Such as deny spirits *subsistent* without bodies, will with difficulty affirm the separate existence of their own. *Brown.*

2. Inherent.

These qualities are not *subsistent* in those bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in something else. *Bentley.*

SU'BSTANCE. *n. s.* [*substance*, Fr. *substantia*, Latin.]

1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is.

Since then the soul works by herself alone,
Springs not from sense, nor humours well agreeing,
Her nature is peculiar, and her own;
She is a *substance*, and a perfect being. *Davies.*

The strength of gods,
And this empyreal *substance*, cannot fail. *Milt.*

2. That which supports accidents.

What creatures there inhabit, of what mold
And *substance*? *Milton.*

Every being is considered as subsisting in and by itself, and then it is called a *substance*; or it subsists in and by another, and then it is called a mode or manner of being. *Watts.*

3. The essential part.

It will serve our turn to comprehend the *substance*, without confining ourselves to scrupulous exactness in form. *Digby.*

This edition is the same in *substance* with the Latin. *Burnet.*

They are the best epitomes, and let you see with one cast of the eye the *substance* of a hundred pages. *Addison.*

4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty.

Shadows to-night
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard,
Than can the *substance* of ten thousand soldiers
Arm'd all in proof, and led by shallow Richmond. *Shakspeare.*

He the future evil shall no less
In apprehension than in *substance* feel. *Milton.*

Heroick virtue did his actions guide,
And he the *substance*, not th' appearance, chose:
To rescue one such friend he took more pride,
Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes. *Dryden.*

God is no longer to be worshipped and believed in as a god foreshewing and assuring by types, but as a god who has performed the *substance* of what he promised. *Nelson.*

5. Body; corporeal nature.

Between the parts of opake and coloured bodies are many spaces, either empty or replenished with mediums of other densities; as, water between the tinging corpuscles wherewith any liquor is impregnated, air between the aqueous globules that constitute clouds or mists, and for the most part spaces void of both air and water; but yet perhaps not wholly void of all *substance* between the parts of hard bodies. *Newton.*

The qualities of plants are more various than those of animal *substances*. *Arbuthnot.*

There may be a great and constant cough, with an extraordinary discharge of flegmatick matter, while, notwithstanding, the *substance* of the lungs remains sound. *Blackmore.*

6. Wealth; means of life.

He hath eaten me out of house and home, and hath put all my *substance* into that fat belly of his; but I will have some of it out again. *Shakspeare.*

We are destroying many thousand lives, and exhausting our *substance*, but not for our own interest. *Swift.*

SUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*substantiel*, Fr. from *substance*.]

1. Real; actually existing.

If this atheist would have his chance to be a real and *substantial* agent, he is more stupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming.

O blessed, blessed night! I am afraid,
Being in night, all this is but a dream;
Too flattering sweet to be *substantial*. *Shaksp.*

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life. *Milton.*

If happiness be a *substantial* good,
Not fram'd of accidents, nor subject to them,
I err'd to seek it in a blind revenge. *Denham.*

Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more light and superficial, while things more solid and *substantial* have been immersed. *Glanville.*

The difference betwixt the empty vanity of ostentation, and the *substantial* ornaments of virtue. *L'Estrange.*

Observations are the only sure grounds whereon to build a lasting and *substantial* philosophy. *Woodward.*

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A solid and *substantial* greatness of soul, looks down with neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude. *Addison.*

This useful, charitable, humble employment of yourselves, is what I recommend to you with greatest earnestness, as being a *substantial* part of a wise and pious life. *Law.*

3. Corporeal; material.

Now shine these planets with *substantial* rays?
Does innate lustre gild their measur'd days?
Prior.

The sun appears flat like a plate of silver, the moon as big as the sun, and the rainbow a large *substantial* arch in the sky; all which are gross falsehoods. *Watts.*

4. Strong; stout; bulky.

Substantial doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault.
Milton.

5. Responsible; moderately wealthy; possessed of substance.

Trials of crimes and titles of right shall be made by verdict of a jury, chosen out of the honest and most *substantial* freeholders. *Spenser.*

The merchants, and *substantial* citizens, cannot make up more than a hundred thousand families. *Addison.*

SUBSTANTIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *substantial.*]

1. The state of real existence.

2. Corporeity; materiality

Body cannot act on any thing but by motion; motion cannot be received but by quantity and matter: the soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*, and owns nothing of these. *Glanville.*

SUBSTA'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *substantial.*]

1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existence.

In him his Father shone *substantially* express'd. *Milton.*

2. Strongly; solidly.

Having so *substantially* provided for the north, they promised themselves they should end the war that summer. *Clarendon.*

3. Truly; solidly; really; with fixed purpose.

The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, *substantially* religious towards God, chaste, and temperate. *Tillotson.*

4. With competent wealth.

SUBSTA'NTIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *substantial.*]

1. The state of being substantial.

2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.

When *substantialness* combineth with delightfulness, fullness with fineness, how can the language which consisteth of these sound other than most full of sweetness? *Camden.*

In degree of *substantialness* next above the Dorique, sustaining the third, and adorning the second story. *Wotton.*

SUBSTA'NTIALS. *n. s.* [without singular.] Essential parts.

Although a custom introduced against the *substantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a superior but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidentals of an appeal. *Ayliffe.*

To SUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *substance.*] To make to exist.

The accidental of any act is said to be whatever advenes to the act itself already *substantiated.* *Ayliffe.*

SU'BSTANTIVE. *n. s.* [*substantif*, Fr. *substantivum*, Lat.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

Claudian perpetually closes his sense at the end of a verse, commonly called golden, or two *substantives* and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

SUBSTA'NTIVE. *adj.* [*substantivus*, Lat.]

1. Solid; depending only on itself. Not in use.

He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*

2. Betokening existence.

One is obliged to join many particulars in one proposition, because the repetition of the *substantive* verb would be tedious. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSTA'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *substantive.*] As a substantive.

To SU'BSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*substituer*, Fr. *substitutus*, from *sub* and *statuo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another.

In the original designs of speaking, a man can *substitute* none for them that can equally conduce to his honour. *Government of the Tongue.*

If a swarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him then, and *substitute* another. *Dryden.*

Some few verses are inserted or *substituted* in the room of others. *Congreve.*

SU'BSTITUTE. *n. s.* [*substitut*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. One placed by another to act with delegated power.

Were you sworn to the duke, or to the deputy?
——To him and his *substitutes.* *Shakspeare.*

You 've taken up,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his *substitute*, my father,
And here upswarm'd them. *Shakspeare.*

Hast thou not made me here thy *substitute*,
And these inferior far beneath me set? *Milton.*

Providence delegates to the supreme magistrate the same power for the good of men, which that supreme magistrate transfers to those several *substitutes* who act under him. *Addison.*

2. It is used likewise for things: as, one medicine is a *substitute* for another.

SUBSTITU'TION. *n. s.* [*substitution*, Fr. from *substitute.*] The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another; the state of being placed in the room of another.

He did believe
He was the duke, from *substitution*,
And executing th' outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shakspeare.*

Nor sal, sulphur, or mercury, can be separated from any perfect metals; for every part, so separated, may easily be reduced into perfect metal without *substitution* of that which chymists imagine to be wanting. *Bacon.*

To SUBSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*subtrabo*, Latin; *soustraction*, French.]

1. To take away part from the whole.

2. To take one number from another.

SUBSTRA'CTION. *n. s.* [*soustraire*, *soustraction*, French.]

1. The act of taking away part from the whole.

I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own,

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being much altered not only by the change of the style, but by addition and *substraction*. *Denham.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number, being or declaring the inequality, excess, or difference between the numbers given. *Cocker.*

SUBSTRU'CTION. *n. s.* [*substructio*, from *sub* and *struo*, Lat.] Underbuilding.

To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth upon which we build, and then the underfillings, or *substruction*, as the ancients call it. *Wotton.*

SUBSTY'LAR. *adj.* [*sub* and *stylus*, Lat.] *Substylar* line is, in dialing, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Dict.*

Erect the style perpendicularly over the *substilar* line, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon.*

SUBSU'LTIVE. } *adj.* [*subsultus*, Latin.]
SUBSU'LTORY. } Bounding; moving by starts.

SUBSU'LTORILY. *adv.* [from *subsultory*.] In a bounding manner; by fits; by starts.

The spirits spread even, and move not *subsultorily*; for that will make the parts close and pliant. *Bacon.*

SUBTA'NGENT. *n. s.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *Dict.*

To SUBTE'ND. *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Lat.] To be extended under.

In rectangles and triangles, the square which is made of the side that *subtendeth* the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle. *Brown.*

From Aries rightways draw a line, to end
In the same round, and let that line *subtend*
An equal triangle: now since the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,
Where'er they meet in angles, those are trines. *Creech.*

SUBTE'NSE. *n. s.* [*sub* and *tensus*, Latin.] The chord of an arch.

SU'BTER. [Lat.] In composition, signifies *under*.

SUBTERFLU'ENT. } *adj.* [*subterfluo*, Lat.]
SUBTE'RFLUOUS. } Running under.

SU'BTERFUGE. *n. s.* [*subterfuge*, Fr. *subter* and *fugio*, Lat.] A shift; an evasion; a trick.

The king cared not for *subterfuges*, but would stand envy, and appear in any thing that was to his mind. *Bacon.*

Notwithstanding all their sly *subterfuges* and studied evasions, yet the product of all their endeavours is but as the birth of the labouring mountains, wind and emptiness. *Glanville.*

Affect not little shifts and *subterfuges* to avoid the force of an argument. *Watts.*

SUBTERRA'NEAL. }
SUBTERRA'NEAN. } *adj.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat. *souterraine*, Fr. *Subterranean* or *subterraneous* is the word now used.] Lying under the earth; placed below the surface.
SUBTERRA'NEOUS. }
SU'BTERRANY. }

Metals are wholly *subterrany*; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under. *Bacon.*

In *subterranies*, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimstone and mercury. *Bacon.*

The force
Of *subterranean* wind transports a hill
Torn from Pelorus, or the shatter'd side
Of thund'ring Ætna, whose combustible
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,
Sublim'd with mineral fury, aid the winds. *Milton.*

Alteration proceeded from the change made in the neighbouring *subterraneal* parts by that great conflagration. *Boyle.*

Tell by what paths, what *subterranean* ways,
Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys
The refluent rivers. *Blackmore.*

Let my soft minutes glide obscurely on,
Like *subterraneous* streams, unheard, unknown. *Norris.*

This *subterraneous* passage was not at first designed so much for a highway as for a quarry. *Addison.*

Rous'd within the *subterranean* world,
Th' expanding earthquake unresisted shakes
Aspiring cities. *Thomson.*

SUBTERRA'NITY. *n. s.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. Not in use.

We commonly consider *subterranities* not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation. *Brown.*

SU'BTILE. *adj.* [*subtile*, Fr. *subtilis*, Lat. This word is often written *subtle*.]

1. Thin; not dense; not gross.

From his eyes the fleeting fair
Retir'd, like *subtle* smoke dissolv'd in air. *Dryd.*

Deny Des Cart his *subtile* matter,
You leave him neither fire nor water. *Prior.*

Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibrations of a much *subtiler* medium than air, which, after the air was drawn out, remained in the vacuum? *Newton.*

2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse.

But of the clock, which in our breasts we bear,
The *subtile* motions we forget the while. *Davies.*

Thou only know'st her nature and her pow'rs;
Her *subtile* form thou only canst define. *Davies.*

I do distinguish plain
Each *subtile* line of her immortal face. *Davies.*

3. Piercing; acute.

Pass we the slow disease, and *subtile* pain,
Which our weak frame is destin'd to sustain;
The cruel stone, the cold catarrh. *Prior.*

4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdolous. In this sense it is now commonly written *subtle*. *Milton* seems to have both. [See SUBTLE.]

Arrius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a *subtile*-witted and a marvellous fair-spoken man, was discontented that one should be placed before him in honour, whose superior he thought himself in desert, because through envy and stomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

Think you this York
Was not incensed by his *subtle* mother
To taunt and scorn you? *Shakspeare.*

O *subtile* love, a thousand wiles thou hast
By humble suit, by service, or by hire,
To win a maiden's hold. *Fairfax.*

A woman, an harlot, and *subtile* of heart. *Proverbs.*

Nor thou his malice, and false guile, contemn:
Subtile he needs must be, who could seduce
Angels. *Milton.*

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5. Deceitful.
Like a bowl upon a *subtle* ground,
I 've tumbled past the throw. *Shakspeare.*
6. Refined; acute beyond necessity.
Things remote from use, obscure and *subtle.* *Milton.*

SU'BTILELY. *adv.* [from *subtile.*]
1. In a subtile manner; thinly; not densely.
2. Finely; not grossly.
The constitution of the air appeareth more *subtilely* by worms in oak-apples than to the sense of man. *Bacon.*
In these plaisters the stone should not be too *subtilely* powdered; for it will better manifest its attraction in more sensible dimensions. *Brown.*
The opakest bodies, if *subtilely* divided, as metals dissolved in acid menstruums, become perfectly transparent. *Newton.*
3. Artfully; cunningly.
By granting this, add the reputation of loving the truth sincerely to that of having been able to oppose it *subtilely.* *Boyle.*
Others have sought to ease themselves of affliction by disputing *subtilely* against it, and pertinaciously maintaining that afflictions are no real evils. *Tillotson.*

SU'BTILENESS. *n. s.* [from *subtile.*]
1. Fineness; rareness.
2. Cunning; artfulness.

To SUBTI'LIATE. *v. a.* [from *subtile.*] To make thin.
A very dry and warm or *subtiliating* air opens the surface of the earth. *Harvey.*

SUBTILIA'TION. *n. s.* [*subtiliation*, Fr. from *subtiliate.*] The act of making thin.
By *subtiliation* and rarefaction, the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine. *Boyle.*

SUBTILIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *subtilize.*]
1. Subtilization is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. *Quincy.*
Fluids have their resistances proportional to their densities, so that no *subtilization*, division of parts, or refining, can alter these resistances. *Cheyne.*
2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

To SUBTILI'ZE. *v. a.* [*subtilizer*, Fr. from *subtile.*]
1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse.
Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatick juices, is further *subtilized*, and rendered so fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part easily finds way in at the streight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray.*
Body cannot be vital; for if it be, then is it so either as *subtilized* or organized, moved or endowed with life. *Grew.*
2. To refine; to spin into useless niceties.
The most obvious verity is *subtilized* into niceties, and spun into a thread indiscernible by common opticks. *Glanville.*

To SUBTILI'ZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.
Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtilized* on. *Digby.*

SU'BTILTY. *n. s.* [*subtilité*, Fr. from *subtile.*]
1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts.
The *subtilties* of particular sounds may pass through small crannies not confused, but its magnity not so well. *Bacon.*
How shall we this union well express?
Nought ties the soul, her *subtilty* is such. *Davies.*
The corporeity of all bodies being the same, and *subtilty* in all bodies being essentially the same thing, could any body by *subtilty* become vital, then any degree of *subtilty* would produce some degree of life. *Grew.*
Bodies, the more of kin they are to spirit in *subtilty* and refinement, the more spreading and self-diffusive are they. *Norris.*
2. Nicety; exility.
Whatsoever is invisible, in respect of the fineness of the body, or *subtilty* of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*
3. Refinement; too much acuteness.
You prefer the reputation of candour before that of *subtilty.* *Boyle.*
Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much *subtilty* in nice divisions. *Locke.*
Greece did at length a learned race produce,
Who needful science mock'd, and arts of use;
Mankind with idle *subtilties* embroil,
And fashion systems with romantick toil.
Blackmore.
They give method, and shed *subtilty* upon their author. *Baker.*
4. Cunning; artifice; slyness.
Finding force now faint to be,
He thought grey hairs afforded *subtilty.* *Sidney.*
The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians know not so perfectly to hate all virtues as some men's *subtilty.* *King Charles.*
Sleights proceeding
As from his wit and native *subtlety.* *Milton.*

SU'BTLE. *adj.* [written often for *subtile*, especially in the sense of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.
Some *subtle* headed fellow will put some quirk, or devise some evasion, whereof the rest will take hold. *Spenser.*
Shall we think the *subtle*-witted French
Conj'rers and sorc'rers, that, afraid of him,
By magick verse have thus contriv'd his end?
Shakspeare.
The serpent, *subtlest* beast of all the field.
Milton.
The Arabians were men of a deep and *subtle* wit. *Spratt.*

SU'BTLY. *adv.* [from *subtle.*]
1. Slily; artfully; cunningly.
Thou see'st how *subtly* to detain thee I devise;
Inviting thee to hear, while I relate. *Milton.*
2. Nicely; delicately.
In the nice bee, what sense so *subtly* true,
From pois'nous herbs extracts the healing dew!
Pope.

To SUBTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*subtractio*, Latin. They who derive it from the Latin write *subtract*; those who know the French original, write *substract*, which is the common word.] To withdraw part from the rest.
Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confusion, became concealed and *subtracted* from the crown. *Davies.*
What is *subtracted* or subducted out of the extent of the divine perfection, leaves still a quotient infinite. *Hale.*
The same swallow, by the *subtracting* daily of her eggs, laid nineteen successively, and then gave over. *Ray.*

SUBTRA'CTER. *n. s.* [*subtraho*, Latin.] The number to be taken out of a larger number.

SUBTRA'CTION. *n. s.* See SUBSTRACTION.

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SUBTRAHE'ND. *n. s.* [*subtrahendum*, Lat.] The number out of which part is taken.

SUBTRI'PLE. *adj.* [*subtriple*, Fr. *sub* and *triplus*, Latin] Containing a third, or one part of three.

The power will be in a *subtriple* proportion to the weight. *Wilkins.*

SUBVENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*subventaneus*, Latin.] Addle; windy.

Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their *subventaneous* conceptions from the western wind. *Brown.*

To SUBVE'RSE, *v. a.* [*subversus*, Latin.] To subvert; to overthrow. *Spenser* uses *subverst* in the same sense.

Empires *subvers'd*, when ruling fate has struck
Th' unalterable hour. *Thomson.*

SUBVE'RSION, *n. s.* [*subversion*, Fr. *subversus*, Latin.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction.

These seek *subversion* of thy harmless life. *Shakspeare.*

It is far more honourable to suffer, than to prosper in their ruin and *subversion*. *K. Charles.*

These things refer to the opening and shutting the abyss, with the dissolution or *subversion* of the earth. *Burnet.*

Laws have been often abused, to the oppression and the *subversion* of that order they were intended to preserve. *Rogers.*

SUBVE'RSIVE, *adj.* [from *subvert.*] Having tendency to overturn: with *of.*

Lying is a vice *subversive of* the very ends and design of conversation. *Rogers.*

To SUBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*subvertir*, Fr. *subverto*, Latin.]

1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down.

God, by things deem'd weak,
Subverts the worldly strong and worldly wise,
Milton.

No proposition can be received for divine revelation, if contradictory to our clear intuitive knowledge; because this would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

Trees are *subverted* or broken by high winds. *Mortimer.*

2. To corrupt; to confound.

Strive not about words to no purpose, but to the *subverting* of the hearers. 2 *Timothy.*

SUBVE'RTER. *n. s.* [from *subvert.*] Overthrower; destroyer.

O traitor! worse than Sinon was to Troy;
O vile *subverter* of the Gallick reign,
More false than Gano was to Charlemagne!
Dryden.

They anathematize them as enemies to God, and *subverters* of souls. *Waterland.*

SU'BURB. *n. s.* [*suburbium*, Latin.]

1. Building without the walls of a city.

There's a trim rabble let in: are all these your faithful friends o' th' *suburbs*? *Shaksp.*

What can be more to the disvaluation of the power of the Spaniard, than to have marched seven days in the heart of his countries, and lodged three nights in the *suburbs* of his principal city? *Bacon.*

2. The confines; the outpart.

The *suburbs* of my jacket are so gone,
I have not left one skirt to sit upon. *Cleaveland.*

They on the smoothed plank,
The *suburbs* of their straw-built citadel,
Expatiate. *Milton.*

When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are unchanged, if they always stood in the *suburbs* and expectation of sorrows. *Taylor.*

SUBU'RBAN. *adj.* [*suburbanus*, Lat. from *suburb.*] Inhabiting the suburb.

Poor clinches the *suburban* muse affords,
And Panton waging harmless war with words.
Dryden.

Then weds an heiress of *suburban* mould,
Ugly as apes, but well endow'd with gold. *Harte.*

SUBWO'RKER. *n. s.* [*sub* and *worker.*] Underworker; subordinate helper.

He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches gives him eyes: and it is glorious to be a *subworker* to grace, in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of original sin. *South.*

SUCCEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*succedaneus*, Lat.] Supplying the place of something else.

Nor is Ætius strictly to be believed when he prescribeth the stone of the otter as a *succedaneous* unto castoneum. *Brown.*

I have not discovered the menstruum: I will present a *succedaneous* experiment made with a common liquor. *Boyle.*

SUCCEDA'NEUM. n. s. [Latin.] That which is put to serve for something else.

To SUCCEED. *v. n.* [*succéder*, Fr. *succedo*, Latin.]

1. To follow in order.

If I were now to die,
'T were to be most happy; for I fear
My soul hath her consent so absolute,
That not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate. *Shakspeare.*

Those of all ages to *succeed* will curse my head. *Milton.*

2. To come into the place of one who has quitted or died.

Workmen let it cool by degrees in such relentings of nealing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent *succeeding* of air in the room of the fire. *Digby.*

Enjoy till I return
Short pleasures; for long woes are to *succeed.*
Milton.

If the father left only daughters, they equally *succeeded* to him in copartnership, without prelation or preference of the eldest to a double portion. *Hale.*

Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*

While these limbs the vital spirit feeds,
While day to night, and night to day *succeeds*,
Burnt-off'rings morn and ev'ning shall be thine,
And fires eternal in thy temples shine. *Dryden.*

These dull harmless makers of lampoons are yet of dangerous example to the publick: some witty men may *succeed* to their designs, and, mixing sense with malice, blast the reputation of the most innocent. *Dryden.*

The pretensions of Saul's family, who received his crown from the immediate appointment of God, ended with his reign; and David, by the same title, *succeeded* in his throne, to the exclusion of Jonathan. *Locke.*

3. To obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect.

'T is almost impossible for poets to *succeed* without ambition: imagination must be raised by a desire of fame to a desire of pleasing. *Dryden.*

This address I have long thought owing; and if I had never attempted, I might have been vain enough to think I might have *succeeded*. *Dryden.*

A knave 's a knave to me in ev'ry state;
Alike my scorn, if he *succeed* or fail:
Sporus at court, or Japhet in a jail. *Pope.*

4. To terminate according to wish; to have a good effect.

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If thou deal truly, thy doings shall prosperously *succeed* to thee. *Tobit.*

This was impossible for Virgil to imitate, because of the severity of the Roman language: Spenser endeavoured it in Shepherd's Kalendar; but neither will it *succeed* in English. *Dryden.*

5. To go under cover.

Please that silvan scene to take,
Where whistling winds uncertain shadows make;
Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed*,
Whose mouth the curling vines have overspread?
Dryden.

To SUCCE'ED. *v. a.*

1. To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to.

In that place no creature was hurtful unto man; and those destructive effects they now discover *succeeded* the curse, and came in with thorns and briars. *Brown.*

2. To prosper; to make successful.

Now frequent trines the happier lights among,
And high rais'd Jove from his dark prison freed,
Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriously the new laid works *succeed*.
Dryden.

Succeed my wish, and second my design,
The fairest Deiopeia shall be thine,
And make thee father of a happy line. *Dryden.*

SUCCE'EDER. *n. s.* [from *succeed*.] One who follows; one who comes into the place of another.

Now this great *succeeder* all repairs;
He builds up strength and greatness for his heirs,
Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood. *Daniel.*

Nature has so far imprinted it in us, that should the envy of predecessors deny the secret to *succeeders*, they yet would find it out. *Suckling.*

They make one man's particular fancies, perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them to their *succeeders*, who afterwards misname all unobsequiousness as presumption. *Boyle.*

SUCCE'SS. *n. s.* [*succès*, Fr. *successus*, Lat.]

1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Success* without any epithet is commonly taken for good success.

For good *success* of his hands, he asketh ability to do of him that is most unable. *Wisdom.*

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad *success*
The tempter stood. *Milton.*

Not Lemuel's mother with more care
Did counsel or instruct her heir;
Or teach, with more *success*, her son
The vices of the time to shun. *Waller.*

Every reasonable man cannot but wish me *success* in this attempt, because I undertake the proof of that which it is every man's interest that it should be true. *Tillotson.*

Whilst malice and ingratitude confess,
They 've strove for ruin long without *success*.
Garth.

Gas sulphuris may be given with *success* in any disease of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

Military *successes*, above all others, elevate the minds of a people. *Atterbury.*

2. Succession. Obsolete.

All the sons of these five brethren reigned
By due *success*, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven descents, the crown retained.
Spenser.

SUCCE'SSFUL. *adj.* [*success* and *full*.] Prosperous; happy; fortunate.

They were terrible alarms to persons grown wealthy by a long and *successful* imposture, by persuading the world that men might be honest and happy, though they never mortified any corrupt appetites. *South.*

He observ'd the illustrious throng,
Their names, their fates, their conduct and their care
In peaceful senates and *successful* war. *Dryd.*

This is the most proper and most *successful* season to meet and attack the advancing enemy. *Blackmore.*

The early hunter
Blesses Diana's hand, who leads him safe
O'er hanging cliffs; who spreads his net *successful*,
And guides the arrow thro' the panther's heart.
Prior.

SUCCE'SSFULLY. *adv.* [from *successful*.] Prosperously; luckily; fortunately.

He is too young, yet he looks *successfully*. *Shakspeare.*

They would want a competent instrument to collect and convey their rays *successfully*, or so as to imprint the species with any vigour on a dull prejudicate faculty. *Hammond.*

The rule of imitating God can never be *successfully* proposed but upon christian principles; such as that this world is a place not of rest, but of discipline. *Atterbury.*

A reformation *successfully* carried on in this great town would in time spread itself over the whole kingdom. *Swift.*

Bleeding, when the expectoration goes on *successfully*, suppresseth it. *Arbuthnot.*

SUCCE'SSFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *successful*.] Happy conclusion; desired event; series of good fortune.

An opinion of the *successfulness* of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, or the persuasiveness of promises. *Hammond.*

SUCCE'SSION. *n. s.* [*succession*, Fr. *successio*, Latin.]

1. Consecution; series of one thing or person following another.

St. Augustine, having reckoned up a great number of the bishops of Rome, saith, in all this order of *succession* of bishops there is not one found a Donatist. *Hooker.*

Reflection on appearances of several ideas, one after another, in our minds, furnishes us with the idea of *succession*. *Locke.*

Let a cannot-bullet pass through a room, and take with it any limb of a man, it is clear that it must strike successively the two sides of the room, touch one part of the flesh first, and another after, and so in *succession*. *Locke.*

2. A series of things or persons following one another.

These decays in Spain have been occasioned by so long a war with Holland; but most by two *successions* of inactive princes. *Bacon.*

The smallest particles of matter may cohere by the strongest attractions, and compose bigger particles of weaker virtue; and many of these may cohere and compose bigger particles, whose virtue is still weaker; and so on for divers *successions*, until the progression end in the biggest particles, on which the operations in chymistry and the colours of natural bodies depend. *Newton.*

3. A lineage; an order of descendants.

Cassibelan,
And his *succession*, granted Rome a tribute.
Shakspeare.

A long *succession* must ensue;
And his next son the clouded ark of God
Shall in a glorious temple enshrine. *Milton.*

4. The power of right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors.

What people is so void of common sense,
To vote *succession* from a native prince? *Dryden.*

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SUCCE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*successif*, Fr.]

1. Following in order; continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted.

Three with fiery courage he assails,
And each *successive* after other quails,
Still wond'ring whence so many kings should rise. *Daniel.*

God hath set
Labour and rest, as day and night, to men *Successive.* *Milton.*

God, by reason of his eternal indivisible nature, is by one single act of duration present to all the *successive* portions of time, and all successively existing in them. *South.*

Send the *successive* ills through ages down,
And let each weeping father tell his son. *Prior.*

2. Inherited by succession. Not in use.

Countrymen,
Plead my *successive* title with your swords. *Shakspeare.*

The empire being elective, and not *successive*, the emperors, in being, made profit of their own times. *Raleigh.*

SUCCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [*successivement*, Fr. from *successive*.] In uninterrupted order; one after another.

Three sons he left,
All which *successively* by turns did reign. *Fairy Queen.*

Is it upon record? or else reported
Successively from age to age? *Shakspeare.*

That king left only by his six wives three children, who reigned *successively*, and died childless. *Bacon.*

We that measure times by first and last,
The sight of things *successively* do take,
When God on all at once his view doth cast,
And of all times doth but one instant make. *Davies.*

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely, that the most refrangible rays might be more copiously reflected than the rest, and the whiteness at length changed *successively* into blue, indigo, and violet. *Newton.*

No such motion of the same atom can be all of it existent at once: it must needs be made gradually and *successively*, both as to place and time; seeing that body cannot at the same instant be in more places than one. *Bentley.*

We have a tradition coming down to us from our fathers; a kind of inheritance *successively* conveyed to us by the primitive saints from the apostles themselves. *Waterland.*

SUCCE'SSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *successive*.] The state of being successive.

All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *successiveness* of its own operations, and partly by those external measures that it finds in motion. *Hale.*

SUCCE'SSLESS. *adj.* [from *success*.] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event desired.

A second colony is sent hither, but as *successless* as the first. *Heylin.*

The hopes of thy *successless* love resign. *Dryd.*

The Bavarian duke,
Bold champion! brandishing his Noric blade,
Best temper'd steel, *successless* prov'd in field. *Philips.*

Passion unpity'd, and *successless* love,
Plant daggers in my heart. *Addison.*

Successless all her soft caresses prove,
To banish from his breast his country's love. *Pope.*

SU'CCESSOUR. *n. s.* [*successeur*, Fr. *successor*, Lat. This is sometimes pronounced *succéssour*, with the accent in the middle.] One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to *predecessour*.

This king by this queen had a son of tender age, but of great expectation, brought up in the hope of themselves, and already acceptation of the inconstant people, as *successor* of his father's crown. *Sidney.*

The *successor* of Moses in prophecies. *Ecclesiasticus.*

The fear of what was to come from an unacknowledged *successour* to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity then, which now shines in chronicle. *Clarendon.*

The second part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the bishop, the *successour* of the apostles in this office. *Hammond.*

The surly savage offspring disappear,
And curse the bright *successor* of the year;
Yet crafty kind with daylight can dispense. *Dryden.*

Whether a bright *successor*, or the same. *Tate.*

The descendants of Alexander's *successors* cultivated navigation in some lesser degree. *Arbuthnot.*

SUCCI'NCT. *adj.* [*succinct*, Fr. *succinctus*, Latin.]

1. Tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up to disengage the legs.

His habit fit for speed *succinct*. *Milton.*

His vest *succinct* then girding round his waist,
Forth rush'd the swain. *Pope.*

Four knaves in garbs *succinct*. *Pope.*

2. Short; concise; brief.

A strict and *succinct* style is that where you can take nothing away without loss, and that loss manifest. *Ben Jonson.*

Let all your precepts be *succinct* and clear,
That ready wits may comprehend them soon. *Roscommon.*

SUCCI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *succinct*.] Briefly; concisely; without superfluity of diction.

I shall present you very *succinctly* with a few reflections that most readily occur. *Boyle.*

I'll recant, when France can shew me wit
As strong as ours, and as *succinctly* writ. *Rascom.*

SUCCI'NCTNESS. *n. s.* [from *succinct*.] Brevity; conciseness.

SU'CCORY. *n. s.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

A garden-sallad
Of endive, radishes, and *succory*. *Dryden.*

The medicaments to diminish the milk are lettuce, purslane, endive, and *succory*. *Wiseman.*

To SU'CCOUR. *v. a.* [*sécourir*, Fr. *succurro*, Lat.] To help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve.

As that famous queen
Of Amazons, whom Pyrrhus did destroy,
Did shew herself in great triumphant joy,
To *succour* the weak state of sad afflicted Troy. *Spenser.*

A grateful beast will stand upon record, against those that in their prosperity forget their friends, that to their loss and hazard stood by and *succoured* them in their adversity. *L'Estrange.*

SU'CCOUR. *n. s.* [from the verb; *sécours*, French.]

1. Aid; assistance; relief of any kind; help in distress.

My father,
Flying for *succour* to his servant Banister,
Being distress'd, was by that wretch betray'd. *Shakspeare.*

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Here 's a young maid with travel oppress'd,
And faints for *succour*. *Shakspeare.*

2. The person or thing that brings help.

Fear nothing else but a betraying of *succours* which reason offereth. *Wisdom.*

Our watchful general hath discern'd from far
The mighty *succour* which made glad the foe.
Dryden.

SU'CCOURER. *n. s.* [from *succour*.] Helper; assistant; reliever.

She hath been a *succourer* of many. *Romans.*

SU'CCOURLESS. *adj.* [from *succour*.] Wanting relief; void of friends or help.

Succourless and sad,
She with extended arms his aid implores. *Thoms.*

SU'CCULENCE. } *n. s.* [from *succulent*.]
SU'CCULENCY. } Juiciness.

SU'CCULENT. *adj.* [*succulent*, Fr. *succulentus*, Latin.] Juicy; moist.

These plants have a strong, dense, and *succulent* moisture, which is not apt to exhale. *Bacon.*

Divine Providence has spread her table every where, not with a juiceless green carpet, but with *succulent* herbage and nourishing grass, upon which most beasts feed. *More.*

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all lands some *succulent* plant
Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack
His present thirst. *Philips.*

To SUCCU'MB. *v. n.* [*succumbo*, Latin; *succomber*, Fr.] To yield; to sink under any difficulty. Not in use, except among the Scotch.

To their wills we must *succumb*,
Quocunque trahunt, 't is our doom. *Hudibras.*

SUCCUSSA'TION. *n. s.* [*succussio*, Latin.] A trot.

They move two legs of one side together, which is tolutation or ambling; or lift one foot before, and the cross foot behind, which is *succussation* or trotting. *Brown.*

They rode, but authors do not say
Whether tolutation or *succussation*. *Butler.*

SUCCU'SSION. *n. s.* [*succussio*, Latin.]

1. The act of shaking.

2. [In physick.] Is such a shaking of the nervous parts as is procured by strong stimuli, like sternutatories, friction, and the like, which are commonly used in apoplectick affections.

When any of that risible species were brought to the doctor, and when he considered the spasms of the diaphragm, and all the muscles of respiration, with the tremulous *succussion* of the whole human body, he gave such patients over. *Mart. Scriblerus.*

SUCH. *pronoun.* [*sulleiks*, Gothick; *sulk*, Dutch; ꝑpilc, Saxon.]

1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With *as* before the thing to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, *such* a power *as* a king's; *such* a gift *as* a kingdom.

'T is *such* another fitchew! marry, a perfum'd one. *Shakspeare.*

Can we find *such* a one *as* this, in whom the spirit of God is? *Genesis.*

The works of the flesh are manifest; *such* are drunkenness, revelings, and *such* like. *Galatians.*

You will not make this a general rule to debar *such* from preaching of the gospel, *as* have through infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*

Such another idol was Manah, worshipped between Mecca and Medina, which was called a rock or stone. *Stilling fleet.*

Such precepts *as* tend to make men good, singly considered, may be distributed into *such as* enjoin piety towards God, or *such as* require the good government of ourselves. *Tillotson.*

If my song be *such*,
That you will hear and credit me too much,
Attentive listen. *Dryden.*

Such are the cold Riphean race, and *such*
The savage Scythian. *Dryden.*

As to be perfectly just is an attribute of the Divine Nature, to be so to the utmost of our abilities is the glory of a man: *such* an one, who has the publick administration, acts like the representative of his Maker. *Addison.*

You love a verse, take *such as* I can send. *Pope.*

2. The same that: with *as*.

This was the state of the kingdom of Tunis at *such* time *as* Barbarossa, with Solyman's great fleet, landed in Africk. *Knolles.*

3. Comprehended under the term premised, like what has been said.

That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continu'st *such*, owe to thyself. *Milt.*

To assert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it as *such*, when, without any antecedent sin, he withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impossible for him not to fall, highly reproaches the essential equity of the Divine Nature. *South.*

No promise can oblige a prince so much,
Still to be good, as long to have been *such*. *Dryd.*

4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing.

I saw him yesterday
With *such* and *such*. *Shakspeare.*

If you repay me not on *such* a day,
In *such* a place, *such* sum or sums as are
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your flesh. *Shakspeare.*

I have appointed my servants to *such* and *such* place. 1 *Samuel.*

Scarce this word death from sorrow did proceed,
When in rush'd one, and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel.*

Himself overtook a party of the army, consisting of three thousand horse and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left at *such* a place, within three hours march of Berwick. *Clarend.*

That which doth constitute any thing in its being, and distinguish it from all other things, is called the form or essence of *such* a thing. *Wilkins.*

The same sovereign authority may enact a law, commanding *such* or *such* an action to-day, and a quite contrary law forbidding the same to-morrow. *South.*

Those artists who propose only the imitation of *such* or *such* a particular person, without election of those ideas before mentioned, have been reproached for that omission. *Dryden.*

To SUCK. *v. a.* [ꝑucan, Sax. *sugo*, *suctum*, Lat. *succer*, Fr.]

1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.

2. To draw in with the mouth.

The cup of astonishment thou shalt drink, and *suck* it out. *Ezekiel.*

We 'll hand in hand to the dark mansions go,
Where, *sucking* in each other's latest breath,
We may transfuse our souls. *Dryden.*

Still she drew
The sweets from ev'ry flow'r, and *suck'd* the dew. *Dryden.*

Transfix'd as o'er Castalia's streams he hung,
He *suck'd* new poisons with his triple tongue. *Pope.*

3. To draw the teat of a female.

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Desire, the more he *suck'd*, more sought the breast,
Like dropsy folk still drink to be a-thirst. *Sidney.*

A bitch will nurse young foxes in place of her puppies, if you can get them once to *suck* her so long that her milk may go through them. *Locke.*

Did a child *suck* every day a new nurse, it would be no more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than at sixty. *Locke.*

4. To draw with the milk.

Thy valiantness was mine, thou *suck'dst* it from me;
But own thy pride thyself. *Shakspeare.*

5. To empty by sucking.

A fox lay with whole swarms of flies *sucking* and galling of him. *L'Estrange.*

Bees on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their bells to *suck* the balmy seed. *Dryden.*

6. To draw or drain.

I can *suck* melancholy out of a song, as a weasel *sucks* eggs. *Shakspeare.*

Pumping hath tir'd our men;
Seas into seas thrown, we *suck* in again. *Donne.*

A cubical vessel of brass is filled an inch and a half in half an hour; but because it *sucks* up nothing as the earth doth, take an inch for half an hour's rain. *Burnet.*

All the under passions,
As waters are by whirlpools *suck'd* and drawn,
Were quite devour'd in the vast gulph of empire. *Dryden.*

Old Ocean, *suck'd* through the porous globe,
Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed. *Thomson.*

To SUCK. *v. n.*

1. To draw by rarefying the air.

Continual repairs, the least defects in *sucking* pumps are constantly requiring. *Mortimer.*

2. To draw the breast.

Such as are nourished with milk find the paps, and *suck* at them; whereas none of those that are not designed for that nourishment ever offer to *suck*. *Ray.*

I would
Pluck the young *sucking* cubs from the she-bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakspeare.*

A nursing father beareth with the *sucking* child. *Numbers.*

3. To draw; to imbibe.

The crown had *sucked* too hard, and now, being full, was like to draw less. *Bacon.*

SUCK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sucking.

I hoped, from the descent of the quicksilver in the tube, upon the first *suck*, that I should be able to give a nearer guess at the proportion of force betwixt the pressure of the air and the gravity of quicksilver. *Boyle.*

2. Milk given by females.

They draw with their *suck* the disposition of nurses. *Spenser.*

I have given *suck*, and know
How tender 't is to love the babe that milks me. *Shakspeare.*

Those first unpolish'd matrons
Gave *suck* to infants of gigantick mold. *Dryden.*

It would be inconvenient for birds to give *suck*. *Ray.*

SU'CKER. *n. s.* [*suceur*, Fr. from *suck*.]

1. Any thing that draws.

2. The embolus of a pump.

Oil must be poured into the cylinder, that the *sucker* may slip up and down in it more smoothly. *Boyle.*

The ascent of waters is by *suckers* or forcers, or something equivalent thereunto. *Wilkins.*

3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which pressing upon its edges, holds it down to the stone.

One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called *suckers*, not above an inch and half diameter, being well soaked in water, will stick and pluck a stone of twelve pounds up from the ground. *Grew.*

4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked.

Mariners aye ply the pump,
So they, but cheerful, unfatigu'd, still move
The draining *sucker*. *Philips.*

5. A young twig shooting from the stock. This word was perhaps originally *surcle*. [*surculus*, Latin.]

The cutting away of *suckers* at the root and body doth make trees grow high. *Bacon.*

Out of this old root a *sucker* may spring, that with a little shelter and good seasons may prove a mighty tree. *Ray.*

SU'CKET. *n. s.* [from *suck*.] A sweetmeat, to be dissolved in the mouth.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whose *suckets* are moist alchimy;
The still of his refining mold,
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

SU'CKINGBOTTLE. *n. s.* [*suck* and *bottle*.] A bottle which to children supplies the want of a pap.

He that will say, children join these general abstract speculations with their *sucking bottles*, has more zeal for his opinion, but less sincerity *Locke*

To SU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To nurse at the breast.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did *suckle* Hector, look'd not lovelier. *Shakspeare.*

She nurses me up and *suckles* me. *L'Estrange.*

Two thriving calves she *suckles* twice a-day. *Dryden.*

The Roman soldiers bare on their helmets the first history of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and *suckled* by a wolf. *Addison.*

SU'CKLING. *n. s.* [from *suck*.] A young creature yet fed by the pap.

I provide a *suckling*,
That ne'er had nourishment but from the teat. *Dryden.*

Young animals participate of the nature of their tender aliment, as *sucklings* of milk. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'CTION. *n. s.* [from *suck*; *succion*, Fr.] The act of sucking.

Sounds exteriour and interiour may be made by *suction*, as by emission of the breath. *Bacon.*

Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in diameter, yet the weight kept up by *suction*, or supported by the air, and what was cast out of it, weighed ten pounds. *Boyle.*

Cornelius regulated the *suction* of his child. *Arbuthnot.*

SUDA'TION. *n. s.* [*sudo*, Lat.] Sweat.

SU'DATORY. *n. s.* [*sudo*, Lat.] Hothouse; sweating-bath.

SU'DDEN. *adj.* [*soudain*, Fr. ꝑoden, Sax.]

1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.

We have not yet set down this day of triumph;
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too *sudden*. *Shakspeare.*

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There was never any thing so *sudden*, but Cæsar's thrasonical brag of I came, saw, and overcame. *Shakspeare.*

Herbs *sudden* flower'd,
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*

His death may be *sudden* to him, though it comes by never so slow degrees. *Duty of Man.*

2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. Not in use.

I grant him
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin. *Shaksp.*

SU'DDEN. *n. s.*

1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprise. Not in use.

Parents should mark the witty excuses of their children at *suddains* and surprisals, rather than pamper them. *Wotton.*

2. *On* or *of a* SUDDEN, Sooner than was expected; without the natural or commonly accustomed preparatives.

Following the flyers at the very heels,
With them he enters, who *upon the sudden*
Clapt to their gates. *Shakspeare.*

How art thou lost, how *on a sudden* lost! *Milton.*

They keep their patients so warm as almost to stifle them, and all *on a sudden* the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude and saucy *of a sudden*, and beyond your usual behaviour. *Swift.*

SU'DDENLY. *adv.* [from *sudden.*]

1. In an unexpected manner; without preparation; hastily.

You shall find three of your Argosies
Are richly come to harbour *suddenly.* *Shaksp.*

If elision of the air made the sound, the touch of the bell or string could not extinguish so *suddenly* that motion. *Bacon.*

To the pale foes they *suddenly* draw near,
And summon them to unexpected fight. *Dryd.*

She struck the warlike spear into the ground,
Which sprouting leaves did *suddenly* enclose,
And peaceful olives shaded as they rose. *Dryd.*

2. Without premeditation.

If thou canst accuse,
Do it without invention *suddenly.* *Shakspeare.*

SU'DDENNESS. *n. s.* [from *sudden.*] State of being sudden; unexpected presence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At *suddenness* of that unwary sight,
And wond'red at his breathless hasty mood. *Spenser.*

He speedily run forward, counting his *suddenness* his most advantage, that he might overtake the English. *Spenser.*

The rage of people is like that of the sea, which, once breaking bounds, overflows a country with that *suddenness* and violence as leaves no hopes of flying. *Temple.*

SUDORI'FICK. *adj.* [*sudorifique*, Fr. *sudor* and *facio*, Lat.] Provoking or causing sweat.

Physicians may well provoke sweat in bed by bottles, with a decoction of *sudorifick* herbs in hot water. *Bacon.*

Exhaling the most liquid parts of the blood by *sudorifick* or watery evaporations, briffgs it into a morbid state. *Arbuthnot.*

SUDORI'FICK. *n. s.* A medicine provoking sweat.

As to *sudorificks*, consider that the liquid which goes off by sweat is often the most subtile part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'DOROUS. *adj.* [from *sudor*, Lat.] Consisting of sweat. Not used.

Beside the strigments and *sudorous* adhesions from men's hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction thereof. *Brown.*

SUDS. *n. s.* [from ꝑeoden, to seeth; whence ꝑobben, Saxon.]

1. A lixivium of soap and water.

2. *To be in the* SUDS. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.

To SUE. *v. a.* [*suivre*, French.]

1. To prosecute by law.

If any *sue* thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also. *Matthew.*

2. To gain by legal procedure.

3. [In falconry.] To clean the beak, as a hawk.

To SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.

Full little knowest thou that hast not try'd,
What hell it is in *suing* long to bide. *Spenser.*

If me thou deign to serve and *sue*,
At thy command, lo! all these mountains be. *Spenser.*

When maidens *sue*,
Men give like gods. *Shakspeare.*

We were not born to *sue*, but to command. *Shakspeare.*

Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Euphrates, *suing* unto him for peace. *Knolles.*

For this, this only favour let me *sue*,
Refuse it not: but let my body have
The last retreat of human kind, a grave. *Dryd.*

Despise not then, that in our hands bear we
These holy boughs, and *sue* with words of pray'r. *Dryden.*

'T will never be too late,
To *sue* for chains, and own a conqueror. *Addis.*

The fair Egyptian
Courted with freedom now the beauteous slave,
Now falt'ring *sued*, and threat'ning now did rave. *Blackmore.*

By adverse destiny constrain'd to *sue*
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope.*

To SUE. *v. a.* To obtain by entreaty: with *out*. The expression is perhaps improper.

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and *suing* out a pardon for them in the court of heaven. *Calamy.*

SU'ET. *n. s.* [*suet*, an old French word, according to *Skinner.*] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

The steatoma being *suet*, yields not to escaroticks. *Wiseman.*

SU'ETY. *adj.* [from *suet.*] Consisting of suet; resembling suet.

If the matter forming a wen resembles fat or a *suety* substance, it is called steatoma. *Sharp.*

To SUFFER. *v. a.* [*suffero*, Lat. *souffrir*, French.]

1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain.

A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment. *Proverbs.*

A woman *suffered* many things of physicians, and spent all she had. *Mark.*

Shall we then live thus vile, the race of heav'n
Thus trampled, thus expell'd to *suffer* here
Chains and these torments? Better these than worse,
By my advice; since fate inevitable

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Subdues us, and omnipotent decree,
The victor's will. To *suffer*, as to do,
Our strength is equal, nor the law unjust
That so ordains. *Milton.*
Obedience impos'd,
On penalty of death, and *suffering* death. *Milt.*

2. To endure; to support; not to sink under.
Our spirit and strength entire
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milt.*

3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.
He wonder'd that your lordship
Would *suffer* him to spend his youth at home. *Shakspeare.*
Oft have I seen a hot o'erweening cur
Run back and bite, because he was withheld:
Who being *suffered*, with the bear's fell paw
Hath clapt his tail betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakspeare.*
My duty cannot *suffer*
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands. *Shakspeare.*
Rebuke thy neighbour, and not *suffer* sin upon him. *Leviticus.*
I *suffer* them to enter and possess. *Milton.*
He that will *suffer* himself to be informed by observation, will find few signs of a soul accustomed to much thinking in a new-born child. *Locke.*

4. To pass through; to be affected by; to be acted upon.
The air now must *suffer* change. *Milton.*

To SU'FFER. *v. n.*

1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.
My breast I arm to overcome by *suffering*. *Milton.*
Prudence and good breeding are in all stations necessary; and most young men *suffer* in the want of them. *Locke.*

2. To undergo punishment.
The father was first condemned to *suffer* upon a day appointed, and the son afterwards the day following. *Clarendon.*
He thus
Was forc'd to *suffer* for himself and us!
Heir to his father's sorrows with his crown. *Dryden.*

3. To be injured.
Publick business *suffers* by private infirmities, and kingdoms fall into weaknesses by the diseases or decays of those that manage them. *Temple.*

SU'FFERABLE. *adj.* [from *suffer.*] Tolerable; such as may be endured.
Thy rages be
Now no more *sufferable*. *Chapman.*
It is *sufferable* in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office. *Watton.*

SU'FFERABLY. *adv.* [from *sufferable.*] Tolerably; so as to be endured.
An infant Titan held she in her arms;
Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear
The ungrown glories of his beamy hair. *Addison.*

SU'FFERANCE. *n. s.* [from *suffer*; *souffrance*, French.]

1. Pain; inconvenience; misery.
He must not only die,
But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
To ling'ring *sufferance*. *Shakspeare.*
How much education may reconcile young people to pain and *sufferance*, the examples of Sparta shew. *Locke.*

2. Patience; moderation.
He thought t' have slain her in his fierce despight;
But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wise,
He staid his hand. *Spenser.*
He hath given excellent *sufferance* and vigorousness to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage. *Taylor.*
Nor was his *sufferance* of other kinds less exemplary than that he evidenced in the reception of calumny. *Fell.*
And should I touch it nearly, bear it
With all the *sufferance* of a tender friend. *Otway.*

3. Toleration; permission; not hinderance.
In process of time, somewhiles by *sufferance*, and somewhiles by special leave and favour, they erected to themselves oratories not in any sumptuous or stately manner. *Hooker.*
Most wretched man,
That to affections does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But soon thro' *sufferance* grow to fearful end. *Spenser.*
Some villains of my court
Are in consent and *sufferance* in this. *Shaksp.*
Both gloried to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength;
Not by the *sufferance* of supernal pow'r. *Milt.*

SU'FFERER. *n. s.* [from *suffer.*]

1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.
This evil on the Philistines is fall'n,
The *sufferers* then will scarce molest us here:
From other hands we need not much to fear. *Milton.*
He, when his love was bounded in a few,
That were unhappy that they might be true,
Made you the fav'rite of his last sad times,
That is, a *suff'rer* in his subjects crimes. *Dryd.*
She returns to me with joy in her face, not from the sight of her husband, but from the good luck she has had at cards; and if she has been a loser, I am doubly a *sufferer* by it: she comes home out of humour, because she has been throwing away my estate. *Addison.*
The history of civil wars and rebellions does not make such deep and lasting impressions, as events of the same nature in which we or our friends have been *sufferers*. *Addison.*
Often these unhappy *sufferers* expire for want of sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the animal regimen. *Blackmore.*

2. One who allows; one who permits.

SU'FFERING. *n. s.* [from *suffer.*] Pain suffered.
Rejoice in my *sufferings* for you. *Colossians.*
With what strength, what steadiness of mind,
He triumphs in the midst of all his *sufferings*! *Addison.*
We may hope the *sufferings* of innocent people, who have lived in that place which was the scene of rebellion, will secure from the like attempts. *Addison.*
It increased the smart of his present *sufferings* to compare them with his former happiness. *Atterbury.*
Then it is that the reasonableness of God's providence, in relation to the *sufferings* of good men in this world, will be fully justified. *Nelson.*

To SUFFICE. *v. n.* [*suffire*, Fr. *sufficio*, Lat.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose.
If thou ask me why, *sufficeth*, my reasons are good. *Shakspeare.*
To recount almighty work
What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*,
Or heart of man *suffice* to comprehend? *Milton.*

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The indolency we have, *sufficing* for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change; being content; and that is enough. *Locke.*

He lived in such temperance, as was enough to make the longest life agreeable; and in such a course of piety, as *sufficed* to make the most sudden death so also. *Pope.*

To SUFFI'CE. *v. a.*

1. To afford; to supply.

A strong and succulent moisture is able, without drawing help from the earth, to *suffice* the sprouting of the plant. *Bacon.*

Thou king of horned floods, whose plenteous urn
Suffices fatness to the fruitful corn,
Shall share my morning song and evening vows. *Dryden.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds *suffic'd* the sail;
The bellying canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

2. To satisfy; to be equal to want or demand.

Israel, let it *suffice* you of all your abominations. *Ezekiel.*

Parched corn she did eat, and was *sufficed*, and left. *Ruth.*

Let it *suffice* thee that thou know'st us happy. *Milton.*

He our conqueror left us this our strength,
That we may so *suffice* his vengeful ire. *Milton.*

When the herd *suffic'd*, did late repair
To ferny heaths, and to the forest lare. *Dryden.*

SUFFI'CIENCY. *n. s.* [*suffisance*, Fr. from *sufficient*.]

1. State of being adequate to the end proposed.

'T is all men's office to speak patience
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor *sufficiency*
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself. *Shakspeare.*

His *sufficiency* is such, that he bestows and possesses, his plenty being unexhausted. *Boyle.*

This he did with that readiness and *sufficiency*, as at once gave testimony to his ability, and to the evidence of the truth he asserted. *Fell.*

2. Qualification for any purpose.

I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency*, as not willingly to admit the counsel of others. *King Charles.*

The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made judge, by that law, of the *sufficiency* of the ministers, may dislike the Englishman as unworthy. *Spenser.*

Their pensioner De Wit was a minister of the greatest authority and *sufficiency* ever known in their state. *Temple.*

3. Competence; enough.

An elegant *sufficiency*, content. *Thomson.*

4. Supply equal to want.

The most proper subjects of dispute are questions not of the very highest importance, nor of the meanest kind; but rather the intermediate questions between them: and there is a large *sufficiency* of them in the sciences. *Watts.*

5. It is used by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himself equal to things above him; and is commonly compounded with *self*.

Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Temple.*

SUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*suffisant*, Fr. *sufficiens*, Latin.]

1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. *Matthew.*

Heaven yet retains
Number *sufficient* to possess her realms. *Milton.*

Man is not *sufficient* of himself to his own happiness. *Tillotson.*

It is *sufficient* for me, if, by a discourse something out of the way, I shall have given occasion to others to cast about for new discoveries. *Locke.*

She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pincushion *sufficient* to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addison.*

Sufficient benefice is what is competent to maintain a man and his family, and maintain hospitality; and likewise to pay and satisfy such dues belonging to the bishop. *Ayliffe.*

Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct vice in a Yahoo. *Swift.*

2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.

In saying he is a good man, understand me, that he is *sufficient*. *Shakspeare.*

SUFFI'CIENTLY. *adv.* [from *sufficient*.] To a sufficient degree; enough.

If religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently* the hearts of all men, there would need be no other restraint from evil. *Hooker.*

Seem I to thee *sufficiently* possess'd
Of happiness? *Milton.*

All to whom they are proposed, are by his grace *sufficiently* moved to attend and assent to them; *sufficiently*, but not irresistibly: for if all were irresistibly moved, all would embrace them; and if none were *sufficiently* moved, none would embrace them. *Rogers.*

In a few days, or hours, if I am to leave this carcase to be buried in the earth, and to find myself either for ever happy in the favour of God, or eternally separated from all light and peace; can any words *sufficiently* express the littleness of every thing else? *Law.*

SUFFISANCE. n. s. [French.] Excess; plenty. Obsolete.

There him rests in riotous *suffisance*
Of all gladfulness and kingly joyance. *Spenser.*

To SU'FFOCATE. *v. a.* [*suffoquer*, Fr. *suffoco*, Lat.] To choak by exclusion or interception of air.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate*. *Shaks.*

This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,
Follows the choaking. *Shakspeare.*

Air but momentally remains in our bodies, only to refrigerate the heart; which being once performed, lest, being self-heated again, it should *suffocate* that part, it hasteth back the same way it passed. *Brown.*

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without passage. *Collier.*

All involv'd in smoke, the latent foe
From every cranny *suffocated* falls. *Thomson.*

SUFFOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*suffocation*, Fr. from *suffocate*.] The act of choaking; the state of being choaked.

Diseases of stoppings and *suffocations* are dangerous. *Bacon.*

White consists in an equal mixture of all the primitive colours, and black in a *suffocation* of all the rays of light. *Cheyne.*

Mushrooms are best corrected by vinegar: some of them being poisonous, operate by *suffocation*, in which the best remedy is wine or vinegar and salt, and vomiting as soon as possible. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'FFOCATIVE. *adj.* [from *suffocate*.] Having the power to choak.

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From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandulous tumours and suffocative catarrhs proceed. *Arbuthnot.*

SUFFRAGAN. *n. s.* [*suffragant*, French; *suffraganeus*, Latin.] A bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

The four archbishops of Mexico, Lima, S. Foy, and Dominico, have under them twenty-five *suffragan* bishops, all liberally endowed and provided for. *Heylin.*

Suffragan bishops shall have more than one riding apparitor. *Ayliffe.*

Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, insolently took upon him to declare five articles void, in his epistle to his *suffragans*. *Hale.*

To SU'FFRAGATE. *v. n.* [*suffragor*, Lat.] To vote with; to agree in voice with.

No tradition could universally prevail, unless there were some common congruity of somewhat inherent in nature, which suits and *suffragates* with it, and closeth with it. *Hale.*

SU'FFRAGE. *n. s.* [*suffrage*, Fr. *suffragium*, Lat.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point.

Noble confederates, thus far is perfect,
Only your *suffrages* I will expect
At the assembly for the chusing of consuls.
Ben Jonson.

They would not abet by their *suffrages* or presence the designs of those innovations.
King Charles.

The fairest of our island dare not commit their cause to the *suffrage* of those who most partially adore them. *Addison.*

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he saw
A beardless consul made against the law;
And join his *suffrage* to the votes of Rome.
Dryden.

This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving their *suffrages* unanimously herein.
Woodward.

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrage* the observation made by the heathen writers. *Atterbury.*

To the law and to the testimony let the appeal be in the first place; and next to the united *suffrage* of the primitive churches, as the best and safest comment upon the other. *Waterland.*

SUFFRA'GINOUS. *adj.* [*suffrago*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beasts.

In elephants, the bought of the forelegs is not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward; but the hough, or *suffraginous* flexure behind, rather outward. *Brown.*

SUFFUMIGA'TION. *n. s.* [*suffumigation*, Fr. *suffumigo*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raised by fire.

If the matter be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by *suffumigation*.
Wiseman.

SUFFU'MIGE. *n. s.* [*suffumigo*, Lat.] A medical fume. Not used.

For external means, drying *suffumiges* or smoaks are prescribed with good success; they are usually composed out of frankincense, myrrh, and pitch. *Harvey.*

To SUFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*suffusus*, Lat.] To spread over with something expansible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

Suspicions, and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy *suffus'd*, with jaundice in her eyes.
Dryden.

To that recess,
When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies,
With me repair. *Pope.*

Instead of love-enliven'd cheeks,
With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed,
Suffus'd and glaring with untender fire. *Thomson.*

SUFFU'SION. *n. s.* [*suffusion*, Fr. from *suffuse*.]

1. The act of overspreading with any thing.

2. That which is suffused or spread.

A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *suffusion* veil'd. *Milton.*

The disk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye;
And when his chariot downward draws to bed,
His ball is with the same *suffusion* red. *Dryden.*

To those that have the jaundice, or like *suffusion* of eyes, objects appear of that colour. *Ray.*

SUG. *n. s.* [*sugo*, Latin, to suck.] Many have sticking on them *sugs*, or trout-lice, which is a kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a big head, and sticks close to him, and sucks his moisture. *Walton.*

SU'GAR. *n. s.* [*sucre*, French; *saccharum*, Latin.]

1. The native salt of the *sugar*-cane, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice. *Quincy.*

All the blood of Zelmane's body stirred in her, as wine will do when *sugar* is hastily put into it. *Sidney.*

Lumps of *sugar* lose themselves, and twine
Their subtile essence with the soul of wine.
Crashaw.

A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *sugar*-loaf standing upon a flat steeple. *Peacham.*

Saccharum candidum shoots into angular figures, by placing a great many sticks across a vessel of liquid *sugar*. *Grew.*

If the child must have *sugar*-plums when he has a mind, rather than be out of humour; why, when he is grown up, must he not be satisfied too with wine? *Locke.*

In a *sugar*-baker's drying-room, where the air was heated fifty-four degrees beyond that of a human body, a sparrow died in two minutes.
Arbuthnot.

A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of a *sugar*-cane. *Woodward.*

2. Any thing proverbially sweet.

Your fair discourse has been as *sugar*,
Making the hard way sweet and delectable.
Shakspeare.

3. A chymical dry crystallization.

Sugar of lead, though made of that insipid metal, and sour salt of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of common *sugar*. *Boyle.*

To SU'GAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate or season with sugar.

Short thick sobs
In panting murmurs still'd out of her breast,
That ever-bubbling spring, the *sugar'd* nest
Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,
Bathing in streams of liquid melody. *Crashaw.*

2. To sweeten.

Thou would'st have plung'd thyself
In general riot, and never learn'd
The icy precepts of respect, but followed
The *sugar'd* game before thee. *Shakspeare.*

His glosing sire his errand daily said,
And *sugar'd* speeches whisper'd in mine ear.
Fairfax.

Who casts out threats, no man deceives;
But flatt'ry still in *sugar'd* words betrays,
And poison in high-tasted meats conveys.
Denham.

SU'GARCANDY. *n. s.* [from *sugar* and *candy*.] Sugar candied, or crystallized.

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SU'GARY. *adj.* [from *sugar.*] Sweet; tasting of sugar.

With the *sugg'ry* sweet thereof allure
Chaste ladies ears to phantasies impure. *Spens.*

To SUGGE'ST. *v. a.* [*suggero, suggestum,* Latin; *suggerer,* French.]

1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell privately.

Are you not asham'd?
What spirit *suggests* this imagination? *Shaksp.*

I could never have suffered greater calamities, by denying to sign that justice my conscience *suggested* to me. *King Charles.*

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by *suggesting* something to them, which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a known, actual, avowed continuance of their sins. *South.*

Some ideas make themselves way, and are *suggested* to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflexion. *Locke.*

Reflect upon the different state of the mind in thinking, which those instances of attention, reverie and dreaming, naturally enough *suggest.* *Locke.*

Search for some thoughts thy own *suggesting* mind,
And others dictated by heav'nly pow'r
Shall rise spontaneous. *Pope.*

2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. Out of use.

When devils will their blackest sins put on,
They do *suggest* at first with heav'nly shows.
Shakspeare.

Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested,*
I nightly lodge her in an upper tower. *Shaksp.*

3. To inform secretly. Out of use.

We must *suggest* the people, in what hatred
He still hath held them, that to 's power he would
Have made them mules. *Shakspeare.*

SUGGE'STER. *n. s.* [from *suggest.*] One that reminds another.

SUGGE'STION. *n. s.* [*suggestion,* Fr. from *suggest.*]

1. Private hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification.

It allayeth all base and earthly cogitations, banisheth and driveth away those evil secret *suggestions* which our invisible enemy is always apt to minister. *Hooker.*

He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes; one that by *suggestion*
Tied all the kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

Native and untaught *suggestions* of inquisitive children. *Locke.*

Another way is letting the mind, upon the *suggestion* of any new notion, run after similies. *Locke.*

2. Secret incitement.

Arthur, they say, is kill'd to-night
On your *suggestion.* *Shakspeare.*

To SU'GGILATE. *v. a.* [*suggillo,* Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruise.

The head of the os humeri was bruised, and remained *suggilated* long after. *Wiseman.*

SU'ICIDE. *n. s.* [*suicidium,* Latin.]

1. Self-murder; the horrid crime of destroying one's self.

Child of despair, and *suicide* my name. *Savage.*

To be cut off by the sword of injured friendship is the most dreadful of all deaths, next to *suicide.* *Clarissa.*

2. A self-murderer.

If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow;
We make misfortune, *suicides* in woe. *Young.*

SUI'LLAGE. *n. s.* [*souillage,* Fr.] Drain of filth. Obsolete.

When they have chosen the plot, and laid out the limits of the work, some Italians dig wells and cisterns, and other conveyances for the *suillage* of the house. *Wotton.*

SU'ING. *n. s.* [This word seems to come from *suer,* to sweat, French; it is perhaps peculiar to *Bacon.*] The act of soaking through any thing.

Note the percolation or *suing* of the verjuice through the wood; for verjuice of itself would never have passed through the wood. *Bacon.*

SUIT. *n. s.* [*suite,* French.]

1. A set; a number of things correspondent one to the other.

Whose verses they deduc'd from those first golden times,
Of sundry sorts of feet, and sundry *suits* of rhimes. *Drayton.*

We, ere the day, two *suits* of armour sought,
Which borne before him on his steed he brought. *Dryden.*

2. Clothes made one part to answer another.

What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid *suit* of the camp, will do among foaming bottles, and ale-wash'd wits, is wonderful. *Shaksp.*

Him all repute
For his device in handsoming a *suit,*
To judge of lace, pink, panes, print, cut and plait,
Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*

Three or four *suits* one winter there does waste,
One *suit* does there three or four winters last. *Cowley.*

His majesty was supplied with three thousand *suits* of cloaths, with good proportions of shoes and stockings. *Clarendon.*

3. Consecution; series; regular order.

Every five and thirty years the same kind and *suite* of weather comes about again; as great frost, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, summers with little heat; and they call it the prime. *Bacon.*

4. *Out of* SUITS. Having no correspondence. A metaphor, I suppose, from cards.

Wear this for me; one *out of suits* with fortune,
That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*suite,* Fr.] Retinue; company. Obsolete.

Plexirtus's ill-led life, and worse-gotten honour, should have tumbled together to destruction, had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fifty in their *suite* to his defence. *Sidney.*

6. [from *To sue.*] A petition; an address of entreaty.

Mine ears against your *suits* are stronger than
Your gates against my force, *Shakspeare.*

She gallops o'er a courtier's nose;
And then dreams he of smelling out a *suit.*
Shakspeare.

Had I a *suit* to Mr. Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being near their master. *Shakspeare.*

Many shall make *suit* unto thee. *Job.*

My mind, neither with pride's itch, nor yet hath been
Poison'd with love to see or to be seen;

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I had no *suit* there, nor new *suit* to shew;
Yet went to court. *Donne.*

It will be as unreasonable to expect that God should attend and grant those *suits* of ours, which we do not at all consider ourselves. *Duty of Man.*

7. Courtship.

He that hath the steerage of my course,
Direct my *suit*. *Shakspeare.*

Their determinations are, to return to their home, and to trouble you with no more *suit*, unless you may be won by some other sort than your father's imposition. *Shakspeare.*

8. In *Spenser* it seems to signify pursuit; prosecution.

High amongst all knights hast hung thy shield,
Thenceforth the *suit* of earthly conquest shoone,
And wash thy hands from guilt of bloody field. *Spenser.*

9. [In law.] *Suit* is sometimes put for the instance of a cause, and sometimes for the cause itself deduced in judgment. *Ayliffe.*

All that had any *suits* in law came unto them. *Susanna.*

Wars are *suits* of appeal to the tribunal of God's justice, where there are no superiors on earth to determine the cause. *Bacon.*

Involve not thyself in the *suits* and parties of great personages. *Taylor.*

To Alibech alone refer your *suit*,
And let his sentence finish your dispute. *Dryd.*

A *suit* of law is not a thing unlawful in itself, but may be innocent, if nothing else comes in to make a sin thereof; but then it is our sin, and a matter of our account, when it is either upon an unjustifiable ground, or carried on by a sinful management. *Kettlewell.*

John Bull was flattered by the lawyers that his *suit* would not last above a year, and that before that time he would be in quiet possession of his business. *Arbuthnot.*

SUIT *Covenant.* [In law.] Is where the ancestor of one man covenanted with the ancestor of another to sue at his court. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Court.* [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Service.* [In law.] Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Bailey.*

To SUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit; to adapt to something else.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature. *Shakspeare.*

The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling, are so *suited* to their different educations and humours, that each would be improper in any other. *Dryden.*

2. To be fitted to; to become.

Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal,
I'll *suits* his cloth the praise of railing well. *Dryden.*

Her purple habit sits with such a grace
On her smooth shoulders, and so *suits* her face. *Dryden.*

If different sects should give us a list of those innate practical principles, they would set down only such as *suited* their distinct hypotheses. *Locke.*

Raise her notes to that sublime degree,
Which *suits* a song of piety and thee. *Prior.*

3. To dress; to clothe.

Such a Sebastian was my brother too,
So went he *suited* to his wat'ry tomb:
If spirits can assume both form and suit,
You come to fright us. *Shakspeare.*

Be better *suited*;
These weeds are memories of those misfortunes:
I pr'ythee put them off to worser hours. *Shaks.*

I 'll disrobe me
Of these Italian weeds, and *suit* myself
As does a Briton peasant. *Shakspeare.*

To SUIT. *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Dryden* uses it both with *to* and *with*.

The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot well *suit with* either; but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton.*

The place itself was *suiting to* his care,
Uncouth and savage as the cruel fair. *Dryden.*

Pity does *with* a noble nature *suit*. *Dryden.*

Constraint does ill *with* love and beauty *suit*. *Dryden.*

This he says, because it *suits with* his hypothesis, but proves it not. *Locke.*

Give me not an office
That *suits with* me so ill; thou know'st my temper. *Addison.*

SUI'TABLE. *adj.* [from *suit*.] Fitting; according with; agreeable to: with *to*.

Through all those miseries, in both there appeared a kind of nobleness not *suitable to* that affliction. *Sidney.*

What he did purpose, it was the pleasure of God that Solomon his son should perform, in manner *suitable to* their present and ancient state. *Hooker.*

To solemn acts of royalty and justice, their *suitable* ornaments are a beauty; are they only in religion a stain? *Hooker.*

It is very *suitable to* the principles of the Roman church; for why should not their science as well as service be in an unknown tongue? *Tillotson.*

As the blessings of God upon his honest industry had been great, so he was not without intentions of making *suitable* returns in acts of charity. *Atterbury.*

Expression is the dress of thought, and still
Appears more decent, as more *suitable*;
A vile conceit in pompous words express'd,
Is like a clown in regal purple dress'd. *Pope.*

It is as great an absurdity to suppose holy prayers and divine petitions without an holiness of life *suitable to* them, as to suppose an holy and divine life without prayers. *Law.*

SUI'TABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *suitable*.] Fitness; agreeableness.

In words and styles, *suitableness* makes them acceptable and effective. *Glanville.*

With ordinary minds, it is the *suitableness*, not the evidence of a truth, that makes it to be yielded to; and it is seldom that any thing practically convinces a man that does not please him first. *South.*

He creates those sympathies and *suitablenesses* of nature that are the foundation of all true friendship, and by his providence brings persons so affected together. *South.*

Consider the laws themselves, and their *suitableness* or unsuitableness to those to whom they are given. *Tillotson.*

SUI'TABLY. *adv.* [from *suitable*.] Agreeably; according to.

Whosoever speaks upon an occasion may take any text suitable thereto; and ought to speak *suitably* to that text. *South.*

Some rank deity, whose filthy face
We *suitably* o'er stinking stables place. *Dryden.*

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SUI'TER. } SUI'TOR. } *n. s.* [from *suit*.]

1. One that sues; a petitioner; a supplicant.

As humility is in *suiters* a decent virtue, so the testification thereof, by such effectual acknowledgments, not only argueth a sound apprehension of his supereminent glory and majesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness. *Hooker.*

She hath been a *suitor* to me for her brother, Cut off by course of justice. *Shakspeare.*

My piteous soul began the wretchedness Of *suitors* at court to mourn. *Donne.*

Not only bind thine own hands, but bind the hand of *suitors* also from offering. *Bacon.*

Yet their port Not of mean *suitors*: nor important less Seem'd their petition, than when the ancient pair, Deucalion and chaste Pyrrha, to restore The race of mankind drown'd, before the shrine Of Themis stood devout. *Milton.*

I challenge nothing; But I 'm an humble *suitor* for these prisoners. *Denham.*

My lord, I come an humble *suitor* to you. *Rowe.*

2. A wooer; one who courts a mistress.

I would I could find in my heart that I had not a hard heart; for truly I love none.

——A dear happiness to women! they would else have been troubled with a pernicious *suitor*. *Shakspeare.*

He passed a year under the counsels of his mother, and then became a *suitor* to sir Roger Ashton's daughter. *Wotton.*

By many *suitors* sought, she mocks their pains, And still her vow'd virginity maintains. *Dryden.*

He drew his seat, familiar, to her side, Far from the *suitor* train, a brutal crowd. *Pope.*

SUI'TRESS. *n. s.* [from *suiter*.] A female supplicant.

'T were pity That could refuse a boon to such a *suitress*; Y' have got a noble friend to be your advocate. *Rowe.*

SU'LCATED. *adj.* [*sulcus*, Lat.] Furrowed.

All are much chopped and *sulcated* by having lain exposed on the top of the clay to the weather, and to the erosion of the vitriolick matter mixed amongst the clay. *Woodward.*

SULL. *n. s.* A plough. *Ainsworth.*

SU'LLEN. *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is obscure.]

1. Gloomily angry; sluggishly discontented.

Wilmot continued still *sullen* and perverse, and every day grew more insolent. *Clarendon.*

A man in a jail is *sullen* and out of humour at his first coming in. *L'Estrange.*

Forc'd by my pride, I my concern suppress'd; Pretended drowsiness, and wish of rest; And *sullen* I forsook th' imperfect feast. *Prior.*

If we sit down *sullen* and inactive, in expectation that God should do all, we shall find ourselves miserably deceived. *Rogers.*

2. Mischievous; malignant.

Such *sullen* planets at my birth did shine, They threaten every fortune mixt with mine. *Dryden.*

The *sullen* fiend her sounding wings display'd, Unwilling left the night, and sought the nether shade. *Dryden.*

3. Intractable; obstinate.

Things are as *sullen* as we are, and will be what they are, whatever we think of them. *Tillotson.*

4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal.

Why are thine eyes fixt to the *sullen* earth, Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight? *Shakspeare.*

Night with her *sullen* wings to double shade, The desart fowls in their clay nests were couch'd, And now wild beasts came forth the woodst roam. *Milton.*

A glimpse of moon-shine, streak'd with red; A shuffled, *sullen*, and uncertain light, That dances through the clouds, and shuts again *Dryden.*

No cheerful breeze this *sullen* region knows; The dreaded east is all the wind that blows. *Pope.*

5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful.

Be thou the trumpet of our wrath, And *sullen* presage of your own decay. *Shaksp.*

SU'LLENLY. *adv.* [from *sullen*.] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably.

To say they are framed without the assistance of some principle that has wisdom in it, and come to pass from chance, is *sullenly* to assert a thing because we will assert it. *More.*

He in chains demanded more Than he impos'd in victory before: He *sullenly* reply'd, he could not make These offers now. *Dryden.*

The gen'ral mends his weary pace, And *sullenly* to his revenge he sails; So glides some trodden serpent on the grass, And long behind his wounded volume trails. *Dryden.*

SU'LLENNESS. *n. s.* [from *sullen*.] Gloominess; moroseness; sluggish anger; malignity; intractability.

Speech being as rare as precious, her silence without *sullenness*, her modesty without affectation, and her shamefacedness without ignorance. *Sidney.*

To fit my *sullenness*, He to another key his style doth dress. *Donne.*

In those vernal seasons, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injury and *sullenness* against nature, not to go out and see her riches. *Milton.*

Quit not the world out of any hypocrisy, *sullenness*, or superstition, but out of a sincere love of true knowledge and virtue. *More.*

With these comforts about me, and *sullenness* enough to use no remedy, Zulichem came to see me. *Temple.*

SU'LLENS. *n. s.* [without singular.] Morose temper; gloominess of mind. A burlesque word.

Let them die that age and *sullens* have. *Shakspeare.*

SU'LLIAGE. *n. s.* [*souillage*, Fr.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. Not in use.

Require it to make some restitution to his neighbour for what it has detracted from it, by wiping off that *sulliage* it has cast upon his fame. *Government of the Tongue.*

Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some *sulliage* behind. *Decay of Piety.*

To SU'LLY. *v. a.* [*souiller*, Fr.] To soil; to tarnish; to dirt; to spot.

Silvering will *sully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

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The falling temples which the gods provoke,
And statues *sully'd* yet with sacrilegious smoke.
Roscommon.

He 's dead, whose love had *sully'd* all your reign,
And made you empress of the world in vain.
Dryden.

Lab'ring years shall weep their destin'd race,
Charg'd with ill omens, *sully'd* with disgrace.
Prior.

Publick justice may be done to those virtues their humility took care to conceal, which were *sullied* by the calumnies and slanders of malicious men. *Nelson.*

Let there be no spots to *sully* the brightness of this solemnity. *Atterbury.*

Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,
Three *sullying* trades avoid with equal care;
The little chimney-sweeper skulks along,
And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng.
Gay.

SU'LLY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Soil; tarnish; spot.

You laying these light *sullies* on my son,
As 't were a thing a little soil'd i' th' working.
Shakspeare.

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little spots and *sullies* in his reputation.
Spectator.

SU'LPHUR. n. s. [Lat.] Brimstone.

In his womb was hid metallick ore,
The work of *sulphur*. *Milton.*

Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or bituminous matter with the fossil-salt.
Woodward.

SULPHU'REOUS. } *adj.* [*sulphureus*, Latin.] Made of
SU'LPHUROUS. } brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; containing sulphur; impregnated with sulphur.

My hour is almost come,
When I to *sulphurous* and tormenting flames
Must render up myself. *Shakspeare.*

Dart and javelin, stones and *sulphurous* fire.
Milton.

Is not the strength and vigour of the action between light and *sulphureous* bodies, observed above, one reason why *sulphureous* bodies take fire more readily, and burn more vehemently, than other bodies do? *Newton.*

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink
Her snakes unty'd *sulphureous* waters drink.
Pope.

No *sulphureous* glooms
Swell'd in the sky, and sent the lightning forth.
Thomson.

SULPHU'REOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sulphureous.*] The state of being sulphureous.

SU'LPHURWORT. *n. s.* [*peucedanum*, Lat.] The same with HOGSFENNEL.

SU'LPHURY. *adj.* [from *sulphur.*] Partaking of sulphur.

SU'LTAN. *n. s.* [Arabick.] The Turkish emperour.

By this scimitar,
That won three fields of *sultan* Solyman. *Shaks.*

SU'LTANA. } *n. s.* [from *sultan.*] The
SU'LTANESS. } queen of an eastern emperour.

Turn the *sultana*'s chambermaid. *Cleaveland.*
Lay the tow'ring *sultaness* aside. *Irene.*

SU'LTANRY. *n. s.* [from *sultan.*] An eastern empire.

I affirm the same of the *sultanry* of the Mamalukes, where slaves bought for money, and of unknown descent, reigned over families of freemen. *Bacon.*

SU'LTRINESS. *n. s.* [from *sultry.*] The state of being sultry; close and cloudy heat.

SU'LTRY. *adj.* [This is imagined by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *sulphury*, or *sweltry.*] Hot without ventilation; hot and close; hot and cloudy.

It is very *sultry* and hot. *Shakspeare.*

The *sultry* breath
Of tainted air had cloy'd the jaws of death.
Sandys.

Such as, born beneath the burning sky
And *sultry* sun, betwixt the tropicks lie. *Dryd.*

Our foe advances on us,
And envies us ev'n Lybia's *sultry* deserts.
Addison.

Then would *sultry* heats and a burning air have scorched and chapped the earth, and galled the animal tribes in houses or dens. *Cheyne.*

SUM. *n. s.* [*summa*, Latin; *somme*, Fr.]

1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total.

We may as well conclude so of every sentence, as of the whole *sum* and body thereof.
Hooker.

How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the *sum* of them! *Psalms.*

Th' Almighty Father, where he sits
Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,
Consulting on the *sum* of things, foreseen
This tumult, and permitted all, advis'd. *Milton.*

Such and no less is he, on whom depend,
The *sum* of things. *Dryden.*

Weighing the *sum* of things with wise forecast,
Solicitous of publick good. *Philips.*

2. Quantity of money.

I did send to you
For certain *sums* of gold, which you deny'd me.
Shakspeare.

They who constantly set down their daily expences, have yet some set time of casting up the whole *sum*. *Duty of Man.*

Britain, once despis'd, can raise
As ample *sums* as Rome in Cæsar's days.
C. Arbuthnot.

3. [*somme*, Fr.] Compendium; abridgment; the whole abstracted.

This, in effect, is the *sum* and substance of that which they bring by way of opposition against those orders which we have common with the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

They replenished the hearts of the nearest unto them with words of memorable consolation, strengthened men in the fear of God, gave them wholesome instructions of life, and confirmed them in true religion: in *sum*, they taught the world no less virtuously how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*

This having learn'd, thou hast attain'd the *sum*
Of wisdom. *Milton.*

In *sum*, no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer than myself. *Dryden.*

Thy *sum* of duty let two words contain;
Be humble, and be just. *Prior.*

In *sum*, the gospel, considered as a law, prescribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every sin. *Rogers.*

4. The amount; the result of reasoning or computation.

I appeal to the readers, whether the *sum* of what I have said be not this. *Tillotson.*

5. Height; completion.

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Thus I have told thee all my state, and brought
My story to the *sum* of earthly bliss,
Which I enjoy. *Milton.*

In saying ay or no, the very safety of our country, and the *sum* of our well being, lies. *L'Estrange.*

To SUM. *v. a.* [*sommer*, French; from the noun.]

1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to cast up. It has *up* emphatical.

You cast th' event of war,
And *summ'd* th' account of chance. *Shakspeare.*

The high priest may *sum* the silver brought in. 2 *Kings.*

In sickness time will seem longer without a clock than with it; for the mind doth value every moment, and then the hour doth rather *sum up* the moments than divide the day. *Bacon.*

He that would reckon up all the accidents preferments depend upon, may as well undertake to count the sands, or *sum up* infinity. *South.*

2. To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass.

So lovely fair!
That what seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now
Mean, or in her *summ'd up*, in her contain'd. *Milton.*

To conclude, by *summing up* what I would say concerning what I have, and what I have not been; in the following paper I shall not deny, that I pretended not to write an accurate treatise of colours, but an occasional essay. *Boyle.*

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard," in few words, *sums up* the moral of this fable. *L'Estrange.*

This Atlas must our sinking state uphold;
In council cool, but in performance bold:
He *sums* their virtues in himself alone,
And adds the greatest, of a loyal son. *Dryden.*

A fine evidence *summ'd up* among you! *Dryd.*

3. [In falconry.] To have feathers full grown.

With prosperous wing full *summ'd*. *Milton.*

SU'MACH-TREE. *n. s.* [*sumach*, French.] A plant. The flowers are used in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*

SU'MLESS. *adj.* [from *sum*.] Not to be computed.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ouzy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and *sumless* treasuries. *Shakspeare.*

A *sumless* journey of incorporeal speed. *Milt.*

Above, beneath, around the palace shines
The *sumless* treasure of exhausted mines. *Pope.*

SU'MMARILY. *adv.* [from *summary*.] Briefly; the shortest way.

The decalogue of Moses declareth *summarily* those things which we ought to do; the prayer of our Lord, whatsoever we should request or desire. *Hooker.*

While we labour for these demonstrations out of scripture, and do *summarily* declare the things which many ways have been spoken, be contented quietly to hear, and do not think my speech tedious. *Hooker.*

When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they chuse the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary. *Ayliffe.*

SU'MMARY. *adj.* [*sommaire*, Fr. from *sum*.] Short; brief; compendious.

The judge
Directed them to mind their brief,
Nor spend their time to shew their reading;
She 'd have a *summary* proceeding. *Swift.*

SU'MMARY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Compendium; abstract; abridgment.

We are enforc'd from our most quiet sphere
By the rough torrent of occasion;
And have the *summary* of all our griefs,
When time shall serve, to shew in articles. *Shakspeare.*

In that comprehensive *summary* of our duty to God, there is no express mention thereof. *Rogers.*

SU'MMER. *n. s.* [ȝumeȝ, Saxon; *somer*, Dutch.]

1. The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice.

Sometimes hath the brightest day a cloud;
And, after *summer*, evermore succeeds
The barren winter with his nipping cold. *Shakspeare.*

Can't such things be,
And overcome us like a *summer*'s cloud,
Without our special wonder? *Shakspeare.*

An hundred of *summer* fruits. 2 *Samuel.*

He was sitting in a *summer* parlour. *Judges.*

In all the liveries deck'd of *summer*'s pride. *Milton.*

They marl and sow it with wheat, giving it a *summer* fallowing first, and next year sow it with pease. *Mortimer.*

Dry weather is best for most *summer* corn. *Mortimer.*

The dazzling roofs,
Resplendent as the blaze of *summer* noon,
Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon. *Pope.*

Child of the sun,
See sultry *summer* comes. *Thomson.*

2. [*Trabs summaria*.] The principal beam of a floor.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, may be better trusted in cross and transverse works for *summers*, or girders, or binding beams. *Wotton.*

Then enter'd sin, and with that sycamore,
Whose leaves first shelter'd man from drought and dew,
Working and winding slily evermore,
The inward walls and *summers* cleft and tore;
But grace shor'd these, and cut that as it grew. *Herbert.*

To SU'MMER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the summer.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them, and all the beasts shall winter upon them. *Isaiah.*

To SU'MMER. *v. a.* To keep warm.

Maids well *summer'd*, and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shakspeare.*

SU'MMERHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *summer* and *house*.] An apartment in a garden used in the summer.

I 'd rather live
With cheese and garlick, in a windmill, far,
Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me,
In any *summerhouse* in Christendom. *Shakspeare.*

With here a fountain never to be play'd,
And there a *summerhouse* that knows no shade. *Pope.*

There is so much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators, such a reverence of things sacred, so many valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they are not improper to lie in parlours or *summerhouses*, to entertain our thoughts in any moments of leisure. *Watts.*

SU'MMERSAULT. } *n. s.* [*soubresault*, Fr.
SU'MMERSET. } *Somerset* is a cor-

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ruption.] A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.

Some do the *summersault*,
And o'er the bar like tumblers vault. *Hudibras.*

Frogs are observed to use divers *summersaults*. *Walton.*

And if at first he fail, his second *summersault*
He instantly assays. *Drayton.*

The treasurer cuts a caper on the strait rope: I have seen him do the *summerset* upon a trencher fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a common packthread. *Swift.*

SU'MMIT. *n. s.* [*summitas*, Lat.] The top; the utmost height.

Have I fall'n or no?
—From the dread *summit* of this chalky bourn!
Look up a-height, the shrill-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspeare.*

Ætna's heat, that makes the *summit* glow,
Enriches all the vales below. *Swift.*

To SU'MMON. *v. a.* [*summoneo*, Lat.]

1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite.

Catesby, sound lord Hastings,
And *summon* him to-morrow to the Tower. *Shakspeare.*

The course of method *summoneth* me to discourse of the inhabitants. *Carew.*

The tirsan is assisted by the governour of the city where the feast is celebrated, and all the persons of both sexes are *summoned* to attend. *Bacon.*

Rely on what thou hast of virtue, *summon* all. *Milton.*

Nor trumpets *summon* him to war,
Nor drums disturb his morning sleep. *Dryden.*

We are *summoned* in to profess repentance and amendment of all our sins. *Kettlewell.*

Love, duty, safety, *summon* us away;
'Tis nature's voice, and nature we obey. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to call up; to raise: with *up* emphatical.

When the blast of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the sinews, *summon up* the blood. *Shakſp.*

SU'MMONER. *n. s.* [from *summon*.] One who cites; one who summons.

Close pent-up guilts
Rive your concealing continents, and ask
These dreadful *summoners* grace. *Shakspeare.*

SU'MMONS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation.

What are you?
Your name, your quality, and why you answer
This present *summons*? *Shakspeare.*

He sent to *summon* the seditious, and to offer pardon; but neither *summons* nor pardon was any thing regarded. *Hayward.*

The sons of light
Hasted, resorting to the *summons* high,
And took their seats. *Milton.*

This *summons*, as he resolved unfit either to dispute or disobey, so could he not, without much violence to his inclinations, submit unto. *Fell.*

Strike your sails at *summons*, or prepare
To prove the last extremities of war. *Dryden.*

SU'MPTER. *n. s.* [*sommier*, Fr. *somara*, Italian.] A horse that carries the clothes or furniture.

Return with her!
Persuade me rather to be a slave and *sumpter*
To this detested groom. *Shakspeare.*

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd fates among the mules and *sumpters* sent. *Dryden.*

Sumpter mules, bred of large Flanders mares. *Mortimer.*

SU'MPTION. *n. s.* [from *sumptus*, Latin.] The act of taking. Not in use.

The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capable subject. *Taylor.*

SU'MPTUARY. *adj.* [*sumptuarius*, Latin.] Relating to expence; regulating the cost of life.

To remove that material cause of sedition, which is want and poverty in the estate, serveth the opening and well balancing of trade, the banishing of idleness, the repressing of waste and excess by *sumptuary* laws. *Bacon.*

SUMPTUO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness. Not used.

He added *sumptuosity*, invented jewels of gold and stone, and some engines for the war. *Raleigh.*

SU'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [*sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, Latin.] Costly; expensive; splendid.

We see how most christians stood then affected, how joyful they were to behold the *sumptuous* stateliness of houses built unto God's glory. *Hooker.*

We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our tables and attendance. *Atterbury.*

SU'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *sumptuous*.]

1. Expensively; with great cost.

This monument five hundred years hath stood,
Which I have *sumptuously* re-edified. *Shakſp.*

Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, in a famine, sold all the rich vessels and ornaments of the church, to relieve the poor with bread; and said, there was no reason that the dead temples of God should be *sumptuously* furnished, and the living temples suffer penury. *Bacon.*

2. Splendidly.

A good employment will make you live tolerably in London, or *sumptuously* here. *Swift.*

SU'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness.

I will not fall out with those that can reconcile *sumptuousness* and charity. *Boyle.*

SUN. *n. s.* [*sunno*, Gothick; *ſunna*, *ſunne*, Saxon; *son*, Dutch.]

1. The luminary that makes the day.

Doth beauty keep which never *sun* can burn,
Nor storms do turn? *Sidney.*

Bid her steal into the pleached bow'r,
Where honeysuckles, ripen'd by the *sun*,
Forbid the *sun* to enter. *Shakspeare.*

Though there be but one *sun* existing in the world, yet the idea of it being abstracted, so that more substances might each agree in it, it is as much a sort as if there were as many *suns* as there are stars. *Locke.*

By night, by day, from pole to pole they run;
Or from the setting seek the rising *sun*. *Harte.*

2. A sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the sun.

This place has choice of *sun* and shade. *Mill.*

3. Any thing eminently splendid.

I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity, and all succeeding kings. *King Charles.*

4. *Under the* SUN. In this world. A proverbial expression.

There is no new thing *under the sun*. *Eccles.*

To SUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insolate; to expose to the sun; to warm in the sun.

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The cry to shady delve him brought at last,
Where Mammon earst did *sun* his treasury.
Spenser.

What aim'st thou at? delicious fare;
And then to *sun* thyself in open air. *Dryden.*

SU'NBEAM. *n. s.* [*sun* and *beam.*] Ray of the sun.

The Roman eagle, wing'd
From the spungy south to this part of the west,
Vanish'd in the *sunbeams*. *Shakspeare.*

Gliding through the ev'n
On a *sunbeam*. *Milton.*

There was a God, a being distinct from this visible world; and this was a truth wrote with a *sunbeam*, legible to all mankind, and received by universal consent. *South.*

SU'NBEAT. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *beat.*] Shone on fiercely by the sun.

Its length runs level with th' Atlantic main,
And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His *sunbeat* waters by so long a way. *Dryden.*

SU'NBRIGHT. *adj.* [*sun* and *bright.*] Resembling the sun in brightness.

Gathering up himself out of the mire,
With his uneven wings did fiercely fall
Upon his *sunbright* shield. *Spenser.*

Now would I have thee to my tutor,
How and which way I may bestow myself,
To be regarded in her *sunbright* eye. *Shaksp.*

High in the midst, exalted as a God,
Th' apostate in his *sunbright* chariot sat,
Idol of majesty divine! inclos'd
With flaming cherubims and golden shields.
Milton.

SUNBU'RNING. *n. s.* [*sun* and *burning.*] The effect of the sun upon the face.

If thou canst love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whose face is not worth *sunburning*, let thine eye be thy cook. *Shakspeare.*

The heat of the sun may darken the colour of the skin, which we call *sunburning*. *Boyle.*

SU'NBURNT. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *burnt.*]

1. Tanned; discoloured by the sun.

Where such radiant lights have shone,
No wonder if her cheeks be grown
Sunburnt with lustre of her own. *Cleaveland.*

Sunburnt and swarthy though she be,
She 'll fire for winter nights provide. *Dryden.*

One of them, older and more *sunburnt* than the rest, told him he had a widow in his line of life. *Addison.*

2. Scorched by the sun.

How many nations of the *sunburnt* soil
Does Niger bless? how many drink the Nile?
Blackmore.

SU'NCLAD. *part. adj.* [*sun* and *clad.*] Clothed in radiance; bright.

SU'NDAY. *n. s.* [*sun* and *day.*] The day anciently dedicated to the sun; the first day of the week; the christian sabbath.

If thou wilt needs thrust thy neck into a yoke, wear the print of it, and sigh away *Sundays*. *Shakspeare.*

An' she were not kin to me, she would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on *Sunday*. *Shaksp.*

At prime they enter'd on the *Sunday* morn;
Rich tap'stry spread the streets. *Dryden.*

Our ardent labours for the toys we seek,
Join night to day, and *Sunday* to the week.
Young.

To SU'NDER. *v. a.* [ꝑynðrian, Saxon.] To part; to separate; to divide.

Vexation almost stops my breath,
That *sundred* friends greet in the hour of death.
Shakspeare.

It is *sundred* from the main land by a sandy plain. *Carew.*

She that should all parts to re-union bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and fasten *sundred* parts in one. *Donne.*

A *sundred* clock is piecemeal laid,
Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand
Repolish'd, without error then to stand. *Donne.*

When both the chiefs are *sunder'd* from the fight,
Then to the lawful king restore his right. *Dryd.*

Th' enormous weight was cast,
Which Crantor's body *sunder'd* at the waist.
Dryden.

Bears, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,
Whom heav'n endu'd with principles of blood,
He wisely *sundred* from the rest, to yell
In forests. *Dryden.*

Bring me lightning, give me thunder;
—Jove may kill, but ne'er shall *sunder*.
Granville.

SU'NDER. *n. s.* [ꝑunðen, Saxon.] Two; two parts.

He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in *sunder*. *Psalms.*

SU'NDEW. *n. s.* [*ros solis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SU'NDIAL. *n. s.* [*sun* and *dial.*] A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.

All your graces no more you shall have,
Than a *sundial* in a grave. *Donne.*

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable distance, seems to stand still; as is evident in the shadows of *sundials*. *Locke.*

SU'NDRY. *adj.* [ꝑunðen, Saxon.] Several; more than one.

That law, which, as it is laid up in the bosom of God, we call eternal, receiveth, according unto the different kind of things which are subject unto it, different and *sundry* kinds of names. *Hooker.*

Not of one nation was it peopled, but of *sundry* people of different manners. *Spenser.*

But, dallying in this place so long, why do'st thou dwell,
So many *sundry* things here having yet to tell?
Drayton.

He caused him to be arrested upon complaint of *sundry* grievous oppressions. *Davies.*

How can she several bodies know,
If in herself a body's form she bear?
How can a mirrour *sundry* faces show,
If from all shapes and forms it be not clear?
Davies.

I have composed *sundry* collects, as the Adventual, Quadragesimal, Paschal or Pentecostal. *Sanderson.*

Sundry foes the rural realm surround. *Dryd.*

SU'NFLOWER. *n. s.* [*corona solis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SU'NFLOWER, *Little. n. s.* [*heliantbemum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *sing*.

A larger rock then heaving from the plain,
He whirl'd it round, it *sung* across the main.
Pope.

From joining stones the city sprung,
While to his harp divine Amphion *sung*. *Pope.*

SUNK. The pret. and part. pass. of *sink*.

We have large caves: the deepest are *sunk* six hundred fathom, and some digged and made under great hills. *Bacon.*

Thus we act, and thus we are,
Or toss'd by hope, or *sunk* by care. *Prior.*

Sunk in Thalestris' arms the nymph he found.
Pope.

His spirit quite *sunk* with those reflections, that

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solitude and disappointments bring, he is utterly undistinguished and forgotten. *Swift.*

Su'nless. *adj.* [from *sun.*] Wanting sun; wanting warmth.

He thrice happy on the *sunless* side,
Beneath the whole collected shade reclines.
Thomson.

Su'nlike. *adj.* [*sun* and *like.*] Resembling the sun.

The quantity of light in this bright luminary, and in the *sunlike* fixt stars, must be continually decreasing. *Cheyne.*

Su'nny. *adj.* [from *sun.*]

1. Resembling the sun; bright.

She saw Duessa *sunny* bright,
Adorn'd with gold and jewels shining clear.
Spenser.

The eldest, that Fidelia hight,
Like *sunny* beams threw from her crystal face.
Spenser.

My decay'd fair
A *sunny* look of his would soon repair. *Shaksp.*

The chymist feeds
Perpetual flames, whose unresisted force
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint
Prevailing, turns into a fusile sea,
That in his furnace bubbles *sunny* red. *Philips.*

2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun.

About me round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and *sunny* plains,
And liquid lapse of murm'ring streams. *Milton.*

Him walking on a *sunny* hill he found. *Milt.*

The filmy gossamer now flits no more,
Nor halcyons bask on the short *sunny* shore.
Dryden.

But what avail her unexhausted stores,
Her blooming mountains, and her *sunny* shores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The smiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny usurps her happy plains? *Addison.*

3. Coloured by the sun.

Her *sunny* locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shaks.*

Su'nrise. } *n. s.* [*sun* and *rising.*]
Sunri'sing. }

1. Morning; the appearance of the sun.

Send out a pursuivant
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before *sunrising.* *Shakspeare.*

They intend to prevent the *sunrising.* *Walton.*

We now believe the Copernican system; yet, upon ordinary occasions, we shall still use the popular terms of *sunrise* and sunset. *Bentley.*

2. East.

In those days the giants of Libanus mastered all nations, from the *sunrising* to the sunset. *Raleigh.*

Su'nset. *n. s.* [*sun* and *set.*]

1. Close of the day; evening.

When the sun sets the air doth drizzle dew;
But for the *sunset* of my brother's son
It rains downright. *Shakspeare.*

The stars are of greater use than for men to gaze on after *sunset.* *Raleigh.*

At *sunset* to their ship they make return,
And snore secure on deck till rosy morn.
Dryden.

He now, observant of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm *sunset* of thy various day. *Pope.*

2. West.

Su'nshine. *n. s.* [*sun* and *shine. Milton* seems to accent it *sunshine.*] Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful.

The man that sits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *sunshine* of his favour,
Would he abuse the count'nance of the king,
Alack, what mischiefs might be set abroach,
In shadow of such greatness! *Shakspeare.*

He had been many years in that *sunshine,* when a new comet appeared in court. *Clarendon.*

Sight no obstacle found here, nor shade,
But all *sunshine,* as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton.*

I that in his absence
Blaz'd like a star of the first magnitude,
Now in his brighter *sunshine* am not seen.
Denham.

Nor can we this weak shower a tempest call,
But drops of heat that in the *sunshine* fall.
Dryden.

The more favourable you are to me, the more distinctly I see my faults: spots and blemishes are never so plainly discovered as in the brightest *sunshine.* *Pope.*

Su'nshine. } *adj.* [from *sunshine.* It was
Su'nshiny. } anciently accented on the second syllable.]

1. Bright with the sun.

About ten in the morning, in *sunshiny* weather, we took several sorts of paper stained. *Boyle.*

The cases prevent the bees getting abroad upon every *sunshine* day. *Mortimer.*

2. Bright like the sun.

The fruitful-headed beast, amaz'd
At flashing beams of that *sunshiny* shield,
Became stark blind, and all his senses daz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenser.*

To **Sup.** *v. a.* [*super,* Norman French; *supan,* Saxon; *soepen,* Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to sip.

Then took the angry witch her golden cup,
Which still she bore replete with magick arts,
Death and despair did many thereof *sup.*
Spenser.

There I 'll find a purer air
To feed my life with: there I 'll *sup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Crashaw.*

We saw it smelling to every thing set in the room; and when it had smelt to them all, it *supped* up the milk. *Ray.*

He call'd for drink; you saw him *sup*
Potable gold in golden cup. *Swift.*

To **SUP.** *v. n.* [*souper,* French.] To eat the evening meal.

You 'll *sup* with me?
—Anger 's my meat; I *sup* upon myself,
And so shall starve with feeding. *Shakspeare.*

When they had *supped,* they brought Tobias in. *Tobit.*

There 's none observes, much less repines,
How often this man *sups* or dines. *Carew.*

I see all the pilgrims in the Canterbury tales as distinctly as if I had *supped* with them. *Dryd.*

Late returning home, he *supp'd* at ease.
Dryden.

To **Sup.** *v. a.* To treat with supper.

He 's almost *supp'd;* why have you left the chamber? *Shakspeare.*

Sup them well, and look unto them all.
Shakspeare.

Let what you have within be brought abroad,
To *sup* the stranger. *Chapman.*

Sup. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A small draught; a mouthful of liquor.

Tom Thumb had got a little *sup,*
And Tomalin scarce kist the cup. *Drayton.*

A pigeon saw the picture of a glass with water in 't, and flew eagerly up to 't for a *sup* to quench her thirst. *L'Estrange.*

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The least transgression of your's, if it be only two bits and one *sup* more than your stint, is a great debauch. *Swift.*

SU'PER, in composition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

SU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*superabilis*, Latin; *superable*, French.] Conquerable; such as may be overcome.

SU'PERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *superable.*] Quality of being conquerable.

To **SUPERABOU'ND.** *v. n.* [*super* and *abound.*] To be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough.

This case returneth again at this time, except the clemency of his majesty *superabound.* *Bacon.*

She *superabounds* with corn, which is quickly convertible to coin. *Howel.*

SUPERABU'NDANCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *abundance.*] More than enough; great quantity.

The precipitation of the vegetative terrestrial matter at the deluge amongst the sand, was to retrench the luxury and *superabundance* of the productions of the earth. *Woodward.*

SUPERABU'NDANT. *adj.* [*super* and *abundant.*] Being more than enough.

So much *superabundant* zeal could have no other design than to damp that spirit raised against Wood. *Swift.*

SUPERABU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *superabundant.*] More than sufficiently.

Nothing but the uncreated Infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire. *Cheyne.*

To **SUPERA'DD.** *v. n.* [*superaddo*, Latin.] To add over and above; to join any thing extrinsick.

The peacock laid it extremely to heart that he had not the nightingale's voice *superadded* to the beauty of plumes. *L'Estrange.*

The schools dispute, whether in morals the external action *superadds* any thing of good or evil to the internal elicit act of the will; but certainly the enmity of our judgments is wrought up to an high pitch before it rages in an open denial. *South.*

The strength of any living creature, in those external motions, is something distinct from and *superadded* unto its natural gravity. *Wilkins.*

SUPERADDI'TION. *n. s.* [*super* and *addition.*]

1. The act of adding to something else.

The fabrick of the eye, its safe and useful situation, and the *superaddition* of muscles, are a certain pledge of the existence of God. *More.*

2. That which is added.

Of these, much more than of the Nicene *superadditions*, it may be affirmed, that being the explications of a father of the church, and not of a whole universal council, they were not necessary to be explicitly acknowledged. *Hammond.*

An animal, in the course of hard labour, seems to be nothing but vessels: let the same animal continue long in rest, it will perhaps double its weight and bulk: this *superaddition* is nothing but fat. *Arbuthnot.*

SUPERADVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*superadveniens*, Latin.]

1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something.

The soul of man may have matter of triumph, when he has done bravely by a *superadvenient* assistance of his God. *More.*

2. Coming unexpectedly.

To **SUPERA'NNUATE.** *v. a.* [*super* and *annus*, Latin.] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life.

If such depravities be yet alive, deformity need not despair, nor will the eldest hopes be ever *superannuated.* *Brown.*

When the sacramental test was put in execution, the justices of peace through Ireland, that had laid down their commissions, amounted only to a dozen, and those of the lowest fortune, and some of them *superannuated.* *Swift.*

To **SUPERA'NNUATE.** *v. n.* To last beyond the year. Not in use.

The dying of the roots of plants that are annual, is by the over-expence of the sap into stalk and leaves; which being prevented, they will *superannuate.* *Bacon.*

SUPERANNUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *superannuate.*] The state of being disqualified by years.

SUPE'RB. *adj.* [*superbe*, French; *superbus*, Latin.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent.

SUPE'RB-LILY. *n. s.* [*methonica*, Lat.] A flower.

SUPE'RBLY. *adv.* [from *superb.*] In a superb manner.

SUPERCA'RGO. *n. s.* [*super* and *cargo.*] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade.

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, *supercargoes*, sharpers, and directors. *Pope.*

SUPERCELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*super* and *celestial.*] Placed above the firmament.

I dare not think that any *supercelestial* heaven, or whatsoever else, not himself, was increate and eternal. *Raleigh.*

Many were for fetching down I know not what *supercelestial* waters for the purpose. *Woodward.*

SUPERCHE'RY. *n. s.* [An old word of French original.] Deceit; cheating.

SUPERCI'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *supercilium*, Latin.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotick; overbearing.

Those who are one while courteous, within a small time after are so *supercilious*, fierce, and exceptious, that they are short of the true character of friendship. *South.*

Several *supercilious* criticks will treat an author with the greatest contempt, if he fancies the old Romans wore a girdle. *Addison.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *supercilious.*] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously.

He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received this address *superciliously* enough, sent it to the king without performing the least ceremony. *Clarendon.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *supercilious.*] Haughtiness; contemptuousness.

SUPERCONCE'PTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *conception.*] A conception admitted after another conception.

Those *superconceptions*, where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer, seem idle. *Brown.*

SUPERCO'NSEQUENCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *consequence.*] Remote consequence.

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Not attaining the deuteroscopy, and second intention of the words, they omit their *superconsequences* and coherences. *Brown.*

SUPERCRE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *cresco*, Latin.] That which grows upon another growing thing.

Wherever it groweth, it maintains a regular figure, like other *supercrescences*, and like such as, living upon the stock of others, are termed parasitical plants. *Brown.*

SUPERE'MINENCE. } *n. s.* [*super* and
SUPERE'MINENCY. } *emineo*, Latin.] Uncommon degree of eminence; eminence above others though eminent.

The archbishop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all England, and metropolitan, has a *supereminency*, and even some power over the archbishop of York. *Ayliffe.*

SUPERE'MINENT. *adj.* [*super* and *eminent*.] Eminent in a high degree.

As humility is in suiters a decent virtue, so the testification thereof by such effectual acknowledgments not only argueth a sound apprehension of his *supereminent* glory and majesty before whom we stand, but putteth also into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for security against our unthankfulness. *Hooker.*

SUPERE'MINENTLY. *adv.* [from *supereminent*.] In the most eminent manner.

To SUPERE'ROGATE. *v. n.* [*super* and *erogatio*, Lat.] To do more than duty requires.

So by an abbey's skeleton of late,
I heard an eccho *supererogate*
Through imperfection, and the voice restore,
As if she had the hiccup o'er and o'er.
Cleaveland.

Aristotle acted his own instructions, and his obsequious sectators have *supererogated* in observance. *Glanville.*

SUPEREROGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *supererogate*.] Performance of more than duty requires.

There is no such thing as works of *supererogation*; no man can do more than needs, and is his duty to do, by way of preparation for another world. *Tillotson.*

SUPERE'ROGATORY. *adj.* [from *supererogate*.] Performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

Supererogatory services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings, are of dangerous consequence. *Howel.*

SUPEREXALTA'TION. *n. s.* [*super* and *exalt*.] Elevation above the common rate.

In a *superexaltation* of courage, they seem as greedy of death as of victory. *Holiday.*

SUPERE'XCELLENT. *adj.* [*super* and *excellent*.] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

We discern not the abuse; suffer him to persuade us that we are as gods, something so *superexcellent*, that all must reverence and adore. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPEREXCRE'SCENCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *excrescence*.] Something superfluously growing.

As the escar separated between the scarifications, I rubbed the *superexcrescence* of flesh with the vitriol stone. *Wiseman.*

To SUPERFE'TATE. *v. n.* [*super* and *fœtus*, Latin.] To conceive after conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfetate*; which, saith Aristotle, is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another. *Grew.*

SUPERFETA'TION. *n. s.* [*superfetation*, French; from *superfetate*.] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together. *Quincy.*

Superfetation must be by abundance of sap in the bough that putteth it forth. *Bacon.*

If the *superfetation* be made with considerable intermission, the latter most commonly becomes abortive; for the first being confirmed engrosseth the aliment from the other. *Brown.*

SU'PERFICE. *n. s.* [*superficie*, Fr. *superficies*, Latin.] Outside; surface.

Then if it rise not to the former height
Of *superfice*, conclude that soil is light. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIAL. *adj.* [*superficiel*, Fr. from *superficies*, Latin.]

1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface.

That, upon the *superficial* ground, heat and moisture cause putrefaction, in England is found not true. *Bacon.*

From these phænomena several have concluded some general rupture in the *superficial* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

There is not one infidel living so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phænomena of sight, or cogitation, by those fleeting *superficial* films of bodies. *Bentley.*

2. Shallow; contrived to cover something.

This *superficial* tale
Is but a preface to her worthy praise. *Shakesp.*

3. Shallow; not profound; smattering, not learned.

Their knowledge is so very *superficial*, and so ill-grounded, that it is impossible for them to describe in what consists the beauty of those works. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *superficial*.] The quality of being superficial.

By these salts the colours of bodies receive degrees of lustre or obscurity, *superficiality* or profundity. *Brown.*

SUPERFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *superficial*.]

1. On the surface; not below the surface.
2. Without penetration; without close heed.

Perspective hath been with some diligence inquired; but the nature of sounds in general hath been *superficially* observed. *Bacon.*

His eye so *superficially* surveys
These things, as not to mind from whence they grow,
Deep under ground. *Milton.*

3. Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of things.

You have said well;
But on the cause and question now in hand
Have gloz'd but *superficially*. *Shakspeare.*

I have laid down *superficially* my present thoughts. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *superficial*.]

1. Shallowness; position on the surface.
2. Slight knowledge; false appearance; show without substance.

SUPERFICIES. n. s. [Latin.] Outside; surface; superfice.

He on her *superficies* stretch'd his line. *Sandys.*

A convex mirrour makes objects in the middle

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to come out from the *superficies:* the painter must, in respect of the light and shadows of his figures, give them more relievo. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'NE. *adj.* [*super* and *fine.*] Eminently fine.

Some, by this journey of Jason, understand the mystery of the philosopher's stone; to which also other *superfine* chymists draw the twelve labours of Hercules. *L'Estrange.*

If you observe your cyder, by interposing it between a candle and your eye, to be very transparent, it may be called *superfine. Mortimer.*

SUPERFLU'ENCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *fluo*, Latin.] More than is necessary.

The *superfluence* of grace is ordinarily proportioned to the faithful discharge of former trusts, making use of the foregoing sufficient grace. *Hammond.*

SUPERFLU'ITANCE. *n. s.* [*super* and *fluito*, Lat.] The act of floating above.

Spermaceti, which is a *superfluitance* on the sea, is not the sperm of a whale. *Brown.*

A chalky earth, beaten and steeped in water, affordeth a cream or fatness on the top, and a gross subsidence at the bottom: out of the cream, or *superfluitance*, the finest dishes are made; out of the residence, the coarser. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITANT. *adj.* [*superfluitans*, Latin.] Floating above.

SUPERFLU'ITY. *n. s.* [*superfluité*, Fr. from *superfluous.*] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity. Not in use.

Having this way eased the church, as they thought, of *superfluity*, they went on till they had plucked up even those things which also had taken a great deal deeper root. *Hooker.*

They are as sick that surfeit with too much, as they that starve with nothing; therefore it is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: *superfluity* comes sooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer. *Shakspeare.*

A quiet mediocrity is still to be preferred before a troubled *superfluity.* *Suckling.*

Like the sun, let bounty spread her ray,
And shine that *superfluity* away. *Pope.*

SUPE'RFLUOUS. *adj.* [*super* and *fluo*, Lat. *superflu*, French.] Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary; offensive by being more than sufficient.

I think it *superfluous* to use any words of a subject so praised in itself as it needs no praises. *Sidney.*

When a thing ceaseth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it must then appear *superfluous.* *Hooker.*

Our *superfluous* lacqueys and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action swarm
About our squares of battle. *Shakspeare.*

A proper title of a peace, and purchas'd
At a *superfluous* rate. *Shakspeare.*

As touching the ministring to the saints, it is *superfluous* to write. *2 Corinthians.*

Horace will our *superfluous* branches prune,
Give us new rules, and set our harps in tune. *Roscommon.*

If ye know,
Why ask ye, and *superfluous* begin
Your message, like to end as much in vain? *Milton.*

His conscience chear'd him with a life well spent,
His prudence a *superfluous* something lent,
Which made the poor who took, and poor who gave, content. *Harte.*

SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *superfluous.*] The state of being superfluous.

SU'PERFLUX. *n. s.* [*super* and *fluxus*, Latin.] That which is more than is wanted.

Take physick, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'st shake the *superflux* to them. *Shakspeare.*

SUPERHU'MAN. *adj.* [*super* and *humanus*, Latin.] Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION. *n. s.* [*super* and *impregnation.*] Superconception; superfetation.

SUPERINCU'MBENT. *adj.* [*super* and *incumbens*, Latin.] Lying on the top of something else.

It is sometimes so extremely violent, that it forces the *superincumbent* strata; breaks them throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. *Woodward.*

To SUPERINDU'CE. *v. a.* [*super* and *induco*, Latin.]

1. To bring in as an addition to something else.

To *superinduce* any virtue upon a person, take the living creature in which that virtue is most eminent. *Bacon.*

Custom and corruption *superinduce* upon us a kind of necessity of going on as we began. *L'Estrange.*

Father is a notion *superinduced* to the substance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will. *Locke.*

Long custom of sinning *superinduces* upon the soul new and absurd desires, like the distemper of the soul, feeding only upon filth and corruption. *South.*

2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something extraneous and *superinduced.* *Locke.*

In children, savages, and ill-natured people, learning not having cast their native thoughts into new moulds, nor, by *superinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded those fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might lie open. *Locke.*

SUPERINDU'CTION. *n. s.* [from *super* and *induce.*] The act of superinducing.

A good inclination is but the first rude draught of virtue; the *superinduction* of ill habits quickly defaces it. *South.*

SUPERINJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *injection.*] An injection succeeding another. *Dict.*

SUPERINSTITU'TION. *n. s.* [*super* and *institution.* In law.] One institution upon another; as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another. *Bailey.*

To SUPERINTE'ND. *v. a.* [*super* and *intend.*] To oversee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council, who may *superintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon.*

This argues design, and a *superintending* wisdom, power and providence in this special business of food. *Derham.*

Angels, good or bad, must be furnished with

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prodigious knowledge, to oversee Persia and Grecia of old; or if any such *superintend* the affairs of Great Britain now. *Watts.*

SUPERINTE'NDENCE. } *n. s.* [from *super* SUPERINTE'NDENCY. } and *intend.*] Superiour care; the act of overseeing with authority.

Such an universal *superintendency* has the eye and hand of Providence over all, even the most minute and inconsiderable things. *South.*

The divine providence, which hath a visible respect to the being of every man, is yet more observable in its *superintendency* over societies. *Grew.*

An admirable indication of the divine *superintendence* and management. *Derham.*

SUPERINTE'NDENT. *n. s.* [*superintendant*, French; from *superintend.*] One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Next to Brama, one Deuendre is the *superintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillingfleet.*

The world pays a natural veneration to men of virtue, and rejoice to see themselves conducted by those who act under the care of a Supreme Being, and who think themselves accountable to the great Judge and *Superintendent* of human affairs. *Addison.*

SUPERIO'RITY. *n. s.* [from *superiour.*] Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

Bellarmine makes the formal act of adoration to be subjection to a superiour; but he makes the mere apprehension of excellency to include the formal reason of it; whereas mere excellency without *superiority* doth not require any subjection, but only estimation. *Stillingfleet.*

The person who advises, does in that particular exercise a *superiority* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or understanding. *Spectator.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*supérieur*, French; *superior*, Latin.]

1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another.

In commending another, you do yourself right; for he that you commend is either *superiour* to you in that you commend, or inferiour: if he be inferiour, if he be to be commended, you much more: if he be *superiour*, if he be not to be commended, you much less glorious. *Bacon.*

Although *superior* to the people, yet not *superior* to their own voluntary engagements once passed from them. *Taylor.*

Heaven takes part with the oppressed, and tyrants are upon their behaviour to a *superior* power. *L'Estrange.*

Superior beings above us, who enjoy perfect happiness, are more steadily determined in their choice of good than we, and yet they are not less happy or less free than we are. *Locke.*

He laughs at men of far *superior* understandings to his, for not being as well dressed as himself. *Swift.*

2. Upper; higher locally.

By the refraction of the second prism, the breadth of the image was not increased; but its *superior* part, which in the first prism suffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the second prism suffer a greater refraction than its inferiour part, which appeared red and yellow. *Newton.*

3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected.

From amidst them forth he pass'd,
Long way through hostile scorn; which he sustain'd
Superior, nor of violence fear'd ought. *Milton.*

Here passion first I felt,
Commotion strange! in all enjoyments else
Superior and unmov'd. *Milton.*

There is not in earth a spectacle more worthy than a great man *superiour* to his sufferings. *Spectator.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *n. s.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

Those under the great officers of state have more frequent opportunities for the exercise of benevolence than their *superiours.* *Spectator.*

SUPERLA'TION. *n. s.* [*superlatio*, Latin.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.

There are words that as much raise a style as others can depress it; *superlation* and overmuchness amplifies: it may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben Jonson.*

SUPE'RLATIVE. *adj.* [*superlatif*, Fr. *superlativus*, Latin.]

1. Implying or expressing the highest degree.

It is an usual way to give the *superlative* unto things of eminence; and, when a thing is very great, presently to define it to be the greatest of all. *Brown.*

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning every thing in the *superlative.* *Watts.*

2. Rising to the highest degree.

The high court of parliament in England is *superlative.* *Bacon.*

Martyrdoms I reckon amongst miracles; because they seem to exceed the strength of human nature; and I may do the like of *superlative* and admirable holiness. *Bacon.*

The generality of its reception is with many the persuading argument of its *superlative* desert; and common judges measure excellency by numbers. *Glanville.*

Ingratitude and compassion never cohabit in the same breast; which shews the *superlative* malignity of this vice, and the baseness of the mind in which it dwells. *South.*

SUPE'RLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *superlative.*]

1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree.

I shall not speak *superlatively* of them; but that I may truly say, they are second to none in the christian world. *Bacon.*

2. In the highest degree.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth; but *superlatively* and monstrously so in his old age. *South.*

The Supreme Being is a spirit most excellently glorious, *superlatively* powerful, wise and good, Creator of all things. *Bentley.*

SUPE'RLATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *superlative.*] The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLU'NAR. *adj.* [*super* and *luna.*] Not sublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world.

The mind, in metaphysicks, at a loss,
May wander in a wilderness of moss;
The head that turns at *superlunar* things,
Pois'd with a tail, may steer on Wilkins' wings. *Pope.*

SUPE'RNAL. *adj.* [*supernus*, Latin.]

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1. Having a higher position; locally above us.

By heaven and earth was meant the solid matter and substance, as well of all the heavens and orbs *supernal*, as of the globe of the earth, and waters which covered it. *Raleigh.*

2. Relating to things above; placed above; celestial; heavenly.

That *supernal* Judge that stirs good thoughts
In any breast of strong authority,
To look into the blots and stains of right. *Shaks.*

He with frequent intercourse
Thither will send his winged messengers,
On errands of *supernal* grace. *Milton.*

Both glorying to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd strength,
Not by the suff'rance of *supernal* power. *Milt.*

SUPERNA'TANT. *adj.* [*supernatans*, Latin.] Swimming above.

Whilst the substance continued fluid, I could shake it with the *supernatant* menstruum, without making between them any true union. *Boyle.*

SUPERNATA'TION. *n. s.* [from *supernato*, Lat.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing.

Touching the *supernatation* of bodies, take of aquafortis two ounces, of quicksilver two drams, the dissolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon.*

Bodies are differenced by *supernatation*, as floating on water; for chrystal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity than the space of any water it doth occupy; and will therefore only swim in molten metal and quicksilver. *Brown.*

SUPERNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*super* and *natural*.] Being above the powers of nature.

There resteth either no way unto salvation, or, if any, then surely a way which is *supernatural*, a way which could never have entered into the heart of a man, as much as once to conceive or imagine, if God himself had not revealed it extraordinarily; for which cause we term it the mystery or secret way of salvation. *Hooker.*

When *supernatural* duties are necessarily exacted, natural are not rejected as needless. *Hooker.*

The understanding is secured by the perfection of its own nature, or by *supernatural* assistance. *Tillotson.*

No man can give any rational account how it is possible that such a general flood should come, by any natural means. And if it be *supernatural*, that grants the thing I am proving, namely, such a supreme being as can alter the coure of nature. *Wilkins.*

What mists of providence are these,
Through which we cannot see?
So saints by *supernatural* power set free
Are left at last in martyrdom to die. *Dryden.*

SUPERNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *supernatural*.] In a manner above the course or power of nature.

The Son of God came to do every thing in miracle, to love *supernaturally*, and to pardon infinitely, and even to lay down the Sovereign while he assumed the Saviour. *South.*

SUPERNU'MERARY. *adj.* [*supernumeraire*, Fr. *super* and *numerus*, Lat.] Being above a stated, a necessary, an usual, or a round number.

Well if thrown out, as *supernumerary*
To my just number found! *Milton.*

In sixty-three years there may be lost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant or six hours *supernumerary*. *Brown.*

The odd or *supernumerary* six hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year. *Holder.*

Besides occasional and *supernumerary* addresses, Hammond's certain perpetual returns exceeded David's seven times a-day. *Fell.*

The produce of this tax is adequate to the services for which it is designed, and the additional tax is proportioned to the *supernumerary* expence this year. *Addison.*

Antiochus began to augment his fleet; but the Roman senate ordered his *supernumerary* vessels to be burnt. *Arbuthnot.*

A *supernumerary* canon is one who does not receive any of the profits or emoluments of the church, but only lives and serves there on a future expectation of some prebend. *Ayliffe.*

SU'PERPLANT. *n. s.* [*super* and *plant*.] A plant growing upon another plant.

No *superplant* is a formed plant but misletoe. *Bacon.*

SU'PERPLUSAGE. *n. s.* [*super* and *plus*, Lat.] Something more than enough.

After this there yet remained a *superplusage* for the assistance of the neighbouring parishes. *Fell.*

To SUPERPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*super* and *pondero*, Lat.] To weigh over and above. *Dict.*

SUPERPROPO'RTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *proportio*, Lat.] Overplus of proportion.

No defect of velocity, which requires as great a *superproportion* in the cause, can be overcome in an instant. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGA'TION. *n. s.* [*superpurgation*, Fr. *super* and *purgation*.] More purgation than enough.

There happening a *superpurgation*, he declined the repeating of that purge. *Wiseman.*

SUPERREFLE'XION. *n. s.* [*super* and *reflexion*.] Reflection of an image reflected.

Place one glass before and another behind, you shall see the glass behind with the image within the glass before, and again the glass before in that, and divers such *superreflexions*, till the species speciei at last die. *Bacon.*

SUPERSA'LIENCY. *n. s.* [*super* and *salio*, Lat. This were better written *supersiliency*.] The act of leaping upon any thing.

Their coition is by *supersaliency*, like that of horses. *Brown.*

To SUPERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*super* and *scribo*, Lat.] To inscribe upon the top or outside.

Fabretti and others believe, that by the two Fortunes were only meant in general the goddess who sent prosperity or afflictions, and produce in their behalf an ancient monument, *superscribed*. *Addison.*

SUPERSCRI'PTION. *n. s.* [*super* and *scriptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of superscribing.
2. That which is written on the top or outside.

Doth this churlish *superscription*
Portend some alteration in good will. *Shaksp.*

Read me the *superscription* of these letters; I know not which is which. *Shakspeare.*

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No *superscriptions* of fame,
Of honour or good name. *Suckling.*

I learn of my experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are who friends
Bear in their *superscription*; in prosperous days
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head.
Milton.

It is enough her stone
May honour'd be with *superscription*
Of the sole lady, who had power to move
The great Northumberland. *Waller.*

To SUPERSE'DE. *v. a.* [*super* and *sedeo*, Lat.] To make void or inefficacious by superiour power; to set aside.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore in its present workings not controulable by reason; for as much as the proper effect of it is, for the time, to *supersede* the workings of reason. *South.*

In this genuine acceptation of chance, nothing is supposed that can *supersede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley.*

SUPERSE'DEAS. *n. s.* [In law.]

A writ which lieth in divers and sundry cases; in all which it signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted: for example, a man regularly is to have surety of peace against him of whom he will swear that he is afraid; and the justice required hereunto cannot deny him: yet if the party be formerly bound to the peace, in chancery or elsewhere, this writ lieth to stay the justice from doing that which otherwise he might not deny. *Cowell.*

The far distance of this county from the court hath afforded it a *supersedeas* from bakers and purveyours. *Carew.*

SUPERSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* [*super* and *serviceable.*] Overofficious; more than is necessary or required.

A glass-gazing, *superserviceable*, finical rogue. *Shakspeare.*

SUPERSTI'TION. *n. s.* [*superstition*, Fr. *superstitio*, Latin.]

1. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion; observance of unnecessary and uncommanded rites or practices; religion without morality.

A rev'rent fear, such *superstition* reigns
Among the rude, ev'n then possess'd the swains.
Dryden.

2. Rite or practice proceeding from scrupulous or timorous religion. In this sense it is plural.

They the truth
With *superstitions* and traditions taint. *Milton.*

If we had a religion that consisted in absurd *superstitions*, that had no regard to the perfection of our nature, people might well be glad to have some part of their life excused from it. *Law.*

3. False religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; false worship.

They had certain questions against him of their own *superstition*. *Acts.*

4. Over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*superstitieux*, Fr. *superstitiosus*, Latin.]

1. Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion.

At the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles, they say certain prayers, and use some other *superstitious* rites, which shew that they honour the fire and the light. *Spenser.*

Have I
Been out of fondness *superstitious* to him?
And am I thus rewarded? *Shakspeare.*

Nature's own work it seem'd, nature taught art,
And, to a *superstitious* eye, the haunt
Of wood-gods and wood-nymphs. *Milton.*

A venerable wood,
Where rites divine were paid, whose holy hair
Was kept and cut with *superstitious* care. *Dryd.*

2. Over-accurate; scrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *superstitious.*]

1. In a superstitious manner; with erroneous religion.

There reigned in this island a king, whose memory of all others we most adore; not *superstitiously*, but as a divine instrument. *Bacon.*

2. With too much care.

Neither of these methods should be too scrupulously and *superstitiously* pursued. *Watts.*

To SUPERSTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*super* and *strain.*] To strain beyond the just stretch.

In the straining of a string, the further it is strained, the less *superstraining* goeth to a note. *Bacon.*

To SUPERSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*superstruo*, *superstructus*, Lat.] To build upon any thing.

Two notions of fundamentals may be conceived, one signifying that whereon our eternal bliss is immediately *superstructed*, the other whereon our obedience to the faith of Christ is founded. *Hammond.*

If his habit of sin have not corrupted his principles, the vicious christian may think it reasonable to reform, and the preacher may hope to *superstruct* good life upon such a foundation. *Hammond.*

This is the only proper basis on which to *superstruct* first innocency, and then virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPERSTRU'CTION. *n. s.* [from *superstruct.*] An edifice raised on any thing.

I want not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead; and my own profession hath taught me not to erect new *superstructions* upon an old ruin. *Denham.*

SUPERSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *superstruct.*] Built upon something else.

He that is so sure of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall, must necessarily resolve, that what were drunkenness in another, is not so in him; and nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the *superstructive*, be it never so gross. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU'CTURE. *n. s.* [*super* and *structure.*] That which is raised or built upon something else.

He who builds upon the present, builds upon the narrow compass of a point; and where the foundation is so narrow, the *superstructure* cannot be high and strong too. *South.*

Purgatory was not known in the primitive church, and is a *superstructure* upon the christian religion. *Tillotson.*

You have added to your natural endowments the *superstructures* of study. *Dryden.*

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SUPERSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* [*super* and *substantial.*] More than substantial.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*supervacaneus*, Latin.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose. *Dict.*

SUPERVACA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Needlessly.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Needlessness. *Bailey.*

To SUPERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*supervenio*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition.

His good-will, when placed on any, was so fixed and rooted, that even *supervening* vice, to which he had the greatest detestation imaginable, could not easily remove it. *Fell.*

Such a mutual gravitation can never *supervene* to matter, unless impressed by a divine power. *Bentley.*

SUPERVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*superveniens*, Lat.] Added; additional.

If it were unjust to murder John, the *supervenient* oath did not extenuate the fact, or oblige the juror unto it. *Brown.*

That branch of belief was in him *supervenient* to christian practice, and not all christian practice built on that. *Hammond.*

SUPERVE'NTION. *n. s.* [from *supervene.*] The act of supervening.

To SUPERVI'SE. *v. a.* [*super* and *visus*, Latin.] To overlook; to oversee; to intend.

M. Bayle speaks of the vexation of the *supervising* of the press, in terms so feeling that they move compassion. *Congreve.*

SUPERVI'SOR. *n. s.* [from *supervise.*] An overseer; an inspector; a superintendant.

A *supervisor* may signify an overseer of the poor, an inspector of the customs, a surveyor of the highways, a *supervisor* of the excise. *Watts.*

How satisfy'd, my lord!
Would you be *supervisor*, grossly gape on?
Shakspeare.

I am informed of the author and *supervisors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden.*

To SUPERVI'VE. *v. n.* [*super* and *vivo*, Latin.] To overlive; to outlive.

Upon what principle can the soul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to resist and *supervive?* *Clarke.*

SUPINA'TION. *n. s.* [*supination*, Fr. from *supino*, Lat.] The act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face upward.

SUPI'NE. *adj.* [*supinus*, Latin.]

1. Lying with the face upward: opposed to *prone.*

Upon these divers positions in man, wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise those remarkable postures, prone, *supine*, and erect. *Brown.*

At him he lanc'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast;
On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head,
And lay *supine*; and forth the spirit fled. *Dryd.*

What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of most of them being more *supine* than ours? *Ray.*

2. Leaning backward with exposure to the sun.

If the vine
On rising ground be plac'd, or hills *supine*,
Extend thy loose battalions. *Dryden.*

3. Negligent; careless: indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive.

These men suffer by their absence, silence, negligence, or *supine* credulity. *King Charles.*

Supine amidst our flowing store
We slept securely. *Dryden.*

Supine in Sylvia's snowy arms he lies,
And all the busy cares of life defies. *Tatler.*

He became pusillanimous and *supine*, and openly exposed to any temptation. *Woodward.*

SU'PINE. *n. s.* [*supin*, Fr. *supinum*, Latin.] In grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPI'NELY. *adv.* [from *supine.*]

1. With the face upward.

2. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently.

Who on the beds of sin *supinely* lie,
They in the summer of their age shall die. *Sandys.*

The old imprison'd king,
Whose lenity first pleas'd the gaping crowd;
But when long try'd, and found *supinely* good,
Like Æsop's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*

He panting on thy breast *supinely* lies,
While with thy heav'nly form he feeds his famish'd eyes. *Dryden.*

Wilt thou then repine
To labour for thyself? and rather chuse
To lie *supinely*, hoping heaven will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd? *Philips.*

Beneath a verdant laurel's shade,
Horace, immortal bard! *supinely* laid. *Prior.*

SUPI'NENESS. *n. s.* [from *supine.*]

1. Posture with the face upward.

2. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence.

When this door is open to let dissenters in, considering their industry and our *supineness*, they may in a very few years grow to a majority in the house of commons. *Swift.*

SUPI'NITY. *n. s.* [from *supine.*]

1. Posture of lying with the face upward.

2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness.

The fourth cause of errour is a *supinity* or neglect of enquiry, even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to see. *Brown.*

SUPPEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*sub* and *pes*, Lat.] Placed under the feet.

He had slender legs, but encreased by riding after meals; that is, the humour descended upon their pendulosity, they having no support or *suppedaneous* stability. *Brown.*

SU'PPER. *n. s.* [*souper*, Fr. See SUP.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast.

To-night we hold a solemn *supper*. *Shaksp.*

I 'll to my book:
For yet, ere *supper*-time, must I perform
Much business. *Shakspeare.*

The hour of *supper* comes unearn'd. *Milton.*

His physicians, after his great fever that he had in Oxford, required him to eat *suppers*. *Fell.*

SU'PPERLESS. *adj.* [from *supper.*] Wanting supper; fasting at night.

Suppose a man's going *supperless* to bed should introduce him to the table of some great prince. *Spectator.*

She ey'd the bard, where *supperless* he sat,
And pin'd, unconscious of his rising fate. *Pope.*

To SUPPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*supplanter*, Fr. *sub* and *planta*, Latin.]

1. To trip up the heels.

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His legs entwining
Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell;
A monstrous serpent on his belly prone. *Milt.*
The thronging populace with hasty strides
Obstruct the easy way; the rocking town
Supplants their footsteps; to and fro they reel.
Philips.

2. To displace by stratagem; to turn out.
It is Philoclea his heart is set upon; it is my daughter I have borne to *supplant* me. *Sidney.*
Upon a just survey, take Titus' part,
And so *supplant* us for ingratitude. *Shakspeare.*

3. To displace; to overpower; to force away.
If it be fond, call it a woman's fear;
Which fear, if better reasons can *supplant*,
I will subscribe, and say, I wrong'd the duke.
Shakspeare.
Suspecting that the courtier had *supplanted* the friend. *Fell.*

4. The sense in this passage seems to be mistaken.
For such doctrines as depend merely upon institution and the instruction of others, men do frequently differ both from themselves and from one another about them; because that which can plant, can *supplant*. *Wilkins.*

SUPPLA'NTER. *n. s.* [from *supplant*.] One that supplants; one that displaces.

SU'PPLE. *adj.* [*souple*, French.]

1. Pliant; flexible.
The joints are more *supple* to all feats of activity in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*
Will ye submit your necks, and chuse to bend
The *supple* knee? *Milton.*
And sometimes went, and sometimes ran
With *supple* joints, as lively vigour led. *Milton.*
No women are apter to spin linen well than the Irish, who, labouring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more *supple* and soft than other women of the poorer condition in England. *Temple.*

2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate.
When we 've stuff'd
These pipes and these conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have *suppler* souls
Than in our priestlike fasts. *Shakspeare.*
Ev'n softer than thy own, of *suppler* kind,
More exquisite of taste, and more than man refin'd. *Dryden.*
If punishment reaches not the mind, and makes not the will *supple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke.*

3. Flattering; fawning; bending.
There is something so *supple* and insinuating in this absurd unnatural doctrine, as makes it extremely agreeable to a prince's ear. *Addison.*

4. That which makes supple.
Each part depriv'd of *supple* government,
Shall stiff, and stark, and cold appear, like death.
Shakspeare.

To SU'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible.
Poultices allaying pain drew down the humours, and *suppled* the parts, thereby making the passages wider. *Temple.*
To *supple* a carcase, drench it in water.
Arbuthnot.

2. To make compliant.
Knaves having, by their own importunate suit,
Convinc'd or *suppled* them, they cannot chuse,
But they must blab. *Shakspeare.*
A mother persisting till she had bent her daughter's mind, and *suppled* her will, the only end of correction, she established her authority thoroughly ever after. *Locke.*

To SU'PPLE. *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant.
The stones
Did first the rigour of their kind expel,
And *suppled* into softness as they fell. *Dryden.*

SU'PPLEMENT. *n. s.* [*supplement*, Fr. *supplementum*, Latin.]

1. Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied.
Unto the word of God, being in respect of that end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and absolute in itself, we do not add reason as a *supplement* of any maim or defect therein, but as a necessary instrument, without which we could not reap by the scriptures perfection that fruit and benefit which it yieldeth. *Hooker.*
His blood will atone for our imperfection, his righteousness be imputed in *supplement* to what is lacking in ours. *Rogers.*
Instructive satire, true to virtue's cause!
Thou shining *supplement* of publick laws! *Young.*

2. Store; supply. Not in use.
We had not spent
Our ruddie wine a ship-board; *supplement*
Of large sort each man to his vessel drew.
Chapman.

SUPPLEME'NTAL. } *adj.* [from *supple-*
SUPPLEME'NTARY. } *ment.*] Additional; such as may supply the place of what is lost or wanting.
Supplemental acts of state were made to supply defects of law; and so tonnage and poundage were collected. *Clarendon.*
Divinity would not then pass the yard and loom, nor preaching be taken in as an easier *supplementary* trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own. *Decay of Piety.*
Provide his brood, next Smithfield fair,
With *supplemental* hobby horses;
And happy be their infant courses. *Prior.*

SU'PPLENESS. *n. s.* [*souplesse*, Fr. from *supple*.]

1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form.
The fruit is of a pleasant taste, caused by the *suppleness* and gentleness of the juice, being that which maketh the boughs also so flexible. *Bacon.*

2. Readiness of compliance; facility.
Study gives strength to the mind, conversation grace; the first apt to give stiffness, the other *suppleness*. *Temple.*
A compliance and *suppleness* of their wills, being by a steady hand introduced by parents, will seem natural to them, preventing all occasions of struggling. *Locke.*

SU'PPLETORY. *adj.* [from *suppleo*, Lat.] Brought in to fill up deficiencies.

SU'PPLETORY. *n. s.* [*suppletorium*, Lat.] That which is to fill up deficiencies.
That *suppletory* of an implicit belief is by Romanists conceived sufficient for those not capable of an explicit. *Hammond.*

SU'PPLIANT. *adj.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissive.
To those legions your levy
Must be *suppliant*. *Shakspeare.*
To bow and sue for grace with *suppliant* knee.
Milton.
The rich grow *suppliant*, and the poor grow proud:
Those offer mighty gain, and these ask more.
Dryden.
Constant to his first decree,
To bow the haughty neck, and raise the *suppliant* knee. *Prior.*

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SU'PPLIANT. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner; one who begs submissively.

A petition from a Florentine I undertook,
Vanquish'd thereto by the fair grace and speech
Of the poor *suppliant*. *Shakspeare.*

Hourly suitors come:
The east with incense, and the west with gold,
Will stand like *suppliants* to receive her doom.
Dryden.

Spare this life, and hear thy *suppliant*'s prayer.
Dryden.

SU'PPLICANT. *n. s.* [from *supplicate*.] One that entreats or implores with great submission; an humble petitioner.

The prince and people of Nineveh assembling themselves a main army of *supplicants*, God did not withstand them. *Hooker.*

The wise *supplicant*, though he prayed for the condition he thought most desirable, yet left the event to God. *Rogers.*

Abraham, instead of indulging the *supplicant* in his desire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had. *Atterbury.*

To SUPPLICATE. *v. n.* [*supplier*, Fr. *supplico*, Lat. from *supplex*.] To implore; to entreat; to petition submissively and humbly.

Many things a man cannot with any comeliness say or do; a man cannot brook to *supplicate* or beg. *Bacon.*

Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,
In *supplicating* crowds, to learn their doom.
Addison.

SUPPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*supplication*, Fr. from *supplicate*.]

1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty.

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *supplications* in the quill. *Shakspeare.*

My mother bows,
As if Olympus to a mole-hill should
In *supplication* nod. *Shakspeare.*

2. Petitionary worship; the adoration of a suppliant or petitioner.

Praying with all prayer and *supplication*, with all perseverance and *supplication* for all saints. *Ephesians.*

Bend thine ear
To *supplication*; hear his sighs though mute.
Milton.

A second sort of publick prayer is, that all in a family that are members of it join in their common *supplications*. *Duty of Man.*

These prove the common practice of the worship of images in the Roman church, as to the rites of *supplication* and adoration, to be as extravagant as among the heathens. *Stillingfleet.*

We should testify our dependence upon God, and our confidence of his goodness, by constant prayers and *supplications* for mercy. *Tillotson.*

To SUPPLY'. *v. a.* [*suppleo*, Lat. *suppléer*, French.]

1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen.

Out of the fry of these rakehell horseboys are their kearn *supplied* and maintained. *Spenser.*

2. To give something wanted; to yield; to afford.

They were princes that had wives, sons, and nephews; and yet all these could not *supply* the comfort of friendship. *Bacon.*

I wanted nothing fortune could *supply*,
Nor did she slumber till that hour deny. *Dryd.*

3. To relieve with something wanted.

Although I neither lend nor borrow,
Yet, to *supply* the ripe wants of my friend,
I 'll break a custom, *Shakspeare.*

4. To serve instead of.

Burning ships the banish'd sun *supply*,
And no light shines but that by which men die.
Waller.

5. To give or bring, whether good or bad.

Nearer care *supplies*
Sighs to my breast, and sorrow to my eyes.
Prior.

6. To fill any room made vacant.

Upstart creatures to *supply* our vacant room.
Milton.

The sun was set; and Vesper, to *supply*
His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Dryd.*

7. To accommodate; to furnish.

While trees the mountain-tops with shades *supply*,
Your honour, name, and praise, shall never die.
Dryden.

The reception of light must be *supplied* by some open form of the fabrick. *Wotton.*

My lover, turning away several old servants, *supplied* me with others from his own house.
Swift.

SUPPLY'. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Relief of want; cure of deficiencies.

I mean that now your abundance may be a *supply* for their want, that their abundance also may be a *supply* for your want. *2 Corinthians.*

Art from that fund each just *supply* provides,
Works without show, and without pomp presides.
Pope.

To SUPPO'RT. *v. a.* [*supporter*, Fr. *supportare*, Italian.]

1. To sustain; to prop; to bear up.

Stooping to *support* each flow'r of tender stalk.
Milton.

The palace built by Picus, vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred pillars stood. *Dryden.*

The original community of all things appearing from this donation of God, the sovereignty of Adam, built upon his private dominion, must fall, not having any foundation to *support* it.
Locke.

2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome.

Strongly to suffer and *support* our pains. *Milt.*
Could'st thou *support* that burden? *Milton.*
This fierce demeanour, and his insolence,
The patience of a god could not *support*. *Dryd.*

3. To endure; to bear.

She scarce awake her eyes could keep,
Unable to *support* the fumes of sleep. *Dryden.*

None can *support* a diet of flesh and water without acids, as salt, vinegar, and bread, without falling into a putrid fever. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To sustain; to keep from fainting.

With inward consolations recompens'd,
And oft *supported*. *Milton.*

SUPPO'RT. *n. s.* [*support*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Act or power of sustaining.

Though the idea we have of a horse or stone be but the collection of those several sensible qualities which we find united in them; yet, because we cannot conceive how they should subsist alone, we suppose them existing in and supported by some common subject, which *support* we denote by the name substance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that *support*. *Locke.*

2. Prop; sustaining power.

3. Necessaries of life.

4. Maintenance; supply.

SUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*supportable*, Fr. from *support*.] Tolerable; to be endured. It may be observed that *Shakspeare* accents the first syllable.

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As great to me, as late; and, *supportable*
To make the dear loss, have I means much weaker
Than you may call to comfort you.
Shakspeare's Tempest.

Alterations in the project of uniting christians might be very *supportable*, as things in their own nature indifferent. *Swift.*

I wish that whatever part of misfortunes they must bear, may be rendered *supportable* to them. *Pope.*

SUPPO'RTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *supportable.*] The state of being tolerable.

SUPPO'RTANCE. } *n. s.* [from *support.*]
SUPPORTA'TION. } Maintenance; support. Both these words are obsolete.

Give some *supportance* to the bending twigs.
Shakspeare.

His quarrel he finds scarce worth talking of, therefore draw for the *supportance* of his vow.
Shakspeare.

The benefited subject should render some small portion of his gain for the *supportation* of the king's expence. *Bacon.*

SUPPO'RTER. *n. s.* [from *support.*]

1. One that supports.

You must walk by us upon either hand,
And good *supporters* are you. *Shakspeare.*

Because a relation cannot be founded in nothing, and the thing here related as a *supporter*, or a support, is not represented to the mind by any distinct idea. *Locke.*

2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling.

More might be added of helms, crests, mantles, and *supporters*. *Camden.*

The sockets and *supporters* of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*

We shall be discharged of our load; but you, that are designed for beams and *supporters*, shall bear. *L'Estrange.*

There is no loss of room at the bottom, as there is in a building set upon *supporters*. *Mortimer.*

3. Sustainer; comforter.

The saints have a companion and *supporter* in all their miseries. *South.*

4. Maintainer; defender.

The beginning of the earl of Essex I must attribute in great part to my lord of Leicester; but yet as an introducer or *supporter*, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

Such propositions as these are competent to blast and defame any cause which requires such aids, and stands in need of such *supporters*.
Hammond.

All examples represent ingratitude as sitting in its throne, with pride at its right hand, and cruelty at its left; worthy *supporters* of such a reigning impiety. *South.*

Love was no more, when loyalty was gone,
The great *supporter* of his awful throne. *Dryd.*

5. *Supporters.* [In heraldry.] Beasts that support the arms.

SUPPO'SABLE. *adj.* [from *suppose.*] That may be supposed.

Invincible ignorance is, in the far greatest number of men, ready to be confronted against the necessity of their believing all the severals of any *supposable* catalogue. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SAL. *n. s.* [from *suppose.*] Position without proof; imagination; belief.

Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak *supposal* of our worth,
Thinks our state to be out of frame. *Shakspeare.*

Little can be looked for towards the advancement of natural theory, but from those that are likely to mend our prospect: the defect of events, and sensible appearances, suffer us to proceed no further towards science, than to imperfect guesses and timorous *supposals*. *Glanville.*

When this comes, our former *supposal* of sufficient grace, as of the preaching of the word, and God's calls, is utterly at an end. *Hammond.*

Interest, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *supposal* at least of a firm and sufficient bottom. *South.*

Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtless women by bold *supposals* and offers. *Clarissa.*

To SUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*supposer*, Fr. *suppono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration, without maintaining the truth of the position.

Where we meet with all the indications and evidences of such a thing as the thing is capable of, *supposing* it to be true; it must needs be very irrational to make any doubt of it. *Wilkins.*

2. To admit without proof.

This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we have as great assurance that a thing is, as we could possibly, *supposing* it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its existence. *Tillotson.*

Suppose some so negligent that they will not be brought to learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the rough discipline of the cudgel is to be used to all. *Locke.*

3. To imagine; to believe without examination.

Tell false Edward, thy *supposed* king,
That Lewis of France is sending over maskers.
Shakspeare.

Let not my lord *suppose* that they have slain all the king's sons; for Ammon only is slain.
2 Samuel.

I *suppose* we should compel them to a quick result. *Milton.*

4. To require as previous to itself.

This *supposeth* something, without evident ground. *Hale.*

5. To make reasonably supposed.

One falsehood always *supposes* another, and renders all you can say suspected.
Female Quixote.

6. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another.

SUPPO'SE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Supposition; position without proof; unevidenced conceit.

We come short of our *suppose* so far,
That, after sev'n years siege, yet Troy-walls stand. *Shakspeare.*

Is Egypt's safety, and the king's, and your's,
Fit to be trusted on a bare *suppose*
That he is honest? *Dryden.*

SUPPO'SER. *n. s.* [from *suppose.*] One that supposes.

Thou hast by marriage made thy daughter mine,
While counterfeit *supposers* bleer'd thine eyne.
Shakspeare.

SUPPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [*supposition*, French; from *suppose.*] Position laid down; hypothesis; imagination yet unproved.

In saying he is a good man, understand me that he is sufficient; yet his means are in *supposition*. *Shakspeare.*

Sing, syren, for thyself, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hairs,

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And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lye;
And in that glorious *supposition* think
He gains by death, that hath such means to die.
Shakspeare.

This is only an infallibility upon *supposition*, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false. *Tillotson.*

Such an original irresistible notion is neither requisite upon *supposition* of a deity, nor is it pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *suppositus*, *suppositititius*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another.

The destruction of Mustapha was so fatal to Solyman's line, as the succession of the Turks from Solyman is suspected to be of strange blood; for that Selymus II. was thought to be *supposititious*. *Bacon.*

It is their opinion, that no man ever killed his father; but that, if it should ever happen, the reputed son must have been illegitimate, *supposititious*, or begotten in adultery. *Addison.*

There is a Latin treatise among the *supposititious* pieces, ascribed to Athanasius. *Waterland.*

2. Supposed; imaginary; not real.

Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of the earth, and its productions, than their destruction, as all these *supposititious* ones manifestly would do. *Woodward.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *supposititious*.] State of being counterfeit.

SUPPO'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *suppose*.] Upon supposition.

The unreformed sinner may have some hope *suppositively*, if he do change and repent: the honest penitent may hope positively. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SITORY. *n. s.* [*suppositoire*, Fr. *suppositorium*, Latin.] A kind of solid clyster.

Nothing relieves the head more than the piles; therefore *suppositories* of honey, aloes, and rock-salt, ought to be tried. *Arbuthnot.*

To SUPPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*supprimo*, *suppressus*, Lat. *supprimer*, Fr.]

1. To crush; to overpower; to overwhelm; to subdue; to reduce from any state of activity or commotion.

Glo'ster would have armour out of the Tower,
To crown himself king, and *suppress* the prince.
Shakspeare.

Every rebellion, when it is *suppressed*, doth make the subject weaker, and the prince stronger. *Davies.*

Sir William Herbert, with a well-armed and ordered company, set sharply upon them; and oppressing some of the forwardest of them by death, *suppressed* the residue by fear. *Hayward.*

2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal.

Things not reveal'd, which th' invisible King,
Only omniscient, hath *suppress'd* in night. *Milt.*

Still she *suppresses* the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense; and, in the very close of her speech, she indirectly mentions it. *Broome.*

3. To keep in; not to let out.

Well didst thou, Richard, to *suppress* thy voice;
For, had the passions of thy heart burst out,
I fear we should have seen decypher'd there
More rancorous spight, more furious raging broils. *Shakspeare.*

SUPPRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*suppression*, Fr. *suppressio*, Lat. from *suppress*.]

1. The act of suppressing.

2. Not publication.

You may depend upon a *suppression* of these verses. *Pope.*

SUPPRE'SSOR. *n. s.* [from *suppress*.] One that suppresses, crushes, or conceals.

To SU'PPURATE. *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Lat. *suppurer*, Fr.] To generate pus or matter.

This disease is generally fatal: if it *suppurates* the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

To SU'PPURATE. *v. n.* To grow to pus.

SUPPURA'TION. *n. s.* [*suppuration*, Fr. from *suppurate*.]

1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus.

If the inflammation be gone too far towards a *suppuration*, then it must be promoted with suppuratives, and opened by incision. *Wiseman.*

This great attrition must produce a great propensity to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids, and consequently to *suppurations*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The matter suppurated.

The great physician of souls sometimes cannot cure without cutting us: sin has festered inwardly, and he must launce the imposthume, to let out death with the *suppuration*. *South.*

SU'PPURATIVE. *adj.* [*suppuratif*, Fr. from *suppurate*.] Digestive; generating matter.

SUPPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*supputation*, Fr. *supputo*, Latin.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.

From these differing properties of day and year arise difficulties in carrying on and reconciling the *supputation* of time in long measures. *Holder.*

The Jews saw every day their Messiah still farther removed from them; that the promises of their doctors, about his speedy manifestations, were false; that the predictions of the prophets, whom they could now no longer understand, were covered with obscurity; that all the *supputations* of time either terminated in Jesus Christ, or were without a period. *West.*

To SUPPU'TE. *v. a.* [from *supputo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate.

SU'PRA. [Lat.] In composition, signifies *above* or *before*.

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN. } *adj.* [*supra* and
SUPRALA'PSARY. } *lapsus*, Latin.] Antecedent to the fall of man.

The *supralapsarians*, with whom the object of the decree is *homo conditus*, man created, not yet fallen; and the sublapsarians, with whom it is man fallen, or the corrupt mass. *Hammond.*

SUPRAVU'LGAR. *adj.* [*supra* and *vulgar*.] Above the vulgar.

None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish himself with *supravulgar* and noble qualities. *Collier.*

SUPRE'MACY. *n. s.* [from *supreme*.] Highest place; highest authority; state of being supreme.

No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in as much as the order of your discipline admitteth no standing inequality of courts, no spiritual judge to have any ordinary superior on earth, but as many *supremacies* as there are parishes and several congregations. *Hooker.*

As we under heav'n are supreme head,
So, under him, that great *supremacy*,
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shak.*

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I am asham'd that women
Should seek for rule, *supremacy*, and sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey.
Shakspeare.

Put to proof his high *supremacy*,
Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate.
Milton.

Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion: he continued to burn protestants after he had cast off the pope's *supremacy*. *Swift.*

You 're formed by nature for this *supremacy*, which is granted from the distinguishing character of your writing. *Dryden.*

From some wild curs that from their masters ran,
Abhorring the *supremacy* of man,
In woods and caves the rebel race began. *Dryd.*

Supremacy of nature, or *supremacy* of perfection, is to be possessed of all perfection, and the highest excellency possible. *Waterland.*

To deny him this *supremacy* is to dethrone the Deity, and give his kingdom to another. *Rogers.*

SUPRE'ME. *adj.* [*supremus*, Lat.]

1. Highest in dignity; highest in authority. It may be observed that *superiour* is used often of local elevation, but *supreme* only of intellectual or political.

As no man serveth God, and loveth him not; so neither can any man sincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that sin which is the highest degree of treason against the *supreme* Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whose divine authority and power it investeth others. *Hooker.*

The god of soldiers,
With the consent of *supreme* Jove, inform
Thy thoughts with nobleness! *Shakspeare.*

My soul akes
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither *supreme*, how soon confusion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Shakspeare.*

This strength, the seat of Deity *supreme*. *Milton.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees;
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

2. Highest; most excellent.

No single virtue we could most commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
For she was all in that *supreme* degree,
That as no one prevail'd, so all was she. *Dryd.*

To him both heav'n
The right had giv'n,
And his own love bequeath'd *supreme* command. *Dryden.*

SUPRE'MELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the highest degree.

The starving chemist in his golden views
Supremely blest, the poet in his muse. *Pope.*

SUR. [*sur*, Fr.] In composition, means *upon*, or *over and above*.

SURADDI'TION. *n. s.* [*sur* and *addition*.] Something added to the name.

He serv'd with glory and admir'd success,
So gain'd the *suraddition*, Leonatus. *Shaksp.*

SU'RAL. *adj.* [from *sura*, Lat.] Being in the calf of the leg.

He was wounded in the inside of the calf of his leg, into the *sural* artery. *Wiseman.*

SU'RANCE. *n. s.* [from *sure*.] Warrant; security: assurance.

Give some *surance* that thou art revenge;
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels. *Shakspeare.*

To SURBA'TE. *v. a.* [*solbatir*, Fr.] To bruise and batter the feet with travel; to harass; to fatigue.

Their march they continued all that night, the horsemen often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking many of them behind them: however they could not but be extremely weary and *surbated*. *Clarendon.*

Chalky land *surbates* and spoils oxen's feet. *Mortimer.*

SURBE'T. The participle passive of *surbeat*, which *Spenser* seems to have used for *surbate*.

A bear and tyger being met
In cruel fight, on Lybick ocean wide,
Espy a traveller with feet *surbet*,
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide. *Spenser.*

To SURCEA'SE. *v. n.* [*sur* and *cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]

1. To be at an end; to stop; to cease; to be no longer in use or being.

Small favours will my prayers increase:
Granting my suit, you give me all;
And then my prayers must needs *surcease*;
For I have made your godhead fall. *Donne.*

2. To leave off; to practise no longer; to refrain finally.

To fly altogether from God, to despair that creatures unworthy shall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under that pretence to *surcease* from prayers, as bootless or fruitless offices, were to him no less injurious than pernicious to our own souls. *Hooker.*

Nor did the British squadrons now *surcease*
To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. *Philips.*

So pray'd he, whilst an angel's voice from high
Bade him *surcease* to importune the sky. *Harte.*

To SURCEA'SE. *v. a.* To stop; to put an end to. Obsolete.

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;
But mine no price, nor prayer, may *surcease*. *Spenser.*

SURCEA'SE. *n. s.* Cessation; stop.

It might very well agree with your principles, if your discipline were fully planted, even to send out your writs of *surcease* unto all courts of England for the most things handled in them. *Hooker.*

To SURCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*surcharger*, Fr.] To overload; to overburden.

They put upon every portion of land a reasonable rent, which they called Romescot, the which might not *surcharge* the tenant or freeholder. *Spenser.*

Tamas was returned to Tauris, in hope to have suddenly surprised his enemy, *surcharged* with the pleasures of so rich a city. *Knolles.*

More remov'd,
Lest heav'n, *surcharg'd* with potent multitude,
Might hap to move new broils. *Milton.*

He ceas'd, discerning Adam with such joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears
Without the vent of words. *Milton.*

When graceful sorrow in her pomp appears,
Sure she is dress'd in Melesinda's tears:
Your head reclin'd, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a rose *surcharg'd* with morning dew. *Dryden.*

SURCHA'RGE. *n. s.* [*surcharge*, Fr. from the verb.] Burden added to burden; overburden; more than can be well borne.

The air, after receiving a charge, doth not re-

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ceive a *surcharge*, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the first. *Bacon.*

An object of *surcharge* or excess destroyeth the sense; as the light of the sun, the eye; a violent sound near the ear, the hearing. *Bacon.*

The moralists make this raging of a lion to be a *surcharge* of one madness upon another. *L'Estrange.*

SURCHA'RGER. *n. s.* [from *surcharge*.] One that overburdens.

SURCI'NGLE. *n. s.* [*sur* and *cingulum*, Latin.]

1. A girth with which the burden is bound upon a horse.

2. The girdle of a cassock.

Justly he chose the *surcingle* and gown. *Marvel.*

SU'RCLE. *n. s.* [*surculus*, Lat.] A shoot; a twig; a sucker. Not in general use.

It is an arboreous excrescence, or superplant, which the tree cannot assimilate, and therefore sprouteth not forth in boughs and *surcles* of the same shape unto the tree. *Brown.*

The basilica dividing into two branches below the cubit, the outward sendeth two *surcles* unto the thumb. *Brown.*

SU'RCOAT. *n. s.* [*surcot*, old Fr. *sur* and *coat*.] A short coat worn over the rest of the dress.

The honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament-robes, the *surcoat*, and mantle. *Camden.*

The commons were besotted in excess of apparel, in wide *surcoats* reaching to their loins. *Camden.*

That day in equal arms they fought for fame;
Their swords, their shields, their *surcoats*, were the same. *Dryden.*

SURD. *adj.* [*surdus*, Latin.]

1. Deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.

2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.

3. Not expressed by any term.

SU'RDITY. *n. s.* [from *surd*.] Deafness.

SURDNU'MBER. *n. s.* [from *surd* and *number*.] That is incommensurate with unity.

SURE. *adj.* [*seure*, French.]

1. Certain; unfailing; infallible:

The testimony of the Lord is *sure*, and giveth wisdom unto the simple. *Psalms.*

Who knows,
Let this be good, whether our angry foe
Can give it, or will ever? How he can
Is doubtful; that he never will, is *sure*. *Milton.*

2. Certainly doomed.

Our coin beyond sea is valued according to the silver in it: sending it in bullion is the safest way, and the weightiest is *sure* to go. *Locke.*

3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing.

Friar Laurence met them both;
Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she;
But, being mask'd, he was not *sure* of it. *Shakspeare.*

Let no man seek what may befall;
Evil he may be *sure*. *Milton.*

The youngest in the morning are not *sure*
That till the night their life they can secure. *Denham.*

While sore of battle, while our wounds are green,
Why would we tempt the doubtful dye agen?
In wars renew'd, uncertain of success,
Sure of a share, as umpires of the peace. *Dryd.*

If you find nothing new in the matter, I am *sure* much less will you in the style. *Wake.*

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, tho' *sure*, with seeming diffidence. *Pope.*

4. Safe; firm; certain; past doubt or danger. *To make sure* is to secure, so as that nothing shall put it out of one's possession or power.

Thy kingdom shall be *sure* unto thee, after that thou shalt have known that the heavens do rule. *Daniel.*

He bad me make *sure* of the bear, before I sell his skin. *L'Estrange.*

They would make others on both sides *sure* of pleasing, in preference to instruction. *Dryden.*

They have a nearer and *surer* way to the felicity of life, by tempering their passions, and reducing their appetites. *Temple.*

A peace cannot fail, provided we make *sure* of Spain. *Temple.*

Revenge is now my joy; he 's not for me,
And I 'll make *sure* he ne'er shall be for thee. *Dryden.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
All to make *sure* the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryden.*

Make Cato *sure*, and give up Utica,
Cæsar will ne'er refuse thee such a trifle. *Addison.*

They have reason to make all actions worthy of observation, which are *sure* to be observed. *Atterbury.*

5. Firm; stable; steady; not liable to failure.

Thou the garland wear'st successively;
Yet tho' thou stand'st more *sure* than I could do,
Thou art not firm enough. *Shakspeare.*

I wish your horses swift and *sure* of foot,
And so I do commend you to their backs. *Shakspeare.*

I wrapt in *sure* bands both their hands and feet,
And cast them under hatches. *Chapman.*

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence;
The *surest* guard is innocence. *Roscommon.*

Partition firm and *sure* the waters to divide. *Milton.*

Doubting thus of innate principles, men will call pulling up the old foundations of knowledge and certainty: I persuade myself that the way I have pursued, being conformable to truth, lays those foundations *surer*. *Locke.*

To prove a genuine birth,
On female truth assenting faith relies:
Thus manifest of right, I build my claim,
Sure founded, on a fair maternal fame. *Pope.*

6. *To be* SURE. Certainly. This is a vitious expression: more properly *be sure*.

Objects of sense would then determine the views of all such, *to be sure*, who conversed perpetually with them. *Atterbury.*

Though the chymist could not calcine the *caput mortuum*, to obtain its fixed salt, *to be sure* it must have some. *Arbuthnot.*

SURE. *adv.* [*surement*, Fr.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. It is generally without emphasis; and, notwithstanding its original meaning, expresses rather doubt than assertion.

Something, *sure*, of state
Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakspeare.*

Her looks were flush'd, and sullen was her mien,
That *sure* the virgin goddess, had she been
Aught but a virgin, must the guilt have seen. *Addison.*

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Sure the queen would wish him still unknown;
She loaths, detests him, flies his hated presence.
Smith.

Sure, upon the whole, a bad author deserves better usage than a bad critick. *Pope.*

SUREFO'OTED. *adj.* [*sure* and *foot.*] Treading firmly; not stumbling.

True earnest sorrows, rooted miseries,
Anguish in grain, vexations ripe and blown,
Surefooted griefs, solid calamities. *Herbert.*

SU'RELY. *adv.* [from *sure.*]

1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. It is often used rather to intend and strengthen the meaning of the sentence, than with any distinct and explicable meaning.

In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt *surely* die. *Genesis.*

Thou *surely* hadst not come sole fugitive. *Milton.*

He that created something out of nothing, *surely* can raise great things out of small. *South.*

The curious have thought the most minute affairs of Rome worth notice; and *surely* the consideration of their wealth is at least of as great importance as grammatical criticisms. *Arbuth.*

Surely we may presume, without affecting to sit in the seat of God, to think some very fallible men liable to errors. *Waterland.*

2. Firmly; without hazard.

He that walketh righteously, walketh *surely.* *Proverbs.*

SU'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *sure.*] Certainty.

The subtle ague, that for *sureness* sake
Takes its own time th' assault to make. *Cowley.*

He diverted himself with the speculation of the seed of coral; and for more *sureness* he repeats it. *Woodward.*

SU'RETISHIP. *n. s.* [from *surety.*] The office of a surety or bondsman; the act of being bound for another.

Idly, like prisoners which whole months will swear
That only *suretiship* hath brought them there.
Donne.

If here not clear'd, no *suretiship* can bail
Condemned debtors from th' eternal gaol.
Denham.

Hath not the greatest slaughter of armies been effected by stratagem? And have not the fairest estates been destroyed by *suretiship*? *South.*

SU'RETY. *n. s.* [*sureté*, French.]

1. Certainty; indubitableness.

Know of a *surety* that thy seed shall be a stranger. *Genesis.*

2. Security; safety.

There the princesses determining to bathe, thought it was so privileged a place as no body durst presume to come thither; yet, for the more *surety*, they looked round about. *Sidney.*

3. Foundation of stability; support.

We our state
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;
On other *surety* none. *Milton.*

4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation.

She call'd the saints to *surety*,
That she would never put it from her finger,
Unless she gave it to yourself. *Shakspeare.*

5. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.

There remains unpaid
A hundred thousand more, in *surety* of the which
One part of Aquitain is bound to us. *Shaksp.*

6. Hostage; bondsman; one that gives security for another; one that is bound for another.

That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greatest in the christian world
Shall be my *surety.* *Shakspeare.*

I will be *surety* for him; of my hand shalt thou require him. *Genesis.*

Yet be not *surety*, if thou be a father;
Love is a personal debt: I cannot give
My children's right, nor ought he take it.
Herbert.

All, in infancy, are by others presented with the desires of the parents, and intercession of *sureties*, that they may be early admitted by baptism into the school of Christ. *Hammond.*

SU'RFACE. *n. s.* [*sur* and *face*, Fr.] Superficies; outside; superfice. It is accented by *Milton* on the last syllable.

Which of us who beholds the bright *surface*
Of this ethereous mold, whereon we stand.
Milton.

Errours like straws upon the *surface* flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below. *Dryden.*

All their *surfaces* shall be truly plain, or truly spherical, and look all the same way, so as together to compose one even *surface.* *Newton.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from *sur* and *faire*, Fr. *to do more than enough, to overdo.*] To feed with meat or drink to satiety and sickness; to cram overmuch.

The *surfeited* grooms
Do mock their charge with snores. *Shakspeare.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. n.* To be fed to satiety and sickness.

They are as sick that *surfeit* with too much, as they that starve with nothing. *Shakspeare.*

Take heed lest your hearts be overcharged with *surfeiting* and drunkenness. *Luke.*

Though some had so *surfeited* in the vineyards, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home. *Clarendon.*

They must be let loose to the childish play they fancy, which they should be weaned from, by being made to *surfeit* of it. *Locke.*

SU'RFEIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Sickness or satiety caused by overfulness.

When we are sick in fortune, often the *surfeits* of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and stars. *Shaksp.*

How ill white hairs become a fool and jester!
I have long dream'd of such a kind of man,
So *surfeit*-swell'd, so old, and so profane.
Shakspeare.

Now comes the sick hour that his *surfeit* made;
Now shall he try his friends that flatter'd him.
Shakspeare.

Why, disease, dost thou molest
Ladies, and of them the best?
Do not men grow sick of rites,
To thy altars, by their nights
Spent in *surfeits*? *Ben Jonson.*

Surfeits many times turn to purges, both upwards and downwards. *Bacon.*

Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lend
Her hand to bring him to his end;
When age and death call'd for the score,
No *surfeits* were to reckon for. *Cowley.*

Our father
Has ta'en himself a *surfeit* of the world,
And cries, it is not safe that we should taste it.
Otway.

SU'RFEITER. *n. s.* [from *surfeit.*] One who riots; a glutton.

I did not think
This am'rous *surfeiter* would have doff'd his helm
For such a petty war. *Shakspeare.*

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SU'RFEITWATER. *n. s.* [*surfeit* and *water*.] Water that cures surfeits.

A little cold-distilled poppywater, which is the true *surfeitwater*, with ease and abstinence, often ends distempers in the beginning. *Locke.*

SURGE. *n. s.* [from *surgo*, Lat.] A swelling sea; wave rolling above the general surface of the water; billow; wave.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging *surges*, unruled and undirected of any. *Spenser.*

The wind-shak'd *surge*, with high and monstrous main,
Seems to cast water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of the ever-fired pole:
I never did like molestation view
On the enchafed flood. *Shakspeare.*

He trod the water,
Whose enmity he flung aside, and breasted
The *surge* most swoln that met him. *Shakſp.*

It was formerly famous for the unfortunate loves of Hero and Leander, drowned in the uncompassionate *surges*. *Sandys.*

The sulph'rous hail
Shot after us in storm, o'erblown, hath laid
The fiery *surge*, that from the precipice
Of heav'n receiv'd us falling. *Milton.*

He sweeps the skies, and clears the cloudy north:
He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar
Pursues the foaming *surges* to the shore. *Dryd.*

Thetis, near Ismena's swelling flood,
With dread beheld the rolling *surges* sweep
In heaps his slaughter'd sons into the deep. *Pope.*

To SURGE. *v. n.* [from *surgo*, Lat.] To swell; to rise high.

From midst of all the main
The *surging* waters like a mountain rise. *Spenser.*

He, all in rage, his sea-god sire besought,
Some cursed vengeance on his son to cast;
From *surging* gulfs two monsters straight were brought. *Spenser.*

The serpent mov'd, not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear,
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a *surging* maze! *Milton.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, th' assault renew,
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milt.*

SU'RGEON. *n. s.* [corrupted by conversation from *chirurgeon*.] One who cures by manual operation; one whose duty is to act in external maladies by the direction of the physician.

The wound was past the cure of a better *surgeon* than myself, so as I could but receive some few of her dying words. *Sidney.*

I meddle with no woman's matters; but with-al, I am a *surgeon* to old shoes. *Shakspeare.*

He that hath wounded his neighbour is tied to the expences of the *surgeon*, and other incidences. *Taylor.*

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain:
The *surgeons* soon despoil'd them of their arms,
And some with salves they cure. *Dryden.*

SU'RGEONRY. } *n. s.* [for *chirurgery*.] The
SU'RGERY. } act of curing by manual operation.

It would seem very evil *surgery* to cut off every unsound part of the body, which, being by other due means recovered, might afterwards do good service. *Spenser.*

Strangely visited people,
The mere des'rate of *surgery*, he cures. *Shakſp.*

They are often tarred over with the *surgery* of our sheep, and would you have us kiss tar? *Shakspeare.*

SU'RGY. *adj.* [from *surge*.] Rising in billows.

Do publick or domestick cares constrain
This toilsome voyage o'er the *surgy* main? *Pope.*

SU'RLILY. *adv.* [from *surly*.] In a surly manner.

SU'RLINESS. *n. s.* [from *surly*.] Gloomy moroseness; sour anger.

Thus pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;
None greets; for none the greeting will return;
But in dumb *surliness*, each arm'd with care
His foe profest, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*

SU'RLING. *n. s.* [from *surly*.] A sour morose fellow. Not used.

These sour *surlings* are to be commended to sieur Gaulard. *Camden.*

SU'RLY. *adj.* [from ſur, sour, Saxon.] Gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; sour; silently angry.

'T is like you 'll prove a jolly *surly* groom,
That take it on you at the first so roundly. *Shakspeare.*

That *surly* spirit, melancholy,
Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heavy thick,
Which else runs tickling up and down the veins,
Making that idiot laughter keep men's eyes,
And strain their cheeks to idle merriment. *Shakspeare.*

Against the capitol I met a lion,
Who glar'd upon me, and went *surly* by,
Without annoying me. *Shakspeare.*

Repuls'd by *surly* grooms, who wait before
The sleeping tyrant's interdicted door. *Dryden.*

What if among the courtly tribe
You lost a place, and sav'd a bribe?
And then in *surly* mood came here
To fifteen hundred pounds a year,
And fierce against the whigs harangu'd? *Swift.*

The zephyrs floating loose, the timely rains,
Now soften'd into joy the *surly* storms. *Thomson.*

To SURMI'SE. *v. a.* [*surmise*, Fr.] To suspect; to image imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

Man coveteth what exceedeth the reach of sense, yea somewhat above capacity of reason, somewhat divine and heavenly, which with hidden exultation it rather *surmiseth* than conceiveth: somewhat it seeketh, and what that is directly it knoweth not; yet very intentive desire thereof doth so incite it, that all other known delights and pleasures are laid aside, and they give place to the search of this but only suspected desire. *Hooker.*

Of questions and strifes of words cometh envy, railings, and evil *surmisings*. 1 *Timothy.*

Surmise not
His presence to these narrow bounds confin'd. *Milton.*

It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew
That what before she but *surmis'd* was true. *Dryden.*

This change was not wrought by altering the form or position of the earth, as was *surmised* by a very learned man, but by dissolving it. *Woodward.*

SURMI'SE. *n. s.* [*surmise*, Fr.] Imperfect notion; suspicion; imagination not supported by knowledge.

To let grow private *surmises*, whereby the thing itself is not made better or worse; if just

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and allowable reasons might lead them to do as they did, then are these censures frustrate. *Hooker.*

They were, by law of that proud tyranness,
Provok'd with wrath, and envy's false *surmise*,
Condemned to that dungeon merciless,
Where they should live in woe, and die in wretchedness. *Spenser.*

My compassionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it trembles by *surmise*. *Shakspeare.*

My thought, whose murthering yet is but fantastical,
Shakes so my single state of man, that function
Is smother'd in *surmise*. *Shakspeare.*

No sooner did they espy the English turning from them, but they were of opinion that they fled towards their shipping: this *surmise* was occasioned, for that the English ships removed the day before. *Hayward.*

We double honour gain
From his *surmise* prov'd false. *Milton.*

Hence guilty joys, distastes, *surmises*,
False oaths, false tears, deceits, disguises. *Pope.*

No man ought to be charged with principles he actually disowns, unless his practices contradict his profession; not upon small *surmises*. *Swift.*

To SURMOU'NT. *v. a.* [*surmonter*, Fr.]

1. To rise above.

The mountains of Olympus, Atho, and Atlas, over-reach and *surmount* all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

2. To conquer; to overcome.

Though no resistance was made, the English had much ado to *surmount* the natural difficulties of the place the greatest part of one day. *Hayward.*

He hardly escaped to the Persian court; from whence, if the love of his country had not *surmounted* its base ingratitude to him, he had many invitations to return at the head of the Persian fleet; but he rather chose a voluntary death. *Swift.*

3. To surpass; to exceed.

What *surmounts* the reach
Of human sense, I shall delineate so,
By lik'ning spiritual to corporeal forms,
As may express them best. *Milton.*

SURMOU'NTABLE. *adj.* [from *surmount*.] Conquerable; superable.

SURMOU'NTER. *n. s.* [from *surmount*.] One that rises above another.

SURMOU'NTING. *n. s.* The act of getting uppermost.

SU'RMULLET. *n. s.* [*mugil*, Lat.] A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

SU'RNAME. *n. s.* [*surnom*, Fr.]

1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the christian name.

Many which were mere English joined with the Irish against the king, taking on them Irish habits and customs, which could never since be clean wiped away; of which sort be most of the *surnames* that end in *an*, as Hernan, Shinan, and Mungan, which now account themselves natural Irish. *Spenser.*

He, made heir not only of his brother's kingdom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and of the *surname* also of Barbarossa, began to aspire to the empire. *Knolles.*

The epithets of great men, monsieur Boileau is of opinion, were in the nature of *surnames*, and repeated as such. *Pope.*

2. An appellation added to the original name.

Witness may
My *surname* Coriolanus: the painful service,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are requited
But with that *surname*. *Shakspeare.*

To SU'RNAME. *v. a.* [*surnommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name.

Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and *surname* himself by the name of Israel. *Isaiah.*

Pyreicus, only famous for counterfeiting earthen pitchers, a scullery, rogues together by the ears, was *sirnamed* Rupographus. *Peacham.*

How he, *surnam'd* of Africa, dismiss'd
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid. *Milton.*

God commanded man what was good; but the devil *surnamed* it evil, and thereby baffled the command. *South.*

To SURPA'SS. *v. a.* [*surpasser*, Fr.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.

The climate's delicate,
Fertile the isle, the temple much *surpassing*
The common praise it bears. *Shakspeare.*

O, by what name, for thou above all these,
Above mankind, or aught than mankind higher,
Surpassest far my naming! how may I
Adore thee, author of this universe? *Milton.*

Achilles, Homer's hero, in strength and courage *surpassed* the rest of the Grecian army. *Dryden.*

A nymph of late there was,
Whose heav'nly form her fellows did *surpass*,
The pride and joy of fair Arcadia's plains. *Dryden.*

Under or near the line are mountains, which, for bigness and number, *surpass* those of colder countries, as much as the heat there *surpasses* that of those countries. *Woodward.*

SURPA'SSABLE. *adj.* [from *surpass* and *able*.] That may be excelled. *Dict.*

SURPA'SSING. *participial adj.* [from *surpass*.] Excellent in a high degree.

O thou! that, with *surpassing* glory crown'd,
Look'st from thy sole dominion like the god
Of this new world. *Milton.*

His miracles proved him to be sent from God, not more by that infinite power that was seen in them, than by that *surpassing* goodness they demonstrated to the world. *Calamy.*

SURPA'SSINGLY. *adv.* [from *surpassing*.] In a very excellent manner. *Dict.*

SU'RPLICE. *n. s.* [*surpelis*, *surplis*, Fr. *superpellicium*, Latin.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of ministration.

It will wear the *surplice* of humility over the black gown of a big heart. *Shakspeare.*

The cinctus gabinus is a long garment, not unlike a *surplice*, which would have trailed on the ground, had it hung loose, and was therefore gathered about the middle with a girdle. *Addison.*

SU'RPLUS. } *n. s.* [*sur* and *plus*, Fr.]
SU'RPLUSAGE. } A supernumerary part; overplus; what remains when use is satisfied.

If then thee list my offered grace to use,
Take what thou please of all this *surplusage*;
If thee list not, leave have thou to refuse. *Spenser.*

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That you have vouchsaf'd my poor house to visit,
It is a *surplus* of your grace. *Shakspeare.*

When the price of corn falleth, men give over *surplus* tillage, and break no more ground. *Carew.*

We made a substance so disposed to fluidity, that by so small an agitation as only the *surplusage* of that which the ambient air is wont to have about the middle even of a winter's day, above what it hath in the first part. *Boyle.*

The officers spent all, so as there was no *surplusage* of treasure; and yet that all was not sufficient. *Davies.*

Whatsoever degrees of assent one affords a proposition beyond the degrees of evidence, it is plain all that *surplusage* of assurance is owing not to the love of truth. *Locke.*

SURPRI'SAL. } *n. s.* [*surprise*, Fr. from
SURPRI'SE. } the verb.]

1. The act of taking unawares; the state of being taken unawares.

Parents should mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at suddains and *surprisals*; but rather mark than pamper them. *Wotton.*

This let him know,
Lest, wilfully transgressing, he pretend
Surprisal, unadmonish'd, unforewarn'd. *Milton.*

I set aside the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hispaniola, as *surprizes* rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

This strange *surprisal* put the knight
And wrathful squire into a fright. *Hudibras.*

There is a vast difference between them, as vast as between inadvertency and deliberation, between *surprize* and set purpose. *South.*

He whose thoughts are employed in the weighty cares of empire, is not presumed to inspect minuter things so carefully as private persons; the laws therefore relieve him against the *surprises* and machinations of deceitful men. *Davenant.*

2. A dish, I suppose, which has nothing in it.

Few care for carving trifles in disguise,
Or that fantastick dish some call *surprise*.
King's Cookery.

3. Sudden confusion or perplexity.

To SURPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*surpris*, Fr. from *surprendre*.]

1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly.

The castle of Macduff I will *surprise*,
Seize upon Fife, give to the edge o' th' sword
His wife, his babes. *Shakspeare.*

Now do our ears before our eyes,
Like men in mists,
Discover who'd the state *surprize*,
And who resists. *Ben Jonson.*

Bid her well beware,
Lest, by some fair appearing good *surpriz'd*,
She dictate false, and misinform the will. *Milt.*

How shall he keep, what, sleeping or awake,
A weaker may *surprise*, a stronger take? *Pope.*

Who can speak
The mingled passions that *surpriz'd* his heart!
Thomson.

2. To astonish by something wonderful.

People were not so much frighted as *surprized* at the bigness of the camel. *L'Estrange.*

3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden.

Up he starts, discover'd and *surpris'd*. *Milt.*

SURPRI'SING. *participial adj.* [from *surprise*.] Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern.

The greatest actions of a celebrated person, however *surprising* and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected from him. *Spectator.*

SURPRI'SINGLY. *adv.* [from *surprising*.] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder.

If out of these ten thousand we should take the men that are employed in publick business, the number of those who remain will be *surprizingly* little. *Addison.*

SU'RQUEDRY. *n. s.* [*sur* and *cuider*, old French, to think.] Overweening pride; insolence. Obsolete.

They overcommen, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transform'd to fish for their bold *surquedry*.
Spenser.

Late-born modesty
Hath got such root in easy waxen hearts,
That men may not themselves their own good parts
Extol, without suspect of *surquedry*. *Donne.*

SURREBU'TTER. *n. s.* [In law.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter. A term in the courts.

SURREJOI'NDER. *n. s.* [*surrejoindre*, Fr. In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio*. *Bailey.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old French.]

1. To yield up; to deliver up.

Solemn dedication of churches serves not only to make them publick, but further also to *surrender* up that right which otherwise their founders might have in them, and to make God himself their owner. *Hooker.*

Recall those grants, and we are ready to *surrender* ours, resume all or none. *Davenant.*

2. To deliver up to an enemy: sometimes with *up* emphatical.

Ripe age bade him *surrender* late
His life and long good fortune unto final fate.
Fairfax.

He, willing to *surrender up* the castle, forbade his soldiers to have any talk with the enemy. *Knolles.*

Surrender up to me thy captive breath;
My pow'r is nature's pow'r, my name is Death.
Harte.

To SURRE'NDER. *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up.

This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now. *Glanville.*

SURRE'NDER. } *n. s.* [from the verb.]
SURRE'NDRY. }

1. The act of yielding.

Our general mother, with eyes
Of conjugal attraction unreprov'd,
And meek *surrender*, half-embracing lean'd
On our first father. *Milton.*

Having mustered up all the forces he could, the clouds above and the deeps below, he prepares for a *surrender*; asserting, from a mistaken computation, that all these will not come up near the quantity requisite. *Woodward.*

Juba's *surrender*
Would give up Africk unto Cæsar's hands. *Addison.*

2. The act of resigning or giving up to another.

If our father carry authority with such dis-

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position as he bears, this last *surrender* of his will but offend us. *Shakspeare.*

That hope quickly vanished upon the undoubted intelligence of that *surrender*. *Clarendon.*

As oppressed states made themselves homagers to the Romans to engage their protection, so we should have made an entire *surrendry* of ourselves to God, that we might have gained a title to his deliverances. *Decay of Piety.*

In passing a thing away by deed of gift, is required a *surrender* on the giver's part of all the property he has in it; and to the making of a thing sacred, this *surrender* by its right owner is necessary. *South.*

SURRE'PTION. *n. s.* [*surreptus*, Latin.] Sudden and unperceived invasion or intrusion.

Sins compatible with a regenerate estate, are sins of a sudden *surreption*. *Hammond.*

SURREPTITIOUS. *adj.* [*surreptitius*, Lat.] Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently.

Scaliger hath not translated the first; perhaps supposing it *surreptitious*, or unworthy so great an assertion. *Brown.*

The Masorites numbered not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters, of the Old Testament, the better to secure it from *surreptitious* practices. *Government of the Tongue.*

A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many *surreptitious* ones have rendered necessary. *Letter to Publisher of Pope's Dunciad.*

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *surreptitious*.] By stealth; fraudulently.

Thou hast got it more *surreptitiously* than he did, and with less effect. *Government of the Tongue.*

To SU'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*surrogo*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.

SU'RROGATE. *n. s.* [*surrogatus*, Lat.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

SURROGA'TION. *n. s.* [*surrogatio*, Lat.] The act of putting in another's place.

To SURROU'ND. *v. a.* [*surronder*, Fr.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides.

Yelling monsters that with ceaseless cry
Surround me, as thou sawest. *Milton.*

Cloud and ever-during dark
Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

Bad angels seen
On wing under the burning cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, nether, and *surrounding* fires. *Milton.*

As the bodies that *surround* us diversely affect our organs, the mind is forced to receive the impressions. *Locke.*

SURSO'LID. *n. s.* [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Trevoux.*

SURSO'LID *Problem. n. s.* [In mathematicks.] That which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conick section. *Harris.*

SURTOU'T. n. s. [Fr.] A large coat worn over all the rest.

The *surtout* if abroad you wear,
Repels the rigour of the air;
Would you be warmer, if at home
You had the fabrick, and the loom? *Prior.*

Sir Roger she mortally hated, and used to hire fellows to squirt kennel-water upon him, so that he was forced to wear a *surtout* of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty clean, except where the *surtout* was a little scanty. *Arbuthnot.*

To SURVE'NE. *v. a.* [*survenir*, Fr.] To supervene; to come as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a suppuration that *survenes* lethargies, which commonly terminates in a consumption. *Harvey.*

To SURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.]

1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place.

Round he *surveys*, and well might where he stood,
So high above. *Milton.*

Though with those streams he no resemblance hold,
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold;
His genuine and less guilty wealth t' explore,
Search not his bottom, but *survey* his shore. *Denham.*

2. To oversee as one in authority.

3. To view as examining.

The husbandman's self came that way,
Of custom to *survey* his ground. *Spenser.*

Early abroad he did the world *survey*,
As if he knew he had not long to stay. *Waller.*

With alter'd looks
All pale and speechless, he *survey'd* me round. *Dryden.*

4. To measure and estimate land or buildings.

SURVE'Y. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. View; prospect.

Her stars in all their vast *survey*
Useless besides! *Milton.*

Under his proud *survey* the city lies,
And like a mist beneath a hill doth rise. *Denham.*

No longer letted of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *survey*,
And nods at ev'ry house his threat'ning fire. *Dryden.*

2. Superintendence.

3. Mensuration.

SURVE'YOR. *n. s.* [from *survey*.]

1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others.

Were 't not madness then,
To make the fox *surveyor* of the fold? *Shaksp.*

Bishop Fox was not only a grave counsellor for war or peace, but also a good *surveyor* of works. *Bacon.*

2. A measurer of land.

Should we survey
The plot of situation, and the model;
Question *surveyors*, know our own estate,
How able such a work to undergo,
To weigh against his opposite. *Shakspeare.*

Decempeda was a measuring-rod for taking the dimensions of buildings; from hence came decempedator, for a *surveyor*, used by Cicero. *Arbuthnot.*

SURVE'YORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *surveyor*.] The office of a surveyor.

To SURVI'EW. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old Fr.] To overlook; to have in view; to survey. Not in use.

That turret's frame most admirable was,
Like highest heaven compassed around,
And lifted high above this earthly mass,
Which it *surview'd*, as hills do lower ground. *Spenser.*

To SURVI'VE. *v. n.* [*supervivo*, Latin; *survivre*, French.]

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1. To live after the death of another.

I'll assure her of
Her widowhood, be it that she *survives* me,
In all my lands and leases whatsoever. *Shakſp.*

Those that *survive*, let Rome reward with love. *Shakſpeare.*

Try pleasure,
Which, when no other enemy *survives*,
Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham.*

2. To live after any thing.

Now that he is dead, his immortal fame *surviveth*, and flourisheth in the mouths of all people. *Spenser.*

The love of horses which they had alive,
And care of chariots, after death *survive*. *Dryd.*

The rhapsodies, called the characteristicks, would never have *survived* the first edition, if they had not discovered so strong a tincture of infidelity. *Watts.*

3. To remain alive.

No longer now that golden age appears,
When patriarch-wits *surviv'd* a thousand years;
Now length of fame, our second life, is lost,
And bare threescore is all ev'n that can boast;
Our sons their father's failing language see,
And such as Chaucer is, shall Dryden be. *Pope.*

To SURVI'VE. *v. a.* To outlive.

SURVI'VER. *n. s.* [from *survive*.] One who outlives another.

Your father lost a father,
That father, his; and the *survivor* bound
In filial obligation, for some term,
To do obsequious sorrow. *Shakſpeare.*

Although some died, the father beholding so many descents, the number of *survivors* must still be very great. *Brown.*

I did discern
From his *survivors*, I could nothing learn.
Denham.

Her majesty is heir to the *survivor* of the late king. *Swift.*

SURVI'VERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *surviver*.] The state of outliving another.

Such offices granted in reversion were void, unless where the grant has been by *surviver-ship*. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCEPTIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *susceptible*.] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.

The *susceptibility* of those influences, and the effects thereof, is the general providential law whereby other physical beings are governed. *Hale.*

SUSCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*susceptible*, Fr. *Prior* has accented this improperly on the first syllable.] Capable of admitting; disposed to admit.

He moulded him platonically to his own idea, delighting first in the choice of the materials, because he found him *susceptible* of good form. *Wotton.*

In their tender years they are more *susceptible* of virtuous impressions than afterwards, when solicited by vulgar inclinations. *L'Eſtrange.*

Children's minds are narrow, and usually *susceptible* but of one thought at once. *Locke.*

Blow with empty words the *susceptible* flame. *Prior.*

SUSCE'PTION. *n. s.* [*susceptus*, Lat.] Act of taking.

A canon, promoted to holy orders before he is of a lawful age for the *susception* of orders, shall have a voice in the chapter. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *susceptus*, Lat. This word is more analogical, though less used, than *susceptible*.] Capable to admit.

Since our nature is so *susceptive* of errours on all sides, it is fit we should have notices given us how far other persons may become the causes of false judgments. *Watts.*

SUSCI'PIENCY. *n. s.* [from *suscipient*.] Reception; admission.

SUSCI'PIENT. *n. s.* [*suscipiens*, Latin.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.

To SU'SCITATE. *v. n.* [*susciter*, Fr. *suscito*, Lat.] To rouse; to excite.

It concurreth but unto predisposed effects, and only *suscitates* those forms whose determinations are seminal, and proceed from the idea of themselves. *Brown.*

SUSCITA'TION. *n. s.* [*suscitation*, Fr. from *suscitate*.] The act of rousing or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*suspicio*, *suspectum*, Latin.]

1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known.

Nothing makes a man *suspect* much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more. *Bacon.*

Let us not then *suspect* our happy state,
As not secure. *Milton.*

From her hand I could *suspect* no ill. *Milton.*

2. To imagine guilty without proof.

Though many poets may *suspect* themselves for the partiality of parents to their youngest children, I know myself too well to be ever satisfied with my own conceptions. *Dryden.*

Some would persuade us that body and extension are the same thing, which changes the signification of words; which I would not *suspect* them of, they having so severely condemned the philosophy of others. *Locke.*

3. To hold uncertain; to doubt.

I cannot forbear a story which is so well attested, that I have no manner of reason to *suspect* the truth. *Addiſon.*

To SUSPE'CT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt.

If I *suspect* without cause, let me be your jest. *Shakſpeare.*

SUSPE'CT. *part. adj.* [*suspect*, Fr.] Doubtful.

Sordid interests or affectation of strange relations are not like to render your reports *suspect* or partial. *Glanville.*

SUSPE'CT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Suspicion; imagination without proof. Obsolete.

No fancy mine, no other wrong *suspect*,
Make me, O virtuous shame, thy laws neglect. *Sidney.*

The sale of offices and towns in France,
If they were known, as the *suspect* is great,
Would make thee quickly hop without a head. *Shakſpeare.*

My most worthy master, in whose breast
Doubt and *suspect*, alas! are plac'd too late,
You should have fear'd false times, when you did feast. *Shakſpeare.*

There be so many false prints of praise, that a man may justly hold it a *suspect*. *Bacon.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards the waining-time and *suspect* of satiety. *Wotton.*

They might hold sure intelligence
Among themselves, without *suspect* t' offend. *Daniel.*

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If the king ends the differences, and takes away the *suspect*, the case will be no worse than when two duellists enter the field. *Suckling.*

To SUSPE'ND. *v. a.* [*suspendre*, Fr. *suspendo*, Latin.]

1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing.

As 'twixt two equal armies fate
Suspends uncertain victory;
Our souls, which, to advance our state,
Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Donne.*

It is reported by Ruffinus, that in the temple of Serapis there was an iron chariot *suspended* by loadstones; which stones removed, the chariot fell and was dashed to pieces. *Brown.*

2. To make to depend upon.

God hath in the scripture *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition, that without obedience and holiness of life no man shall ever see the Lord. *Tillotson.*

3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time.

The harmony
Suspended hell, and took with ravishment
The thronging audience. *Milton.*

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate so near,
At once *suspends* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

The British dame, fam'd for resistless grace,
Contends not now but for the second place;
Our love *suspended*, we neglect the fair,
For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here. *Granville.*

4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding.

Suspend your indignation against my brother, till you can derive from him better testimony of his intent. *Shakspeare.*

His answer did the nymph attend;
Her looks, her sighs, her gestures, all did pray him;
But Godfrey wisely did his grant *suspend*,
He doubts the worst, and that a while did stay him. *Fairfax.*

To themselves I left them;
For I *suspend* their doom. *Milton.*

The reasons for *suspending* the play were ill founded. *Dryden.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their steady prosecution of true felicity, that they can *suspend* this prosecution in particular cases, till they have looked before them. *Locke.*

5. To keep undetermined.

A man may *suspend* his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

6. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

Good men should not be *suspended* from the exercise of their ministry, and deprived of their livelihood, for ceremonies which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent. *Sanderson.*

The bishop of London was summoned for not *suspending* Dr. Sharp. *Swift.*

SUSPE'NSE. *n. s.* [*suspens*, Fr. *suspensus*, Latin.]

1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination.

Till this be done, their good affection towards the safety of the church is acceptable; but the way they prescribe us to preserve it by must rest in *suspense*. *Hooker.*

Such true joy's *suspense*
What dream can I present to recompense? *Waller.*

Ten days the prophet in *suspense* remain'd,
Would no man's fate pronounce; at last constrain'd
By Ithacus, he solemnly design'd
Me for the sacrifice. *Denham.*

2. Act of withholding the judgment.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are sufficient grounds to suspect that there is fallacy, or proofs as considerable to be produced on the contrary side, there *suspense* or dissent are often voluntary. *Locke.*

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes *suspense*, deliberation and scrutiny, whether its satisfaction misleads from our true happiness. *Locke.*

3. Stop in the midst of two opposites.

For thee the fates, severely kind, ordain
A cool *suspense* from pleasure or from pain. *Pope.*

SUSPE'NSE. *adj.* [*suspensus*, Latin.]

1. Held from proceeding.

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race, tho' steep, *suspense* in heav'n
Held by thy voice. *Milton.*

2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.

The self-same orders allowed, but yet established in more wary and *suspense* manner, as being to stand in force till God should give the opportunity of some general conference what might be best for every of them afterwards to do; had both prevented all occasion of just dislike which others might take, and reserved a greater liberty unto the authors themselves, of entering unto further consultation afterwards. *Hooker.*

This said, he sat; and expectation held
His looks *suspense*, awaiting who appear'd
To second or oppose. *Milton.*

SUSPE'NSION. *n. s.* [*suspension*, Fr. from *suspend.*]

1. Act of making to hang on any thing.

2. Act of making to depend on any thing.

3. Act of delaying.

Had we had time to pray,
With thousand vows and tears we should have sought
That sad decree's *suspension* to have wrought. *Waller.*

4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment.

In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is surely to be read with *suspension*; these are they which weakened his authorities with former ages, for he is seldom mentioned without derogatory parentheses. *Brown.*

The mode of the will, which answers to dubitation, may be called *suspension*; and that which in the fantastick will is obstinacy, is constancy in the intellectual. *Grew.*

5. Interruption; temporary cessation.

Nor was any thing done for the better adjusting things in the time of that *suspension*, but every thing left in the same state of unconcernedness as before. *Clarendon.*

6. Temporary privation of an office: as, *the clerk incurred* suspension.

SUSPE'NSORY. *adj.* [*suspensoire*, Fr. *suspensus*, Lat.] That by which any thing hangs.

There are several parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the seventh or *suspensory* muscle of the eye. *Ray.*

SUSPI'CION. *n. s.* [*suspicion*, Fr. *suspicio*,

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Lat.] The act of suspecting; imagination of something ill without proof.

This *suspicion* Miso for the hoggish shrewdness of her brain, and Mopsa for a very unlikely envy, stumbled upon. *Sidney.*

Suspicions amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by twilight; they are to be repressed, or at the least well guarded, for they cloud the mind. *Bacon.*

Suspicion all our lives shall be stuck full of eyes;
For treason is but trusted like a fox,
Who, ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild trick of his ancestors. *Shaksp.*

Though wisdom wake, *suspicion* sleeps
At wisdom's gate, and to simplicity
Resigns her charge, while goodness thinks no ill
Where no ill seems. *Milton.*

SUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*suspiciosus*, Latin.]

1. Inclined to suspect; inclined to imagine ill without proof.

Nature itself, after it has done an injury, will for ever be *suspicious*, and no man can love the person he suspects. *South.*

2. Indicating suspicion or fear.

A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces: we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance, often turning and slinking through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

3. Liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill.

They, because the light of his candle too much drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on so colourable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of *suspicious* innovations. *Hooker.*

I spy a black *suspicious* threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun. *Shakspeare.*

Authors are *suspicious*, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult abstrusities of things. *Brown.*

His life
Private, unactive, calm, comtemplative,
Little *suspicious* to any king. *Milton.*

Many mischievous insects are daily at work, to make people of merit *suspicious* of each other. *Pope.*

SUSPI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *suspicious*.]

1. With suspicion.

2. So as to raise suspicion.

His guard, entering the place, found Plangus with his sword in his hand, but not naked, but standing *suspiciously* enough, to one already suspicious. *Sidney.*

SUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *suspicious*.] Tendency to suspicion.

To make my estate known seemed impossible, by reason of the *suspiciousness* of Miso, and my young mistress. *Sidney.*

SUSPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [*suspiratio*, from *suspiro*, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

Not customary suits of solemn black,
Nor windy *suspiration* of forc'd breath,
That can denote me truly. *Shakspeare.*

In deep *suspirations* we take more large gulphs of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or sorrow. *More.*

To SUSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*suspiro*, Latin.]

1. To sigh; to fetch the breath deep.

2. It seems in *Shakspeare* to mean only, to begin to breathe; perhaps mistaken for *respire*.

Since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature born. *Shakspeare.*

To SUSTAI'N. *v. a.* [*soustenir*, French; *sustineo*, Latin.]

1. To bear; to prop; to hold up.

The largeness and lightness of her wings and tail *sustain* her without lassitude. *More.*

Vain is the force of man,
To crush the pillars that the pile *sustain*. *Dryd.*

2. To support; to keep from sinking under evil.

The admirable curiosity and singular excellency of this design will *sustain* the patience, and animate the industry, of him who shall undertake it. *Holder.*

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *sustain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the most miserable. *Tillotson.*

3. To maintain; to keep.

What food
Will he convey up thither to *sustain*
Himself and army? *Milton.*

But it on her, not she on it, depends;
For she the body doth *sustain* and cherish. *Davies.*

My labour will *sustain* me. *Milton.*

4. To help; to relieve; to assist.

They charged, on pain of perpetual displeasure, neither to entreat for him, or any way *sustain* him. *Shakspeare.*

His sons, who seek the tyrant to *sustain*,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death, asserting publick right. *Dryden.*

5. To bear; to endure.

Can Ceyx then *sustain* to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the sweets of life? *Dryden.*

Shall Turnus then such endless toil *sustain*,
In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain? *Dryden.*

The mind stands collected within herself, and *sustains* the shock with all the force which is natural to her; but a heart in love has its foundations sapped. *Addison.*

6. To bear without yielding.

Sacharissa's beauty 's wine,
Which to madness doth incline;
Such a liquor as no brain
That is mortal can *sustain*. *Waller.*

7. To suffer; to bear as inflicted.

If you omit
The offer of this time, I cannot promise,
But that you shall *sustain* more new disgraces,
With these you bear already. *Shakspeare.*

Were it I thought death menac'd would ensue
This my attempt, I would *sustain* alone
The worst, and not persuade thee. *Milton.*

SUSTAI'NABLE. *adj.* [*soustenable*, Fr. from *sustain*.] That may be sustained.

SUSTAI'NER. *n. s.* [from *sustain*.]

1. One that props; one that supports.

2. One that suffers; a sufferer.

Thyself hast a *sustainer* been
Of much affliction in my cause. *Chapman.*

SU'STENANCE. *n. s.* [*soustenance*, Fr.]

1. Support; maintenance.

Scarcely allowing himself fit *sustenance* of life, rather than he would spend those goods for whose sake only he seemed to joy in life. *Sidney.*

There are unto one end sundry means; as for the *sustenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many sorts of raiment to clothe our nakedness. *Hooker.*

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Is then the honour of your daughter of greater moment to her, than to my daughter her's, whose *sustenance* it was? *Addison.*

2. Necessaries of life; victuals.

The experiment cost him his life for want of *sustenance.* *L'Estrange.*

The ancients were inventers of all arts necessary to life and *sustenance*, as plowing and sowing. *Temple.*

SUSTENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*sustentation*, Fr. from *sustento*, Latin.]

1. Support; preservation from falling.

These streams, once raised above the earth, have their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle.*

2. Use of victuals.

A very abstemious animal, by reason of its frigidity and latitancy in the winter, will long subsist without a visible *sustentation.* *Brown.*

3. Maintenance; support of life.

When there be great shoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreseeing means of life and *sustentation*; it is of necessity that once in an age they discharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

SUSURRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *susurro*, Lat.] Whisper; soft murmur.

SUTE. *n. s.* [for *suite.*] Sort. I believe only misprinted.

Touching matters belonging to the church of Christ, this we conceive, that they are not of one *sute.* *Hooker.*

SU'TLER. *n. s.* [*soeteler*, Dutch; *sudler*, German.] A man that sells provisions and liquor in a camp.

I shall *sutler* be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue. *Shakſp.*

Send to the *sutler's*; there you're sure to find
The bully match'd with rascals of his kind. *Dryden.*

SU'TURE. *n. s.* [*sutura*, Latin.]

1. A manner of sewing or stitching, particularly of stitching wounds.

Wounds, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inosculation: to maintain this situation, several sorts of *sutures* have been invented: those now chiefly described are the interrupted, the glovers, the quilled, the twisted and the dry *sutures*; but the interrupted and twisted are almost the only useful ones. *Sharp.*

2. A particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined one to another by four *sutures.* *Quincy.*

Many of our vessels degenerate into ligaments, and the *sutures* of the skull are abolished in old age. *Arbuthnot.*

SWAB. *n. s.* [*swabb*, Swedish.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB. *v. a.* [ꝛpebban, Sax.] To clean with a mop. It is now used chiefly at sea.

He made him *swab* the deck. *Shelvock.*

SWA'BBER. *n. s.* [*swabber*, Dutch.] A sweeper of the deck.

The master, the *swabber*, the boatswain and I,
Lov'd Mall, Meg, and Marrian, and Margery. *Shakspeare.*

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this degenerate age, but the making a tarpawlin and a *swabber* the hero of a tragedy? *Dennis.*

To SWA'DDLE. *v. a.* [ꝛpeban, Saxon.]

1. To swathe; to bind in clothes, generally used of binding new-born children.

Invested by a veil of clouds,
And *swaddled* as new-born in sable shrouds;
For these a receptacle I design'd. *Sandys.*

How soon doth man decay!
When cloths are taken from a chest of sweets,
To *swaddle* infants, whose young breath
Scarce knows the way;
Those clouts are little winding sheets,
Which do consign and send them unto death. *Herbert.*

They *swaddled* me up in my night-gown with long pieces of linen, till they had wrapt me in about a hundred yards of swathe. *Addison.*

2. To beat; to cudgel. A low ludicrous word.

Great on the bench, great in the saddle,
That could as well bind o'er as *swaddle.* *Hudib.*

SWA'DDLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Clothes bound round the body.

I begged them to uncase me: no, no, say they; and upon that carried me to one of their houses, and put me to bed in all my *swaddles.* *Addison.*

SWA'DDLINGBAND. SWA'DDLINGCLOTH. SWA'DDLINGCLOUT. *n. s.* [from *swaddle.*] Cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

From thence a fairy thee unweeting reft,
There as thou slept'st in tender *swaddlingband*,
And her base elfin brood there for thee left:
Such men do changelings call, so changed by fairies theft. *Spenser.*

The great baby you see there is not yet out of his *swaddlingclouts.* *Shakspeare.*

The *swaddlingbands* were purple, wrought with gold. *Dryden.*

To SWAG. *v. n.* [ꝛiȝan, Saxon; *sweigia*, Islandick.] To sink down by its weight; to hang heavy.

They are more apt, in *swagging* down, to pierce with their points, than in the jacent posture, and crevice the wall. *Wotton.*

Being a tall fish, and with sides much compressed, he hath a long fin upon his back, and another answering to it upon his belly; by which he is the better kept upright, or from *swagging* on his sides. *Grew.*

To SWAGE. *v. a.* [from *assuage.*] To ease; to soften; to mitigate.

Apt words have pow'r to *swage*
The tumours of a troubled mind,
And are as balm to fester'd wounds. *Milton.*

Nor wanting pow'r to mitigate and *swage*,
With solemn touches, troubled thoughts, and chase
Anguish, and doubt, and fear, from mortal minds. *Milton.*

I will love thee:
Though my distracted senses should forsake me,
I'd find some intervals, when my poor heart
Should *swage* itself, and be let loose to thine. *Otway.*

To SWA'GGER. *v. n.* [*swadderen*, Dut. to make a noise; ꝛpeȝan, Saxon.] To bluster; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuously proud and insolent.

Drunk? squabble? *swagger?* and discourse fustian with one's own shadow? Oh thou invincible spirit of wine! *Shakspeare.*

'Tis the gage of one that I should fight withal, if he be alive; a rascal that *swaggered* with me last night. *Shakspeare.*

The lesser size of mortals love to *swagger* for opinions, and to boast infallibility of knowledge. *Glanville.*

Many such asses in the world huff, look big, stare, dress, cock, and *swagger* at the same noisy rate. *L'Estrange.*

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He chuck'd,
And scarcely deign'd to set a foot to ground,
But *swagger'd* like a lord. *Dryden.*

Confidence, how weakly soever founded, hath some effect upon the ignorant, who think there is something more than ordinary in a *swaggering* man, that talks of nothing but demonstration. *Tillotson.*

To be great, is not to be starched, and formal, and supercilious; to *swagger* at our footmen, and browbeat our inferiours. *Collier.*

What a pleasure is it to be victorious in a cause! to *swagger* at the bar! for a lawyer I was born, and a lawyer I will be. *Arbuthnot.*

SWA'GGERER. *n. s.* [from *swagger*.] A blusterer; a bully; a turbulent noisy fellow.

He's no *swaggerer*, hostess; a tame cheater: you may stroke him as gently as a puppy greyhound. *Shakspeare.*

SWA'GGY. *adj.* [from *swag*.] Dependent by its weight.

The beaver is called animal ventricosum, from his *swaggy* and prominent belly. *Brown.*

SWAIN. *n. s.* [ꝑpein, Saxon and Runick.]

1. A young man.

That good knight would not so nigh repair,
Himself estranging from their joyance vain,
Whose fellowship seem'd far unfit for warlike *swain*. *Spenser.*

2. A country servant employed in husbandry.

It were a happy life
To be no better than a homely *swain*. *Shaksp.*

3. A pastoral youth.

Blest *swains!* whose nymphs in ev'ry grace excel;
Blest nymphs! whose *swains* those graces sing so well. *Pope.*

Leave the meer country to meer country *swains*,
And dwell where life in all life's glory reigns. *Harte.*

SWA'INMOTE. *n. s.* [*swainmotus*, law Latin.] A court touching matters of the forest, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in the year. This court of *swainmote* is as incident to a forest, as the court of piepowder is to a fair. The *swainmote* is a court of freeholders within the forest. *Cowell.*

To SWALE. } *v. a.* [ꝑpelan, Saxon, to
To SWEAL. } kindle.] To waste or blaze away; to melt: as, *the candle* swales.

SWA'LLET. *n. s.* Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*

SWA'LLOW. *n. s.* [ꝑpalepe, Saxon; *hirundo*.] A small bird of passage; or, as some say, a bird that lies hid and sleeps in the winter.

The *swallow* follows not summer more willingly than we your lordship. *Shakspeare.*

Daffodils,
That come before the *swallow* dares. *Shak.*

The *swallows* make use of celendine, and the linnet of euphragia. *More.*

When *swallows* fleet soar high and sport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

To SWA'LLOW. *v. a.* [ꝑpelgan, Saxon; *swelgen*, Dutch.]

1. To take down the throat.

If little faults
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
Whose capital crimes chew'd, *swallow'd*, and digested,
Appear before us? *Shakspeare.*

Men are, at a venture, of the religion of the country; and must therefore *swallow* down opinions, as silly people do empiricks pills, and have nothing to do but believe that they will do the cure. *Locke.*

2. To receive without examination.

Consider and judge of it as a matter of reason, and not *swallow* it without examination as a matter of faith. *Locke.*

3. To engross; to appropriate: often with *up* emphatical.

Far be it from me, that I should *swallow up* or destroy. *2 Samuel.*

Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has *swallowed up* the honour of those who succeeded him. *Pope.*

4. To absorb; to take in; to sink in any abyss; to ingulph: with *up*.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches, though the yesty waves
Confound and *swallow* navigation *up*. *Shaksp.*

I may be pluck'd into the *swallowing* womb
Of this deep pit, poor Bassianus' grave. *Shake.*

Death is *swallowed up* in victory. *Corinthians.*

If the earth open her mouth and *swallow* them *up*, ye shall understand that these men have provoked the Lord. *Numbers.*

In bogs *swallow'd up* and lost. *Milton.*

He hid many things from us, not that they would *swallow up* our understanding, but divert our attention from what is more important. *Decay of Piety.*

Nature would abhor
To be forced back again upon herself,
And like a whirlpool *swallow* her own streams. *Dryden.*

Should not the sad occasion *swallow up*
My other cares, and draw them all into it? *Addison.*

5. To occupy.

The necessary provision for life *swallows* the greatest part of their time. *Locke.*

6. To seize and waste.

Corruption *swallow'd* what the liberal hand
Of bounty scatter'd. *Thomson.*

7. To engross; to engage completely.

The priest and the prophet are *swallowed up* of wine. *Isaiah.*

8. *Swallow* implies, in all its figurative senses, some nauseous or contemptuous idea, something of grossness or of folly.

SWA'LLOW. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity.

Had this man of merit and mortification been called to account for his ungodly *swallow*, in gorging down the estates of helpless widows and orphans, he would have told them that it was all for charitable uses. *South.*

SWA'LLOWTAIL. *n. s.* A species of willow.

The shining willow they call *swallowtail*, because of the pleasure of the leaf. *Bacon.*

SWA'LLOWWORT. *n. s.* [*asclepia*.] A plant.

SWAM. The preterit of *swim*.

SWAMP. *n. s.* [*swamms*, Gothick; ꝑpam, Saxon; *suamn*, Islandick; *swamme*, Dut. *sumpf*, Danish; *swamp*, Swedish.] A marsh; a bog; a fen.

SWA'MPY. *adj.* [from *swamp*.] Boggy; fenny.

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Swampy fens breathe destructive myriads.
Thomson.

SWAN. *n. s.* [ꝩpan, Saxon; *suan*, Danish; *swaen*, Dutch; *cycnus*, Latin.]
The *swan* is a large water-fowl, that has a long neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a goose, but something rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end of it: the two sides below its eyes are black and shining like ebony. *Swans* use wings like sails, which catch the wind, so that they are driven along in the water. They feed upon herbs and some sort of grain like a goose, and some are said to have lived three hundred years. There is a species of *swans* with the feathers of their heads, towards the breast, marked at the ends with a gold colour inclining to red. The *swan* is reckoned by Moses among the unclean creatures; but it was consecrated to Apollo the god of musick, because it was said to sing melodiously when it was near expiring; a tradition generally received, but fabulous. *Calmet.*

With untainted eye
Compare her face with some that I shall show,
And I will make thee think thy *swan* a crow.
Shakspeare.

Let musick sound, while he doth make his choice;
Then if he lose, he makes a *swan*-like end.
Shakspeare.

The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring sound results, and mingles in the sky,
Like that of *swans* remurm'ring to the floods.
Dryden.

The idea which an Englishman signifies by the name *swan*, is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and whole feet, and all these of a certain size, with a power of swimming in the water, and making a certain kind of noise. *Locke.*

SWA'NSKIN. *n. s.* [*swan* and *skin*.] A kind of soft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a swan.

SWAP. *adv.* [*ad suipa*, to do at a snatch, Islandick.] Hastily; with hasty violence: as, he did it *swap*. It seems to be of the same original with *sweep*. A low word.

To SWAP. *v. a.* To exchange. See *To* SWOP.

SWARD. *n. s.* [*sward*, Swedish.]
1. The skin of bacon.
2. The surface of the ground: whence *green sward*, or *green sword*.
Water kept too long loosens and softens the *sward*, makes it subject to rushes and coarse grass. *Note on Tusser.*
The noon of night was past, and then the foe
Came dreadless o'er the level *swart*, that lies
Between the wood and the swift streaming Ouse.
A. Philips.
To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is very dry and combustible, plow up the *swarth*, and burn it. *Mortimer.*

SWARE. The preterit of *swear*.

SWARM. *n. s.* [ꝩpeapm, Saxon; *swerm*, Dutch.]
1. A great body or number of bees, or other small animals, particularly those bees that migrate from the hive.
A *swarm* of bees that cut the liquid sky,
Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight.
Dryden.
2. A multitude; a crowd.
From this *swarm* of fair advantages,
You grip'd the general sway into your hand.
Shakspeare.
If we could number up those prodigious *swarms* that had settled themselves in every part of it, they would amount to more than can be found. *Addison.*
This *swarm* of themes that settles on my pen,
Which I, like summer-flies, shake off again,
Let others sing. *Young.*

To SWARM. *v. n.* [ꝩpeapman, Saxon; *swermen*, Dutch.]
1. To rise as bees in a body, and quit the hive.
All hands employ'd,
Like labouring bees on a long summer's day;
Some sound the trumpet for the rest to *swarm*.
Dryden.
Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spied.
Gay.
When bees hang in *swarming* time, they will presently rise, if the weather hold. *Mortimer.*
2. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng.
The merciless Macdonel,
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do *swarm* upon. *Shakspeare.*
Our superfluous lacqueys, and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action *swarm*
About our squares of battle. *Shakspeare.*
What a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *swarm*, while I consider
What from within I feel myself, and hear
What from without comes often to my ears!
Milton.
Then mounts the throne, high plac'd before the shrine;
In crowds around the *swarming* people join.
Dryden.
3. To be crowded; to be overrun; to be thronged.
These garrisons you have now planted throughout all Ireland, and every place *swarms* with soldiers. *Spenser.*
Her lower region *swarms* with all sort of fowl, her rivers with fish, and her seas with whole shoals. *Howel.*
Those days *swarmed* with fables, and from such grounds took hints for fictions, poisoning the world ever after. *Brown.*
Life *swarms* with ills, the boldest are afraid,
Where then is safety for a tender maid? *Young.*
4. To breed multitudes.
Not so thick *swarm'd* once the soil
Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton.*
5. It is used in conversation for climbing a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs.

SWART. } *adj.* [*swarts*, Gothick;
SWARTH. } ꝩpeapc, Saxon; *swart*, Dutch.]
1. Black; darkly brown; tawny.
A nation strange, with visage *swart*,
And courage fierce, that all men did affray,
Through the world then swarm'd in every part.
Spenser.
A man
Of *swarth* complexion, and of crabbed hue,
That him full of melancholy did shew. *Spenser.*
Whereas I was black and *swart* before;
With those clear rays which she infus'd on me,
That beauty am I blest with, which you see.
Shakspeare.
No goblin, or *swart* fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton.*
2. In *Milton* it seems to signify gloomy; malignant.

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Ye valleys low,
On whose fresh lap the *swart* star sparely looks.
Milton.

To SWART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to dusk.

The heat of the sun may *swart* a living part, or even black a dead or dissolving flesh. *Brown.*

SWA'RTHILY. *adv.* [from *swarthy.*] Blackly; duskily; tawnily.

SWA'RTHINESS. *n. s.* [from *swarthy.*] Darkness of complexion; tawniness.

SWA'RTHY. *adj.* [See SWART.] Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawny.

Set me where, on some pathless plain,
The *swarthy* Africans complain. *Roscommon.*

Though in the torrid climates the common colour is black or *swarthy*, yet the natural colour of the temperate climates is more transparent and beautiful. *Hale.*

Here *swarthy* Charles appears, and there
His brother with dejected air. *Addison.*

Did they know Cato, our remotest kings
Would pour embattled multitudes about him;
Their *swarthy* hosts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more grim. *Addison.*

SWASH. *n. s.* [A cant word.] A figure, whose circumference is not round, but oval; and whose moldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

SWASH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Impulse of water flowing with violence. *Dict.*

To SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noise: whence *swashbuckler*. Not in use.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have,
That do outface it with their semblances. *Shaks.*

Draw, if you be men: Gregory, remember thy *swashing* blow. *Shakspeare.*

SWA'SHER. *n. s.* [from *swash.*] One who makes a show of valour or force of arms. Obsolete.

I have observed these three *swashers*; three such anticks do not amount to a man. *Shaksp.*

SWATCH. *n. s.* A swath. Not in use.

One spreadeth those bands so in order to lie,
As barlie in *swatches* may fill it thereby. *Tusser.*

SWATH. *n. s.* [*swade*, Dutch.]

1. A line of grass cut down by the mower.

With tossing and raking, and setting on cox,
Grasse, lately in *swathes*, is meat for an ox. *Tusser.*

The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*. *Shakspeare.*

As soon as your grass is mown, if it lie thick in the *swath*, neither air nor sun can pass freely through it. *Mortimer.*

2. A continued quantity.

An affection'd ass, that cons state without book, and utters it by great *swaths*. *Shakspeare.*

3. [ꝑpeban, to bind, Saxon.] A band; a fillet.

An Indian comb, a stick whereof is cut into three sharp and round teeth four inches long: the other part is left for the handle, adorned with fine straws laid along the sides, and lapped round about it in several distinct *swaths*. *Grew.*

Long pieces of linen they folded about me, till they had wrapped me in above an hundred yards of *swathe*. *Guardian.*

To SWATHE. *v. a.* [ꝑpeban, Saxon.] To bind, as a child with bands and rollers.

He had two sons; the eldest of them at three years old,
I' th' *swathing* cloaths the other, from their nursery
Were stol'n. *Shakspeare.*

Their children are never *swathed*, or bound about with any thing, when they are first born; but are put naked into the bed with their parents to lie. *Abbot.*

Swath'd in her lap the bold nurse bore him out,
With olive branches cover'd round about. *Dryden.*

Master's feet are *swath'd* no longer,
If in the night too oft he kicks,
Or shews his loco-motive tricks. *Prior.*

To SWAY. *v. a.* [*schweben*, German, to move.]

1. To wave in the hand; to move or wield any thing massy: as, to *sway* the sceptre.

Glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As sparkles from the anvil rise,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are *sway'd*. *Spenser.*

2. To bias; to direct to either side.

Heav'n forgive them, that so much have *sway'd*
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me. *Shakspeare.*

I took your hands; but was, indeed,
Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

The only way t' improve our own,
By dealing faithfully with none;
As bowls run true by being made
On purpose false, and to be *sway'd*. *Hudibras.*

When examining these matters, let not temporal and little advantages *sway* you against a more durable interest. *Tillotson.*

3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.

The lady 's mad: yet if 't were so,
She could not *sway* her house, command her followers,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing. *Shakspeare.*

The will of man is by his reason *sway'd*;
And reason says you are the worthier maid. *Shakspeare.*

On Europe thence, and where Rome was to *sway*
The world. *Milton.*

A gentle nymph, not far from hence,
That with moist curb *sways* the smooth Severn stream;
Sabrina is her name. *Milton.*

Take heed lest passion *sway*
Thy judgment to do aught, which else free will
Would not admit. *Milton.*

The judgment is *swayed* by passion, and stored with lubricous opinions, instead of clearly conceived truths. *Glanville.*

This was the race
To *sway* the world, and land and sea subdue. *Dryden.*

With these I went,
Nor idle stood with unassisting hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subdu'd; yet those I *sway'd*
With pow'rful speech: I spoke, and they obey'd. *Dryden.*

They will do their best to persuade the world that no man acts upon principle, that all is *swayed* by particular malice. *Davenant.*

To SWAY. *v. n.*

1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight.

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In these personal respects, the balance *sways* on our part. *Bacon.*

2. To have weight; to have influence.

The example of sundry churches, for approbation of one thing, doth *sway* much; but yet still as having the force of an example only, and not of a law. *Hooker.*

3. To bear rule; to govern.

The mind I *sway* by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never sagg with doubt, nor shake with fear. *Shakspeare.*

Hadst thou *sway'd* as kings should do,
They never then had sprung like summer flies. *Shakspeare.*

Aged tyranny *sways* not as it hath power, but as it is suffered. *Shakspeare.*

Here thou shalt monarch reign;
There didst not: there let him still victor *sway*. *Milton.*

SWAY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The swing or sweep of a weapon.

To strike with huge two-handed *sway*. *Milt.*

2. Any thing moving with bulk and power.

Are not you mov'd, when all the *sway* of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shakspeare.*

3. Weight; preponderation; cast of the balance.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or turn the *sway*
Of battle. *Milton.*

4. Power; rule; dominion.

This sort had some fear that the filling up the seats in the consistory with so great number of laymen, was but to please the minds of the people, to the end they might think their own *sway* somewhat. *Hooker.*

Only retain
The name and all th' addition to a king;
The *sway*, revenue, execution of th' hest,
Beloved sons, be yours. *Shakspeare.*

Her father counts it dangerous
That she should give her sorrow so much *sway*,
And in his wisdom hastes our marriage,
To stop the inundation of her tears. *Shakspeare.*

Too truly Tamerlane's successors they;
Each thinks a world too little for his *sway*. *Dryden.*

When vice prevails, and impious men bear *sway*,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addis.*

5. Influence; direction; weight on one side.

In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the *sway* of time: other odds there was none, saving that some fell sooner, and some later, from the soundness of belief. *Hooker.*

An evil mind in authority doth not only follow the *sway* of the desires already within it, but frames to itself new desires, not before thought of. *Sidney.*

They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their sweepy *sway*. *Dryden.*

To SWEAR. *v. n.* pret. *swore* or *sware*; part. pass. *sworn*. [*swaran*, Gothick; ꝼpeꝼian, Saxon; *sweeren*, Dutch.]

1. To obtest some superiour power; to utter an oath.

If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or *swear* an oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Numbers.*

Thee, thee an hundred languages shall claim,
And savage Indians *swear* by Anna's name. *Tickel.*

2. To declare or promise upon oath.

We shall have old *swearing*
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we 'll outface them, and outswear them too. *Shakspeare.*

I gave my love a ring, and made him *swear*
Never to part with it; and here he stands,
I dare be sworn for him, he would not leave it,
Nor pluck it from his finger. *Shakspeare.*

I would have kept my word;
But, when I *swear*, it is irrevocable. *Shakspeare.*

Jacob said, *swear* to me; and he *sware* unto him. *Genesis.*

Bacchus taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, which he so esteemed, that, as Plutarch reports, he *sware* he had rather lose all his father's images than that table. *Peacham.*

3. To give evidence upon oath.

At what ease
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *swear* against you! *Shakspeare.*

4. To obtest the great name profanely.

Because of *swearing* the land mourneth. *Jer.*

Obey thy parents; keep thy word justly;
Swear not. *Shakspeare.*

None so nearly disposed to scoffing at religion as those who have accustomed themselves to *swear* on trifling occasions. *Tillotson.*

Hark! the shrill notes transpierce the yielding air,
And teach the neighb'ring echoes how to *swear*. *Young.*

To SWEAR. *v. a.*

1. To put to an oath; to bind by an oath administered.

Moses took the bones of Joseph; for he had straitly *sworn* the children of Israel. *Exodus.*

Swom ashore, man, like a duck; I can swim like a duck, I 'll be *sworn*. *Shakspeare.*

Let me *swear* you all to secrecy;
And, to conceal my shame, conceal my life. *Dryden.*

2. To declare upon oath: as, *he swore treason against his friend.*

3. To obtest by an oath.

Now, by Apollo, king, thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain.
——O vassal! miscreant! *Shakspeare.*

SWE'ARER. *n. s.* [from *swear*.] A wretch who obtests the great name wantonly and profanely.

And must they all be hang'd that swear and lie?
——Every one.
——Who must hang them?
——Why, the honest men.
——Then the liars and *swearers* are fools; for there are liars and *swearers* enow to beat the honest men, and hang them up. *Shakspeare.*

Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain:
It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuse:
Lust and wine plead a pleasure, avarice a gain;
But the cheap *swearer* through his open sluice
Lets his soul run for nought. *Herbert.*

Of all men a philosopher should be no *swearer*; for an oath, which is the end of controversies in law, cannot determine any here, where reason only must induce. *Brown.*

It is the opinion of our most refined *swearers*, that the same oath or curse cannot, consistently with true politeness, be repeated above nine times in the same company by the same person. *Swift.*

SWEAT. *n. s.* [ꝼpeaꝛ, Saxon; *sweet*, Dutch.]

1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour.

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Sweat is salt in taste; for that part of the nourishment which is fresh and sweet turneth into blood and flesh; and the *sweat* is that part which is excerned. *Bacon.*

Some insensible effluvium, exhaling out of the stone, comes to be checked and condensed by the air on the superficies of it, as it happens to *sweat* on the skins of animals, *Boyle.*

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy *sweat*. *Milton.*

When Lucilius brandishes his pen,
And flashes in the face of guilty men,
A cold *sweat* stands in drops on ev'ry part,
And rage succeeds to tears, revenge to smart.
Dryden.

Sweat is produced by changing the balance between the fluids and solids, in which health consists, so as that projectile motion of the fluids overcome the resistance of the solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Labour; toil; drudgery.

This painful labour of abridging was not easy, but a matter of *sweat* and watching. 2 *Maccabees.*

The field
To labour calls us, now with *sweat* impos'd.
Milton.

What from Jonson's oil and *sweat* did flow,
Or what more easy nature did bestow
On Shakespeare's gentler muse, in thee full grown
Their graces both appear. *Denham.*

3. Evaporation of moisture.

Beans give in the mow; and therefore those that are to be kept are not to be thrashed till March, that they have had a thorough *sweat* in the mow. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. n.* preterit *swet*, *sweated*; part. pass. *sweaten*. [from the noun.]

1. To be moist on the body with heat or labour.

Let them be free, marry them to your heirs,
Why *sweat* they under burthens? *Shakspeare.*

Mistress Page at the door, *sweating* and blowing, and looking wildly, would needs speak with you. *Shakspeare.*

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear His knell rung out, his judgment, he was stirr'd With such an agony, he *sweat* extremely.
Shakspeare.

About this time in autumn, there reigned in the city and other parts of the kingdom a disease then new; which, of the accidents and manner thereof, they called the *sweating* sickness.
Bacon.

A young tall squire
Did from the camp at first before him go;
At first he did, but scarce could follow strait,
Sweating beneath a shield's unruly weight.
Cowley.

2. To toil; to labour; to drudge.

How the drudging goblin *swet*
To earn his cream-bowl duly set;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn. *Milt.*

Our author, not content to see
That others write as carelessly as he;
Though he pretends not to make things complete,
Yet, to please you, he 'd have the poets *sweat*.
Waller.

3. To emit moisture.

Wainscots will *sweat* so that they run with water. *Bacon.*

In cold evenings there will be a moisture or *sweating* upon the stool. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. a.*

1. To emit as sweat.

Grease that 's *sweaten*
From the murtherer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakspeare.*

For him the rich Arabia *sweats* her gum.
Dryden.

2. To make to sweat.

SWEA'TER. *n. s.* [from *sweat*.] One that sweats, or makes to sweat.

SWEA'TY. *adj.* [from *sweat*.]

1. Covered with sweat; moist with sweat.

The rabblement houted and clapp'd their chopp'd hands, and threw up their *sweaty* night-caps. *Shakspeare.*

A *sweaty* reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf.
Milton.

2. Consisting of sweat.

And then, so nice, and so genteel,
Such cleanliness from head to heel;
No humours gross, or frowsy steams,
No noisome whiffs, or *sweaty* streams. *Swift.*

3. Laborious; toilsome.

Those who labour
The *sweaty* forge, who edge the crooked scythe,
Bend stubborn steel, and harden gleening armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

To SWEEP. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *swept*. [ꝑpapan, Saxon.]

1. To drive away with a besom.

2. To clean with a besom.

What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one, doth not *sweep* the house, and seek diligently till she find it? *Luke.*

3. To carry with pomp.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, *sweep* along his tail.
Shakspeare.

4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence.

Though I could,
With barefac'd power, *sweep* him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not.
Shakspeare.

The river of Kishon *swept* them away.
Judges.

The blustering winds striving for victory *swept* the snow from off the tops of those high mountains, and cast it down unto the plains in such abundance, that the Turks lay as men buried alive. *Knolles.*

Flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too slow;
They miss or *sweep* but common souls away;
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay.
Waller.

My looking is the fire of pestilence,
That *sweeps* at once the people and the prince.
Dryden.

I have already *swept* the stakes, and with the common good fortune of prosperous gamesters can be content to sit. *Dryden.*

Is this the man who drives me before him
To the world's ridge, and *sweeps* me off like rubbish? *Dryden.*

Fool! time no change of motion knows;
With equal speed the torrent flows
To *sweep* fame, power, and wealth away:
The past is all by death possest,
And frugal fate, that guards the rest,
By giving, bids them live, to-day. *Fenton.*

A duke, holding in a great many hands, drew a huge heap of gold; but never observed a sharper, who under his arm *swept* a great deal of it into his hat. *Swift.*

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5. To pass over with celerity and force.
6. To rub over.
Their long descending train
With rubies edg'd and sapphires, *swept* the plain. *Dryden.*
7. To strike with a long stroke.
Descend, ye nine; descend, and sing;
The breathing instruments inspire,
Wake into voice each silent string,
And *sweep* the sounding lyre. *Pope.*

To SWEEP. *v. n.*

1. To pass with violence, tumult, or swiftness. Perhaps in the first quotation we should read *swoop*.
Haste me to know it, that I with wings as swift
As meditation or the thoughts of love
May *sweep* to my revenge. *Shakspeare.*
A poor man that oppresseth the poor, is like a *sweeping* rain which leaveth no food. *Proverbs.*
Cowen in her course
Tow'rds the Sabrinian shores, as *sweeping* from her source,
Takes Towa. *Drayton.*
Before tempestuous winds arise,
Stars shooting through the darkness gild the night
With *sweeping* glories, and long trails of light. *Dryden.*
2. To pass with pomp; to pass with an equal motion.
She *sweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an empress than duke Humphrey's wife. *Shakspeare.*
In gentle dreams I often will be by,
And *sweep* along before your closing eye. *Dryden.*
3. To move with a long reach.
Nor always errs; for oft the gauntlet draws
A *sweeping* stroke along the crackling jaws. *Dryden.*

SWEEP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sweeping.
2. The compass of any violent or continued motion.
A door drags, when, by its ill hanging on its hinges, or by the ill boarding of the room, the bottom edge of the door rides in its *sweep* upon the floor. *Moxon.*
A torrent swell'd
With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its *sweep*, trees, houses, men. *Philips.*
3. Violent and general destruction.
In countries subject to great epidemical *sweeps*, men may live very long; but where the proportion of the chronical distemper is great, it is not likely to be so. *Graunt.*
4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.
Having made one incision a little circularly, begin a second, bringing it with an opposite *sweep* to meet the other. *Sharp.*

SWEE'PER. *n. s.* [from *sweep*.] One that sweeps.

SWEE'PINGS. *n. s.* [from *sweep*.] That which is swept away.
Should this one broomstick enter the scene, covered with dust, though the *sweepings* of the finest lady's chamber, we should despise its vanity. *Swift.*

SWEE'PNET. *n. s.* [*sweep* and *net*.] A net that takes in a great compass.
She was a *sweepnet* for the Spanish ships, which happily fell into her net. *Camden.*

SWEE'PSTAKE. *n. s.* [*sweep* and *stake*.] A man that wins all.
Is't writ in your revenge,
That *sweepstake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser? *Shakspeare.*

SWEE'PY. *adj.* [from *sweep*.] Passing with great speed and violence over a great compass at once.
They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their *sweepy* sway. *Dryden.*

SWEET. *adj.* [ꝛpete, Saxon; *soet*, Dutch.]

1. Pleasing to any sense.
Sweet expresses the pleasant perceptions of almost every sense: sugar is *sweet*, but it hath not the same sweetness as musick; nor hath musick the sweetness of a rose, and a *sweet* prospect differs from them all: nor yet have any of these the same sweetness as discourse, counsel, or meditation hath; yet the royal psalmist saith of a man, we took *sweet* counsel together; and of God, my meditation of him shall be *sweet*. *Watts.*
2. Luscious to the taste.
This honey tasted still is ever *sweet*. *Denis.*
3. Fragrant to the smell.
Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn *sweet* wood, to make the lodging *sweet*. *Shakspeare.*
Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth, there breatheth a *sweet* smell; for that this happeneth but in certain matters which have some sweetness, which the dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*
Shred very small with thyme, *sweet*-margory, and a little winter savoury. *Walton.*
The balmy zephyrs, silent since her death,
Lament the ceasing of a *sweeter* breath. *Pope.*
The streets with treble voices ring,
To sell the bounteous product of the spring;
Sweet-smelling flowers, and elders early bud. *Gay.*
4. Melodious to the ear.
The dulcimer, all organs of *sweet* stop. *Milton.*
Her speech is grac'd with *sweeter* sound
Than in another's song is found. *Waller.*
No more the streams their murmurs shall forbear,
A *sweeter* musick than their own to hear;
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal shore,
Fair Daphne's dead, and musick is no more. *Pope.*
5. Pleasing to the eye.
Heav'n blesse thee!
Thou hast the *sweetest* face I ever look'd on. *Shakspeare.*
6. Not salt.
The white of an egg, or blood mingled with salt water, gathers the saltness, and maketh the water *sweeter*; this may be by adhesion. *Bacon.*
The sails drop with rain,
Sweet waters mingle with the briny main. *Dryden.*
7. Not sour.
Time changeth fruits from more sour to more *sweet*; but contrariwise liquors, even those that are of the juice of fruit, from more *sweet* to more sour. *Bacon.*
Trees whose fruit is acid last longer than those whose fruit is *sweet*. *Bacon.*
When metals are dissolved in acid menstruums, and the acids in conjunction with the metal act after a different manner, so that the compound has a different taste, much milder than before, and sometimes a *sweet* one; is it not because the acids adhere to the metallic particles, and thereby lose much of their activity? *Newton.*

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8. Mild; soft; gentle.

Let me report to him
Your *sweet* dependency, and you shall find
A conqu'ror that will pray in aid for kindness.
Shakspeare.

The Pleiades before him danc'd,
Shedding *sweet* influence. *Milton.*

Mercy has, could Mercy's self be seen,
No *sweeter* look than this propitious queen.
Waller.

9. Grateful; pleasing.

Nothing so *sweete* is as our countrie's earth,
And joy of those, from whom we claime our birth. *Chapman.*

Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*

Euryalus,
Than whom the Trojan host
No fairer face or *sweeter* air could boast. *Dryd.*

10. Not stale; not stinking: as, *that meat is* sweet.

SWEET. *n. s.*

1. Sweetness; something pleasing.

Pluck out
The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick
The *sweet* which is their poison. *Shakspeare.*

What softer sounds are these salute the ear,
From the large circle of the hemisphere,
As if the center of all *sweets* met here?
Ben Jonson.

If ev'ry *sweet*, and ev'ry grace,
Must fly from that forsaken face. *Carew.*

Hail! wedded love,
Perpetual fountain of domestic *sweets*! *Milton.*

Taught to live
The easiest way; nor with perplexing thoughts
To interrupt the *sweet* of life. *Milt.*

Now since the Latian and the Trojan brood
Have tasted vengeance, and the *sweets* of blood,
Speak. *Dryden.*

Can Ceyx then sustain to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forsake the *sweets* of life?
Dryden.

We have so great an abhorrence of pain, that a little of it extinguishes all our pleasures; a little bitter mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the *sweet*. *Locke.*

Love had ordain'd that it was Abra's turn
To mix the *sweets*, and minister the urn. *Prior.*

2. A word of endearment.

Sweet! leave me here a while;
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
The tedious day with sleep. *Shakspeare.*

Wherefore frowns my *sweet*?
Have I too long been absent from these lips?
Ben Jonson.

3. A perfume.

As, in perfumes,
'T is hard to say what scent is uppermost;
Nor this part musick or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all:
So she was all a *sweet*. *Dryden.*

Flowers
Innumerable, by the soft south-west
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their *sweets* from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

SWEE'TBREAD. *n. s.* The pancreas of the calf.

Never tie yourself always to eat meats of easy digesture, as veal, pullets, or *sweetbreads*.
Harvey.

Sweetbread and collops were with skewers prick'd
About the sides; imbibing what they deck'd.
Dryden.

When you roast a breast of veal, remember your sweetheart the butler loves a *sweetbread*.
Swift.

SWEE'TBRIAR. *n. s.* [*sweet* and *briar.*] A fragrant shrub.

For March come violets and peach-tree in blossom, the cornelian-tree in blossom, and *sweetbriar*. *Bacon.*

SWEE'TBROOM. *n. s.* [*grica*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SWEETCI'CELY. *n. s.* [*myrrhus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

To SWEE'TEN. *v. a.* [from *sweet.*]

1. To make sweet.

The world the garden is, she is the flow'r
That *sweetens* all the place; she is the guest
Of rarest price. *Sidney.*

Here is the smell of the blood still: all the perfumes of Arabia will not *sweeten* this little hand. *Shakspeare.*

Give me an ounce of civet to *sweeten* my imagination. *Shakspeare.*

With fairest flow'rs, Fidele,
I'll *sweeten* thy sad grave. *Shakspeare.*

Be humbly minded, know your post;
Sweeten your tea, and watch your toast. *Swift.*

2. To make mild or kind.

All kindnesses descend upon such a temper, as rivers of fresh waters falling into the main sea; the sea swallows them all, but is not changed or *sweetened* by them. *South.*

Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind, *sweetens* his temper, and makes every thing that comes from him instructive, amiable, and affecting. *Law.*

3. To make less painful.

She, the sweetness of my heart, even *sweetens* the death which her sweetness brought upon me. *Sidney.*

Thou shalt secure her helpless sex from harms,
And she thy cares will *sweeten* with her charms. *Dryden.*

Interest of state and change of circumstances may have *sweetened* these reflections to the politer sort, but impressions are not so easily worn out of the minds of the vulgar. *Addison.*

Thy mercy *sweeten'd* ev'ry soil,
Made ev'ry region please;
The hoary Alpin hills it warm'd,
And smooth'd the Tyrrhene seas. *Spectator.*

4. To palliate; to reconcile.

These lessons may be gilt and *sweetened* as we order pills and potions, so as to take off the disgust of the remedy. *L'Estrange.*

5. To make grateful or pleasing.

I would have my love
Angry sometimes, to *sweeten* off the rest
Of her behaviour. *Ben Jonson.*

6. To soften; to make delicate.

Corregio has made his memory immortal, by the strength he has given to his figures, and by *sweetening* his lights and shadows, and melting them into each other so happily, that they are even imperceptible. *Dryden.*

To SWEE'TEN. *v. n.* To grow sweet.

Where a wasp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will *sweeten* hastily. *Bacon.*

SWEE'TENER. *n. s.* [from *sweeten.*]

1. One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly.

But you, who, till your fortune 's made,
Must be a *sweet'ner* by your trade,
Must swear he never meant us ill. *Swift.*

Those softeners, *sweeteners*, and compounders, shake their heads so strongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*

2. That which contemperates acrimony.

Powder of crabs eyes and claws, and burnt

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egg-shells, are prescribed as *sweeteners* of any sharp humours. *Temple.*

SWEE'THEART. *n. s.* [*sweet* and *heart.*] A lover or mistress.

Mistress, retire yourself
Into some covert; take your *sweethearts*,
And pluck o'er your brows. *Shakspeare.*

Sweetheart, your colour, I warrant you, is as red as any rose. *Shakspeare.*

One thing, *sweetheart*, I will ask,
Take me for a new-fashion'd mask. *Cleveland.*

A wench was wringing her hands and crying; she had newly parted with her *sweetheart*. *L'Estrange.*

She interprets all your dreams for these,
Foretells th' estate, when the rich uncle dies,
And sees a *sweetheart* in the sacrifice. *Dryden.*

SWEE'TING. *n. s.* [from *sweet.*]

1. A sweet luscious apple.

A child will chuse a *sweeting*, because it is presently fair and pleasant, and refuse a runnet, because it is then green, hard, and sour. *Ascham.*

2. A word of endearment.

Trip no further, pretty *sweeting*;
Journeys end in lovers meeting. *Shakspeare.*

SWEE'TISH. *adj.* [from *sweet.*] Somewhat sweet.

They esteemed that blood pituitous naturally, which abounded with an exceeding quantity of *sweetish* chyle. *Floyer.*

SWEE'TLY. *adv.* [from *sweet.*] In a sweet manner; with sweetness.

The best wine for my beloved goeth down *sweetly*. *Canticles.*

He bore his great commission in his look;
But *sweetly* temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke. *Dryden.*

No poet ever *sweetly* sung,
Unless he were like Phœbus young;
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unless like Venus in her prime. *Swift.*

SWEE'TMEAT. *n. s.* [*sweet* and *meat.*] Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.

Mopsa, as glad as of *sweetmeats* to go of such an errand, quickly returned. *Sidney.*

Why all the charges of the nuptial feast,
Wine and deserts, and *sweetmeats* to digest. *Dryden.*

There was plenty, but the dishes were ill sorted; whole pyramids of *sweetmeats* for boys and women, but little solid meat for men. *Dryden.*

Make your transparent *sweetmeats* truly nice,
With Indian sugar and Arabian spice. *King.*

If a child cries for any unwholesome fruit, you purchase his quiet by giving him a less hurtful *sweetmeat*: this may preserve his health, but spoils his mind. *Locke.*

At a lord-mayor's feast, the *sweetmeats* do not make their appearance till people are cloyed with beef and mutton. *Addison.*

They are allowed to kiss the child at meeting and parting; but a professor, who always stands by, will not suffer them to bring any presents of toys or *sweetmeats*. *Swift.*

SWEE'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *sweet.*] The quality of being sweet in any of its senses; fragrance; melody; lusciousness; deliciousness; agreeableness; delightfulness; gentleness of manners; mildness of aspect.

She, the *sweetness* of my heart, even sweetening the death which her *sweetness* brought upon me. *Sidney.*

The right form, the true figure, the natural colour that is fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the beauty of a woman, to the *sweetness* of a young babe. *Ascham.*

O our lives *sweetness!*
That we the pain of death would hourly bear,
Rather than die at once. *Shakspeare.*

Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth forth a sweet smell: for this happeneth but in certain matters which have in themselves some *sweetness*, which the gentle dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*

His *sweetness* of carriage is very particularly remembered by his contemporaries. *Fell.*

Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,
With *sweetness* not to be exprest in prose. *Roscommon.*

Suppose two authors equally sweet, there is a great distinction to be made in *sweetness*; as in that of sugar and that of honey. *Dryden.*

This old man's talk, though honey flow'd
In every word, would now lose all its *sweetness*. *Addison.*

Praise the easy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's *sweetness* join. *Pope.*

A man of good education, excellent understanding, and exact taste; these qualities are adorned with great modesty, and a most amiable *sweetness* of temper. *Swift.*

SWEETWI'LLIAM. } *n. s.* [*armeria*, Lat.]
SWEETWI'LLOW. } Plants. A species of gilliflowers.

SWEETWI'LLOW. *n. s.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.

To SWELL. *v. n.* participle pass. *swollen*, [ƿpellan, Saxon, *swellen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts.

Propitious Tyber smooth'd his wat'ry way,
He roll'd his river back, and pois'd he stood,
A gentle *swelling*, and a peaceful flood. *Dryden.*

2. To tumify by obstruction.

Strangely visited people,
All *swol'n* and ulc'rous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures. *Shaksp.*

Swol'n in his breast; his inward pains encrease,
All means are us'd, and all without success. *Dryden.*

3. To be exasperated.

My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,
My mildness hath allay'd their *swelling* griefs. *Shakspeare.*

4. To look big.

Here he comes, *swelling* like a Turkey-cock. *Shakspeare.*

5. To be turgid. Used of style.

Peleus and Telephus, exil'd and poor,
Forget their *swelling* and gigantick words. *Roscommon.*

6. To protuberate.

This iniquity shall be as a breach ready to fall, *swelling* out in a high wall. *Isaiah.*

7. To rise into arrogance; to be elated.

In all things else above our humble fate,
Your equal mind yet *swells* not into state. *Dryden.*

8. To be inflated with anger.

I will help every one from him that *swelleth* against him, and will set him at rest. *Psalms.*

We have made peace of enmity
Between these *swelling* wrong-incensed peers. *Shakspeare.*

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The hearts of princes kiss obedience,
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits
They *swell* and grow as terrible as storms.
Shakspeare.

9. To grow upon the view.
O for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the *swelling* scene.
Shakspeare.

10. It implies commonly a notion of something wrong.
Your youth admires
The throws and *swellings* of a Roman soul,
Cato's bold flights, th' extravagance of virtue.
Addison.
Immoderate valour *swells* into a fault.
Addison.

To SWELL. *v. a.*

1. To cause to rise or increase; to make tumid.
Wind, blow the earth into the sea,
Or *swell* the curled waters 'bove the main.
Shakspeare.
You who supply the ground with seeds of grain,
And you who *swell* those seeds with kindly rain.
Dryden.

2. To aggravate; to heighten.
It is low ebb with his accuser, when such peccadillos are put to *swell* the charge.
Atterbury.

3. To raise to arrogance.
All these miseries proceed from the same natural causes, which have usually attended kingdoms *swolen* with long plenty, pride, and excess.
Clarendon.
The king of men, who, *swoln* with pride,
Refus'd his presents, and his prayers deny'd.
Dryden.

SWELL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Extension of bulk.
The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the *swell* at full of tide,
And neither way inclines. *Shakspeare.*

SWE'LLING. *n. s.* [from *swell.*]

1. Morbid tumour.
There is not a chronical disease that more frequently introduces the distemper I am discoursing of than strumons or scrophulous *swellings* or ulcers. *Blackmore.*

2. Protuberance; prominence.
The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*, which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate. *Newton.*

3. Effort for a vent.
My heart was torn in pieces to see the husband suppressing and keeping down the *swellings* of his grief. *Tatler.*

To SWELT. *v. n.* To break out in sweat, if that be the meaning.
Chearful blood in faintness chill did melt,
Which, like a fever fit, through all his body *swelt.* *Spenser.*

To SWE'LTER. *v. n.* [This is supposed to be corrupted from *sultry.*] To be pained with heat.
If the sun's excessive heat
Makes our bodies *swelter*,
To an osier hedge we get
For a friendly shelter;
There we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath. *Chalkhil.*

To SWE'LTER. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat.
Some would always have long nights and short days; others again long days and short nights; one climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days, while an eternal December blasted another. *Bentley.*

SWE'LTRY. *adj.* [from *swelter.*] Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT. The participle and preterit of *sweep.*

To SWERD. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. [See *To* SWARD.]
The clays that are long in *swerding*, and little subject to weeds, are the best land for clover.
Mortimer.

To SWERVE. *v. n.* [*swerven*, Saxon and Dutch.]

1. To wander; to rove.
A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her sparrow, which from her did *swerve.* *Sidney.*
The *swerving* vines on the tall elms prevail,
Unhurt by southern show'rs or northern hail.
Dryden.

2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom, or duty.
That which angels do clearly behold, and without any *swerving* observe, is a law celestial and heavenly. *Hooker.*
Howsoever *swervings* are now and then incident into the course of nature, nevertheless, so constantly the laws of nature are by natural agents observed, that no man denieth but those things which nature worketh are wrought always, or for the most part, after one and the same manner. *Hooker.*
The ungodly have laid a snare for me; but yet I *swerve* not from thy commandments.
Common Prayer.
Were I the fairest youth
That ever made the eye *swerve.* *Shakspeare.*
There is a protection very just which princes owe to their servants, when, in obedience to their just commands, upon extraordinary occasions, in the execution of their trusts, they *swerve* from the strict letter of the law.
Clarendon.
Till then his majesty had not in the least *swerved* from that act of parliament. *Clarendon.*
Annihilation in the course of nature, defect and *swerving* in the creature, would immediately follow. *Hakewill.*
Firm we subsist, yet possible to *swerve.*
Milton.
Many, who, through the contagion of ill example, *swerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy faith, yet would upon such an extraordinary warning be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury.*

3. To ply; to bend.
Now their mightiest quell'd, the battle *swerv'd*
With many an inroad gor'd. *Milton.*

4. [I know not whence derived.] To climb on a narrow body.
Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,
Upon the topmost branch: the tree was high,
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd.*
Dryden.
She fled, returning by the way she went,
And *swerv'd* along her bow with swift ascent.
Dryden.

SWIFT. *adj.* [ᵹᵽᵢᶠᵗ, Saxon.]

1. Moving far in a short time; quick fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid.

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Thou art so far before,
That *swiftest* wing of recompence is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakspeare.*
Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave. *Shaksp.*
Men of war, whose faces were like the faces of lions, and as *swift* as the roes upon the mountains. 1 *Chronicles.*
We imitate and practise to make *swifter* motions than any out of other muskets. *Bacon.*
To him with *swift* ascent he up return'd. *Milton.*
Things that move so *swift* as not to affect the senses distinctly with several distinguishable distances of their motion, and so cause not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*
It preserves the ends of the bones from incalescency, which they, being solid bodies, would contract from any *swift* motion. *Ray.*
Thy stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud
Than all the *swift*-finn'd racers of the flood.
Dorset.
Clouded in a deep abyss of light,
While present, too severe for human sight,
Nor staying longer than one *swift*-wing'd night.
Prior.
Mantiger made a circle round the chamber, and the *swift*-footed martin pursued him.
Arbuthnot.
There too my son,—ah once my best delight,
Once *swift* of foot, and terrible in fight. *Pope.*
Swift they descend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind. *Pope.*

8. Ready; prompt.
Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak. *James.*
To mischief *swift*. *Milton.*

SWIFT. *n. s.* The current of a stream.
He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water. *Walton.*

SWIFT. *n. s.* [from the quickness of its flight; *apus*.] A bird like a swallow; a martin.
Swifts and swallows have remarkably short legs, and their toes grasp any thing very strongly. *Derham.*

SWI'FTLY. *adv.* [from *swift*.] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity; with velocity.
These move *swiftly*, and at great distance; but then they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is easily stopped. *Bacon.*
Pleas'd with the passage, we slide *swiftly* on,
And see the dangers which we cannot shun.
Dryden.
In decent order they advance to light;
Yet then too *swiftly* fleet by human sight,
And meditate too soon their everlasting flight.
Prior.

SWI'FTNESS. *n. s.* [from *swift*.] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity.
Let our proportions for these wars
Be soon collected, and all things thought upon,
That may with reasonable *swiftness* add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakspeare.*
We may outrun
By violent *swiftness* that which we run at;
And lose by over-running. *Shakspeare.*
Speed to describe whose *swiftness* number fails. *Milton.*
Exulting, till he finds their nobler sense
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose scent
Betrays that safety which their *swiftness* lent.
Denham.
Such is the mighty *swiftness* of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our sense behind. *Dryden.*

To SWIG. *v. n.* [*swiga*, Islandick.] To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL. *v. a.* [ꝑpilgan, Saxon.]
1. To drink luxuriously and grossly.
The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd bosoms. *Shakspeare.*
The most common of these causes are an hereditary disposition, and *swilling* down great quantities of cold liquors. *Arbuthnot.*
Such is the poet, fresh in pay,
The third night's profits of his play;
His morning draughts till noon can *swill*,
Among his brethren of the quill. *Swift.*
2. To wash; to drench.
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.
Shakspeare.
With that a German oft has *swill'd* his throat,
Deluded, that imperial Rhine bestow'd
The generous rummer. *Philips.*
3. To inebriate; to swell with plenitude.
I should be loth
To meet the rudeness and *swill'd* insolence
Of such late wassailers. *Milton.*
He drinks a *swilling* draught; and, lin'd within,
Will supple in the bath his outward skin. *Dryd.*

SWILL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Drink luxuriously poured down.
Give swine such *swill* as you have. *Mortimer.*
Thus as they swim in mutual *swill*, the talk
Reels fast from theme to theme. *Thomson.*

SWI'LLER. *n. s.* [from *swill*.] A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM. *v. n.* preterit *swam*, *swom*, or *swum*. [ꝑpimman, Saxon; *swemmen*, Dutch.]
1. To float on the water; not to sink.
I will scarce think you have *swam* in a gondola. *Shakspeare.*
We have ships and boats for going under water, and brooking of seas; also *swimming*-girdles and supporters. *Bacon.*
2. To move progressively in the water by the motion of the limbs.
Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *swim* to yonder point. *Shakspeare.*
I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that *swim* on bladders,
These many summers in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth. *Shakspeare.*
The soldiers counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should *swim* out and escape. *Acts.*
The rest, driven into the lake, were seeking to save their lives by *swimming*; they were slain in coming to land by the Spanish horsemen, or else in their *swimming* shot by the harquebusiers. *Knolles.*
Animals *swim* in the same manner as they go, and need no other way of motion for natation in the water, than for progression upon the land. *Brown.*

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The frighted wolf now *swims* among the sheep,
The yellow lion wanders in the deep:
The stag *swims* faster than he ran before. *Dryd.*
Blue Triton gave the signal from the shore;
The ready Nereids heard, and *swam* before
To smooth the seas. *Dryden.*

3. To be conveyed by the stream.

With tenders of our protection of them from the fury of those who would soon drown them, if they refused to *swim* down the popular stream with them. *King Charles.*

I *swam* with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant. *Dryden.*

4. To glide along with a smooth or dizzy motion.

She with pretty and with *swimming* gait
Following, her womb then rich with my young squire,
Would imitate. *Shakspeare.*

A hovering mist came *swimming* o'er his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden.*

My slack hand dropt, and all the idle pomp,
Priests, altars, victims, *swam* before my sight!
Smith.

The fainting soul stood ready wing'd with flight,
And o'er his eye-balls *swum* the shades of night.
Pope.

5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous.

I am taken with a grievous *swimming* in my head, and such a mist before my eyes, that I can neither hear nor see. *Dryden.*

6. To be floated.

When the heavens are filled with clouds, when the earth *swims* in rain, and all nature wears a lowering countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes into the visionary worlds of art. *Spectator.*

Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows *swim*.
Thomson.

7. To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing.

They now *swim* in joy,
Ere long to *swim* at large, and laugh; for which
The world a world of tears must weep. *Milton.*

To SWIM. *v. a.* To pass by swimming.

Sometimes he thought to *swim* the stormy main,
By stretch of arms the distant shore to gain.
Dryden.

SWIMM. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fishes by which they are supported in the water.

The braces have the nature and use of tendons, in contracting the *swim*, and thereby transfusing the air out of one bladder into another, or discharging it from them both. *Grew.*

SWI'MMER. *n. s.* [from *swim*.]

1. One who swims.

Birds find ease in the depth of the air, as *swimmers* do in a deep water. *Bacon.*

Latirostrous and flat-billed birds being generally *swimmers*, the organ is wisely contrived for action. *Brown.*

Life is oft preserv'd
By the bold *swimmer*, in the swift illapse
Of accident disastrous. *Thomson.*

2. The *swimmer* is situated in the fore legs of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside, and almost upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the hams: this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn.
Farrier's Dictionary.

SWI'MMINGLY. *adv.* [from *swimming*.] Smoothly; without obstruction. A low word.

John got on the battlements, and called to Nick, I hope the cause goes on *swimmingly*.
Arbuthnot.

SWINE. *n. s.* [ꝑpin, Saxon; *swyn*, Dutch. It is probably the plural of some old word, and is now the same in both numbers.] A hog; a pig. A creature remarkable for stupidity and nastiness.

O monstrous beast! how like a *swine* he lies!
Shakspeare.

He will be *swine* drunk; and in his sleep he does little harm, save to his bedcloaths. *Shaksp.*

Now I fat his *swine*, for others cheere.
Chapman.

Who knows not Circe,
The daughter of the sun? whose charmed cup
Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape,
And downward fell into a groveling *swine*.
Milton.

Had the upper part, to the middle, been of human shape, and all below *swine*, had it been murder to destroy it? *Locke.*

How instinct varies in the grov'ling *swine*,
Compar'd, half-reas'ning elephant, with thine!
Pope.

SWI'NEBREAD. *n. s.* [*cyclaminus*.] A kind of plant; truffles. *Bailey.*

SWI'NEGRASS. *n. s.* [*centinodir*, Latin.] An herb.

SWI'NEHERD. *n. s.* [ꝑpin and hyꝛd, Sax.] A keeper of hogs.

There *swineherd*, that keepeth the hog.
Tusser.

The whole interview between Ulysses and Eumeus has fallen into ridicule: Eumeus has been judged to be of the same rank and condition with our modern *swineherds*. *Broome.*

SWI'NEPIPE. *n. s.* [*turdus iliacus*.] A bird of the thrush kind. *Bailey.*

To SWING. *v. n.* [ꝑpinꝛan, Saxon.]

1. To wave to and fro hanging loosely.

I tried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue *swinging* longer in our receiver, in case of exsuction of the air, than otherwise.
Boyle.

If the coach *swung* but the least to one side, she used to shriek so loud, that all concluded she was overturned. *Arbuthnot.*

Jack hath hanged himself: let us go see how he *swings*. *Arbuthnot.*

When the *swinging* signs your ears offend
With creaking noise, then rainy floods impend.
Gay.

2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING. *v. a.* preterit *swang*, *swung*.

1. To make to play loosely on a string.

2. To whirl round in the air.

His sword prepar'd,
He *swang* about his head, and cut the winds.
Shakspeare.

Take bottles and *swing* them: fill not the bottles full, but leave some air, else the liquor cannot play nor flower. *Bacon.*

Swinging a red-hot iron about, or fastening it unto a wheel under that motion, it will sooner grow cold. *Brown.*

Swing thee in the air, the dash thee down,
To th' hazard of thy brains and shatter'd sides.
Milton.

3. To wave loosely.

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If one approach to dare his force,
He *swings* his tail, and swiftly turns him round.
Dryden.

SWING. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Motion of any thing hanging loosely.
In casting of any thing, the arms, to make a greater *swing*, are first cast backward. *Bacon.*
Men use a pendulum, as a more steady and regular motion than that of the earth; yet if any one should ask how he certainly knows that the two successive *swings* of a pendulum are equal, it would be very hard to satisfy him.
Locke.

2. A line on which any thing hangs loose.

3. Influence or power of a body put in motion.
The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakspeare.*
In this encyclopædia, and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we 're to observe two circles, that, while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the *swing* and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the sober wheel of the other.
Brown.
The descending of the earth to this orbit is not upon that mechanical account Cartesius pretends, namely, the strong *swing* of the more solid globuli that overflow it. *More.*

4. Course; unrestrained liberty; abandonment to any motive.
Facts unjust
Commit, even to the full *swing* of his lust.
Chapman.
Take thy *swing*;
For not to take, is but the self-same thing.
Dryden.
These exuberant productions only excited and fomented his lusts; so that his whole time lay upon his hands, and gave him leisure to contrive, and with full *swing* pursue his follies.
Woodward.
Let them all take their *swing*
To pillage the king,
And get a blue ribband instead of a string.
Swift.

5. Unrestrained tendency.
Where the *swing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter, laugh, and lie lustily at other men's liking. *Ascham.*
Those that are so persuaded, desire to be wise in a way that will gratify their appetites, and so give up themselves to the *swing* of their unbounded propensions. *Glanville.*
Were it not for these, civil government were not able to stand before the prevailing *swing* of corrupt nature, which would know no honesty but advantage. *South.*

To SWINGE. *v. a.* [ꝩpinxan, Saxon. The *g* in this word, and all its derivatives, sounds as in *gem, giant.*]

1. To whip; to bastinade; to punish.
Sir, I was in love with my bed: I thank you, you *swing'd* me for my love, which makes me the bolder to chide you for yours. *Shakspeare.*
This very rev'rend letcher, quite worn out
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And *swinges* his own vices in his son.
Dryden, jun.
The printer brought along with him a bundle of those papers, which, in the phrase of the whig coffee-houses, have *swinged* off the Examiner.
Swift.

2. To move as a lash. Not in use.
He, wroth to see his kingdom fall,
Swinges the scaly horror of his folded tail.
Milton.

SWINGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sway; a sweep of any thing in motion. Not in use.
The shallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swinge*.
Waller.

SWI'NGEBUCKLER. *n. s.* [*swinge* and *buckler*.] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms.
You had not four such *swingebucklers* in all the inns of court again. *Shakspeare.*

SWI'NGER. *n. s.* [from *swing*.] He who swings; a hurler.

SWI'NGING. *adj.* [from *swinge*.] Great; huge. A low word.
The countryman seeing the lion disarmed, with a *swinging* cudgel broke off the match.
L'Estrange.
A good *swinging* sum of John's readiest cash went towards building of Hocus's countryhouse.
Arbuthnot.

SWI'NGINGLY. *adv.* [from *swinging*, or *swinge*.] Vastly; greatly.
Henceforward he 'll print neither pamphlets nor linen,
And, if swearing can do 't, shall be *swingingly* maul'd. *Swift.*

To SWI'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *swing*.]

1. To dangle; to wave hanging.

2. To swing in pleasure.

SWI'NISH. *adj.* [from *swine*.] Befitting swine; resembling swine; gross; brutal.
They clepe us drunkards, and with *swinish* phrase
Soil our addition. *Shakspeare.*
Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast;
But, with besotted base ingratitude,
Crams, and blasphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

To SWINK. *v. n.* [ꝩpincan, Saxon.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. Obsolete.
Riches, renown, and principality,
For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly.
Spenser.
For they do *swink* and sweat to feed the other,
Who live like lords of that which they do gather.
Spenser.

To SWINK. *v. a.* To overlabour. Obsolete.
The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat. *Milt.*

SWINK. *n. s.* [ꝩpinc, Saxon.] Labour; toil; drudgery. Obsolete.
Ah, Piers, been thy teeth on edge, to think
How great sport they gaynen with little *swinke*?
Spenser.
Thou 's but a lazy loorde,
And rekes much of thy *swinke*. *Spenser.*

SWITCH. *n. s.* A small flexible twig.
Fetch me a dozen crabtree staves, and strong ones; these are but *switches*. *Shakspeare.*
When a circle 'bout the wrist
Is made by beadle exorcist,
The body feels the spur and *switch*. *Hudibras.*
Mauritania, on the fifth medal, leads a horse with something like a thread; in her other hand she holds a *switch*. *Addison.*

To SWITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lash; to jerk.

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Lay thy bridle's weight
Most of thy left side; thy right horse then *switching*, all thy throat
Spent in encouragements give him; and all the rein let float. *Chapman.*

SWI'VEL. *n. s.* Something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it.

SWO'BBER. *n. s.* [See SWABBER.]

1. A sweeper of the deck.
Cubb'd in a cabbin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown george with lousy *swobbers* fed. *Dryden.*

2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at the game of whist.
The clergyman used to play at whist and *swobbers:* playing now and then a sober game at whist for pastime, it might be pardoned; but he could not digest those wicked *swobbers*. *Swift.*

SWO'LLEN. } The participle passive of
SWOLN. } *swell.*
Unto his aid she hastily did draw
His dreadful beast, who, *swoln* with blood of late,
Came ramping forth with proud presumptuous gait. *Spenser.*
When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love
In my *swoln* bosom with long war had strove,
At length they broke their bounds: at length their force
Bore down whatever met its stronger course;
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waste,
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent pass'd. *Prior.*
Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their number is already *swoln* to five. *Baker.*

SWOM. The preterit of *swim.*

To SWOON. *v. n.* [ꝩpunan, Saxon.] To suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint.
So play the foolish throngs with one that *swoons;*
Come all to help him, and so stop the air
By which he should revive. *Shakspeare.*
If thou stand'st not i' th' state of hanging, or of some death more long in spectatorship, and crueler in suffering, behold now presently, and *swoon* for what 's to come upon thee. *Shaksp.*
We see the great and sudden effect of smells in fetching men again, when they *swoon*. *Bacon.*
The most in years *swoon'd* first away for pain;
Then, scarce recover'd, spoke. *Dryden.*
The woman finds it all a trick,
That he could *swoon* when she was sick;
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
On black-ey'd Susan for his second. *Prior.*
There appeared such an ecstasy in his action, that he seemed ready to *swoon* away in the surprize of joy. *Tatler.*

SWOON. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A lipothymy; a fainting fit.

To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I suppose formed from the sound.]

1. To seize by falling at once as a hawk upon his prey.
A fowl in Madagascar, called a ruck, the feathers of whose wings are twelve paces, can with as much ease *swoop* up an elephant as our kites do a mouse. *Wilkins.*
This mould'ring piecemeal in your hands did fall,
And now at last you came to *swoop* it all. *Dryden.*

2. To prey upon; to catch up.
The physician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox, which *swoops* it in with the common grass. *Glanville.*

3. To pass with violence. Not used.
The nine-ston'd trophy thus whilst she doth entertain,
Proud Tamer *swoops* along with such a lusty train,
As fits so brave a flood. *Drayton.*

SWOOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.
All my pretty ones?
Did you say all? What, all? O hellkite! all?
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *swoop?* *Shakspeare.*
The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *swoop*. *L'Estrange.*

To SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change; to exchange one thing for another. A low word.
When I drove a thrust home, he put it by,
And cried, as in derision, spare the stripling;
Oh that insulting word! I would have *swopp'd*
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden.*

SWORD. *n. s.* [ꝩpeopd, Saxon; *sweerd*, Dutch.]

1. A weapon used either in cutting or thrusting; the usual weapon of fights hand to hand.
Old unhappy traitor, the *sword* is out
That must destroy thee. *Shakspeare.*
Each man took his *sword*, and slew all the males. *Genesis.*
But the *sword*
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge: it met
The *sword* of Satan with steep force to smite
Descending, and in half cut sheer; not stay'd,
But with swift wheel reverse, deep ent'ring shar'd
All his right side: then Satan first knew pain,
And writh'd him to and fro convolv'd; so sore
The griding *sword* with discontinuous wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton.*

2. Destruction by war: as fire and *sword.*
The *sword* without, and terrour within. *Deuteronomy.*

3. Vengeance of justice.
Justice to merit does weak aid afford;
She quits the balance, and resigns the *sword*. *Dryden.*

4. Emblem of authority.
This I, her *sword*-bearer, do carry,
For civil deed and military. *Hudibras.*

SWO'RDED. *adj.* [from *sword.*] Girt with a sword.
The *sworded* seraphim
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks with wings display'd. *Milton.*

SWO'RDER. *n. s.* [from *sword.*] A cutthroat; a soldier. In contempt.
A Roman *sworder* and banditto slave
Murther'd sweet Tully. *Shakspeare.*
Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness, and be stag'd to th' shew
Against a *sworder*. *Shakspeare.*

SWO'RDFISH. *n. s.* [*xiphias.*] A fish with a long sharp bone issuing from his head.
A *swordfish* small him from the rest did sunder,
That in his throat him pricking softly under,
His wide abyss him forced forth to spew. *Spenser.*
Malpighi observed the middle of the optick

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nerve of the *swordfish* to be a large membrane, folded, according to its length, in many doubles, like a fan. *Derham.*

Our little fleet was now engag'd so far,
That like the *swordfish* in the whale they fought;
The combat only seem'd a civil war,
Till thro' their bowels we our passage wrought.
Dryden.

SWO'RDGRASS. *n. s.* [*gladiolus.*] A kind of sedge; glader. *Ainsworth.*

SWO'RDKNOT. *n. s.* [*sword* and *knot.*] Riband tied to the hilt of the sword.

Wigs with wigs, *swordknots* with *swordknots* strive,
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive.
Pope.

SWO'RDLAW. *n. s.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the stronger.

So violence
Proceeded, and oppression, and *swordlaw*,
Thro' all the plain, and refuge none was found.
Milton.

SWO'RDMAN. *n. s.* [*sword* and *man.*] Soldier; fighting man.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove most sinewy *swordmen.* *Shakspeare.*

At Lecca's house,
Among your *swordmen*, where so many associates
Both of thy mischief and thy madness met.
Ben Jonson.

Essex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling of the *swordmen.* *Clarendon.*

SWO'RDPLAYER. *n. s.* [*sword* and *play.*] Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in publick his skill at the weapons by fighting prizes.

These they called *swordplayers*, and this spectacle a swordfight. *Hakewill.*

SWORE. The preterit of *swear.*

How soon unsay
What feign'd submission *swore.* *Milton.*

SWORN. The participle passive of *swear.*

What does else want credit, come to me,
And I 'll be *sworn* 'tis true. *Shakspeare.*

I am *sworn* brother, sweet,
To grim necessity; and he and I
Will keep a league till death. *Shakspeare.*

They that are mad against me, are *sworn* against me. *Psalms.*

He refused not the civil offer of a Pharisee, though his *sworn* enemy; and would eat at the table of those who sought his ruin. *Calamy.*

To shelter innocence,
The nation all elects some patron-knight,
Sworn to be true to love, and slave to fame,
And many a valiant chief enrols his name.
Granville.

SWUM. The pret. and part. pass. of *swim.*

Air, water, earth,
By fowl, fish, beast, was flown, was *swum*, was walk'd
Frequent. *Milton.*

SWUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *swing.*

Her hand within her hair she wound,
Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. *Addison.*

SYB. *adj.* [properly *sib*, ȝɪb, Saxon.] Related by blood. The Scottish dialect still retains it.

If what my grandsire to me said be true,
Siker I am very *syb* to you. *Spenser.*

SY'CAMINE. } *n. s.* A tree. The sycamore
SY'CAMORE. } of scripture is not the same with ours,

Sycamore is our *acer majus*, one of the kinds of maples: it is a quick grower. *Mortimer.*

If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say unto this *sycamine* tree, be thou plucked up, and it should obey you. *Luke.*

I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of *sycamore* fruit. *Amos.*

Go to yonder *sycamore*-tree, and hide your bottle of drink under its hollow root. *Walton.*

Sycamores with eglantine were spread;
A hedge about the sides, a covering over head.
Dryden.

SY'COPHANT. *n. s.* [συκοφάντης; *sycophanta*, Latin.] A talebearer; a makebate; a malicious parasite.

Accusing *sycophants* of all men did best sort to his nature; but therefore not seeming *sycophants*, because of no evil they said, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto him, but such as already he had been apt to determine; so as they came but as proofs of his wisdom, fearful and more secure, while the fear he had figured in his mind had any possibility of event. *Sidney.*

Men know themselves void of those qualities which the impudent *sycophant*, at the same time, both ascribes to them, and in his sleeve laughs at them for believing. *South.*

To SY'COPHANT. *v. n.* [συκοφαντέω; from the noun.] To play the sycophant. A low bad word.

His *sycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be played the second time; whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be split, has something left towards setting up again. *Government of the Tongue.*

SYCOPHA'NTICK. *adj.* [from *sycophant.*] Talebearing; mischievously officious.

To SYCOPHA'NTISE. *v. n.* [συκοφαντίζω; from *sycophant.*] To play the talebearer. *Dict.*

SYLLA'BICAL. } *adj.* [*syllabique*, French; from
SYLLA'BICK. } *syllable.*] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.

SYLLA'BICALLY. *adv.* [from *syllabical.*] In a syllabical manner.

SY'LLABLE. *n. s.* [συλλαβὴ; *syllabe*, Fr.]

1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.

I heard
Each *syllable* that breath made up between them.
Shakspeare.

There is that property in all letters of aptness to be conjoined in *syllables* and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it. *Holder.*

2. Any thing proverbially concise.

Abraham, Job, and the rest that lived before any *syllable* of the law of God was written, did they not sin as much as we do in every action not commanded? *Hooker.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last *syllable* of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shakspeare.*

He hath told so many melancholy stories without one *syllable* of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. *Swift.*

To SY'LLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. Not in use.

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Airy tongues that *syllable* men's names
On sands and shores, and desart wildernesses.
Milton.

SY'LLABUB. *n. s.* [rightly SILLABUB, which see.] Milk and acids.

No *syllabubs* made at the milking pail,
But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale.
Beaumont.

Two lines would express all they say in two pages: 't is nothing but whipt *syllabub* and froth, without solidity. *Felton.*

SY'LLABUS. *n. s.* [συλλαβὸς.] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SY'LLOGISM. *n. s.* [συλλογισμὸς; *syllogisme*, French.] An argument composed of three propositions: as, *every man thinks; Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks.*

A piece of rhetorick is a sufficient argument of logick, an apologue of Æsop beyond a *syllogism* in Barbara. *Brown.*

What a miraculous thing should we count it, if the flint and the steel, instead of a few sparks, should chance to knock out definitions and *syllogisms!* *Bentley.*

SYLLOGI'STICAL. } *adj.* [συλλογιστικὸς; from *syllogism.*]
SYLLOGI'STICK. } Retaining to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism.

Though we suppose subject and predicate, and copula, and propositions and *syllogistical* connexions in their reasoning, there is no such matter; but the intire business is at the same moment present with them, without deducing one thing from another. *Hale.*

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet where the composition of the whole argument is thus plain, simple, and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the complexion does not belong to the *syllogistick* form of it. *Watts.*

SYLLOGI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *syllogistical.*] In the form of a syllogism.

A man knows first, and then he is able to prove *syllogistically*; so that syllogism comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it. *Locke.*

To SY'LLOGIZE. *v. n.* [*syllogizer*, Fr. συλλογίζομαι.] To reason by syllogism.

Logick is, in effect, an art of *syllogizing.* *Baker.*

Men have endeavoured to transform logick into a kind of mechanism, and to teach boys to *syllogize*, or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*

SY'LVAN. *adj.* [better *silvan.*] Woody; shady; relating to woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A *sylvan* scene! and as the ranks ascend,
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

Eternal greens the mossy margin grace,
Watch'd by the *sylvan* genius of the place. *Pope.*

SY'LVAN. *n. s.* [*sylvain*, French.] A wood-god, or satyr; perhaps sometimes a rustick.

Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side,
To lawless *sylvans* all access deny'd. *Pope.*

SY'MBOL. *n. s.* [*symbole*, Fr. σύμβολον; *symbolum*, Latin.]

1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form.

Beginning with the *symbol* of our faith, upon that the author of the gloss enquires into the nature of faith. *Bacon.*

2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship; which, if it casually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of no duration. *Brown.*

Words are the signs and *symbols* of things; and as, in accounts, cyphers and figures pass for real sums, so words and names pass for things themselves. *South.*

The heathens made choice of these lights as apt *symbols* of eternity, because, contrary to all sublunary beings, though they seem to perish every night, they renew themselves every morning. *Addison.*

SYMBO'LICAL. *adj.* [*symbolique*, French; συμβολικὸς; from *symbol.*] Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself.

By this encroachment idolatry first crept in, men converting the *symbolical* use of idols into their proper worship, and receiving the representation of things unto them as the substance and thing itself. *Brown.*

The sacrament is a representation of Christ's death, by such *symbolical* actions as himself appointed. *Taylor.*

SYMBO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *symbolical.*] Typically; by representation.

This distinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the inward sense implying an abstinence from certain vices, *symbolically* intimated from the nature of those animals. *Brown.*

It *symbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real signature and a sensible sermon. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *symbolize.*] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

The hieroglyphical symbols of scripture, excellently intended in the species of things sacrificed in the dreams of Pharaoh, are oftentimes racked beyond their *symbolizations.* *Brown.*

To SYMBOLI'ZE. *v. n.* [*symboliser*, Fr. from *symbol.*] To have something in common with another by representative qualities.

Our king finding himself to *symbolize* in many things with that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of this foundation. *Bacon.*

The pleasing of colour *symboliseth* with the pleasing of any single tone to the ear; but the pleasing of order doth *symbolize* with harmony. *Bacon.*

Aristotle and the schools have taught, that air and water, being *symbolizing* elements, in the quality of moisture, are easily transmutable into one another. *Boyle.*

They both *symbolize* in this, that they love to look upon themselves through multiplying glasses. *Howel.*

I affectedly *symbolized* in careless mirth and freedom with the libertines, to circumvent libertinism. *More.*

The soul is such, that it strangely *symbolizes* with the thing it mightily desires. *South.*

To SYMBOLI'ZE. *v. a.* To make representative of something.

Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colours. *Brown.*

SYMME'TRIAN. *n. s.* [from *symmetry.*] One eminently studious of proportion.

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His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians* would allow. *Sidney.*

SYMME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *symmetry.*] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

SY'MMETRIST. *n. s.* [from *symmetry.*] One very studious or observant of proportion.

Some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true. *Wotton.*

SY'MMETRY. *n. s.* [*symmetrie*, Fr. συν and μέτρον.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

She by whose lines proportion should be
Examin'd, measure of all *symmetry*;
Whom had that ancient seen, who thought souls made
Of harmony, he would at next have said
That harmony was she. *Donne.*

And in the *symmetry* of her parts is found
A pow'r, like that of harmony and sound. *Waller.*

Symmetry, equality, and correspondence of parts, is the discernment of reason, not the object of sense. *More.*

Nor were they only animated by him, but their measure and *symmetry* were owing to him. *Dryden.*

SYMPATHE'TICAL. } *adj.* [*sympathetique*,
SYMPATHE'TICK. } Fr. from *sympathy.*] Having mutual sensation; being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels.

Hereupon are grounded the gross mistakes in the cure of diseases, not only from *sympathetick* receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications. *Brown.*

United by this *sympathetick* bond,
You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Roscommon*

To confer at the distance of the Indies by *sympathetick* conveyances, may be as usual to future times as to us in a literary correspondence. *Glanville.*

To you our author makes her soft request,
Who speak the kindest, and who write the best:
Your *sympathetick* hearts she hopes to move,
From tender friendship and endearing love. *Prior.*

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves, and *sympathetical* and vital passions produced within ourselves. *Bentley.*

SYMPATHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *sympathetick.*] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

To SY'MPATHIZE. *v. n.* [*sympathiser*, Fr. from *sympathy.*]

1. To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually.

The men *sympathize* with the mastiffs in robustious and rough coming on. *Shakspeare.*

The thing of courage,
As rous'd with rage, with rage doth *sympathize*. *Shakspeare.*

Nature, in awe to him,
Hath doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great master so to *sympathize*. *Milton.*

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himself: he *sympathizes*, and is concerned for them. *Locke.*

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their story, and *sympathized* with their heroes in all their adventures. *Spectator.*

Though the greatness of their mind exempts them from fear, yet none condole and *sympathize* more heartily. *Collier.*

2. To agree; to fit. Not proper.

Green is a pleasing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by consequence blue and yellow are two colours which *sympathize*. *Dryden.*

SY'MPATHY. *n. s.* [*sympathie*, French; συμπάθεια.] Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly blessings to my soul,
If *sympathy* of love unite our thoughts. *Shaksp.*

You are not young; no more am I: go to, then, there 's *sympathy*: you are merry, so am I; ha! ha! then there 's more *sympathy*: you love sack, and so do I; would you desire better *sympathy*? *Shakspeare.*

But what it is,
The action of my life is like it, which I 'll keep,
If but for *sympathy*. *Shakspeare.*

I started back;
It started back: but, pleas'd, I soon return'd;
Pleas'd it return'd as soon, with answering looks
Of *sympathy* and love. *Milton.*

They saw, but other sight instead, a crowd
Of ugly serpents: horror on them fell,
And horrid *sympathy*. *Milton.*

Or *sympathy*, or some connat'ral force,
Pow'rful at greatest distance to unite,
With secret amity, things of like kind,
By secretest conveyance. *Milton.*

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate: it is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind; for every man would be a distinct species to himself, were there no *sympathy* among individuals. *South.*

Can kindness to desert like your's be strange?
Kindness by secret *sympathy* is ty'd;
For noble souls in nature are ally'd. *Dryden.*

There are such associations made in the minds of most men; and to this might be attributed most of the *sympathies* and antipathies observable in them. *Locke.*

SYMPHO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *symphony.*] Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps, that tun'd
Angelick harmonies. *Milton.*

SY'MPHONY. *n. s.* [*symphonie*, Fr. σὺν and φωνὴ.] Concert of instruments; harmony of mingled sounds.

A learned searcher from Pythagoras's school, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the comeliest proportion between breadths and heights, reducing symmetry to *symphony*, and the harmony of sound to a kind of harmony in sight. *Wotton.*

Speak, ye who best can tell, ye sons of light,
Angels! for ye behold him, and with songs
And choral *symphonies*, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing. *Milton.*

The trumpets sound,
And warlike *symphony* is heard around;
The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great earl marshal orders their array. *Dryden.*

SY'MPHYSIS. *n. s.* [σὺν and φύω.]

Symphysis, in its original signification, denotes a connascency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of those bones which in young children

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are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone. *Wiseman.*

SYMPO'SIACK. *adj.* [*symposiaque*, Fr. συμποσιακὸς.] Relating to merrymakings; happening where company is drinking together.

By desiring a secresy to words spoke under the rose, we only mean in society and compotation, from the ancient custom of *symposiack* meetings to wear chaplets of roses about their heads. *Brown.*

In some of those *symposiack* disputations amongst my acquaintance, I affirmed that the dietetick part of medicine depended upon scientifick principles. *Arbuthnot.*

SY'MPTOM. *n. s.* [*symptome*, French; σύμπτωμα.]

1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect.

The *symptoms*, as Dr. Sydenham remarks, which are commonly scorbutick, are often nothing but the principles or seeds of a growing, but unripe gout. *Blackmore.*

2. A sign; a token.

Ten glorious campaigns are passed, and now, like the sick man, we are expiring with all sorts of good *symptoms*. *Swift.*

SYMPTOMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*symptomatique*, Fr. from
SYMPTOMA'TICK. } *symptom.*] Happening concurrently or occasionally.

Symptomatical is often used to denote the difference between the primary and secondary causes in diseases; as a fever from pain is said to be *symptomatical*, because it arises from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in such cases to be had recourse to, but to what will remove the pain; for when that ceases the fever will cease, without any direct means taken for that. *Quincy.*

By fomentation and a cataplasm the swelling was discussed; and the fever, then appearing but *symptomatical*, lessened as the heat and pain mitigated. *Wiseman.*

SYMPTOMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *symptomatical.*] In the nature of a symptom.

The causes of a bubo are vicious humours abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted sometimes critically, sometimes *symptomatically*. *Wiseman.*

SYNAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *synagogue.*] Pertaining to a synagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE. *n. s.* [*synagogue*, French; συναγωγὴ.] An assembly of the Jews to worship.

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our *synagogue*. *Shakspeare.*

As his custom was, he went into the *synagogue* on the sabbath. *Gospel.*

SYNALE'PHA. *n. s.* [συναλοιφὴ.] A contraction or excision of a syllable in Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cutting off the ending vowel; as, *ill' ego*. *Bailey.*

Virgil, though smooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uses *synalephas*, and concludes his sense in the middle of his verse. *Dryden.*

SYNARTHRO'SIS. *n. s.* [σὺν and ἄρθρωσις.] A close conjunction of two bones.

There is a conspicuous motion where the conjunction is called diarthrosis, as in the elbow; an obscure one, where the conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wiseman.*

SYNCHONDRO'SIS. *n. s.* [σὺν and χόνδρος.] *Synchondrosis* is an union by gristles of the sternon to the ribs. *Wiseman.*

SYNCHRO'NICAL. *adj.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening together at the same time.

It is difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being far from *synchronical*. *Boyle.*

SY'NCHRONISM. *n. s.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Concurrence of events happening at the same time.

The coherence and *synchronism* of all the parts of the Mosaical chronology, after the flood, bear a most regular testimony of the truth of his history. *Hale.*

SY'NCHRONOUS. *adj.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening at the same time.

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the solids and fluids in an oscillatory motion, *synchronous* and proportional to their changes. *Arbuthnot.*

SY'NCOPE. *n. s.* [*syncope*, Fr. συγκοπὴ.]

1. Fainting fit.

The symptoms attending gunshot wounds are pain, fever, delirium, and *syncope*. *Wiseman.*

2. Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle.

SY'NCOPIST. *n. s.* [from *syncope.*] Contractor of words.

To outshine all the modern *syncopists*; and thoroughly content my English readers, I intend to publish a Spectator that shall not have a single vowel in it. *Spectator.*

To SY'NDICATE. *v. n.* [*syndiquer*, Fr. σὺν and δίκη.] To judge; to pass judgment on; to censure. An unusual word. Not in use.

Aristotle undertook to censure and *syndicate* his master, and all law-makers before him. *Hakewill.*

SY'NDROME. *n. s.* [συνδρομὴ.] Concurrent action; concurrence.

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of causes, every single motion owns a dependance on such a *syndrome* of prerequired motors. *Glanville.*

SYNE'CDOCHE. *n. s.* [*synecdoche*, Fr. συνεκδοχὴ.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Because they are instruments of grace in the hand of God, and by these his holy spirit changes our hearts; therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *synecdoche*; that is, they do in this manner the work for which God ordained them. *Taylor.*

SYNECDO'CHICAL. *adj.* [from *synecdoche.*] Expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

Should I, Lindamer, bring you into hospitals, and shew you there how many souls, narrowly lodged in *synecdochical* bodies, see their earthen cottages moulder away to dust, those miserable persons, by the loss of one limb after another, surviving but part of themselves, and living to see themselves dead and buried by piecemeal? *Boyle.*

SYNNEURO'SIS. *n. s.* [σὺν and νεῦρον.] *Synneurosis* is when the connexion is made by a ligament. Of this in symphysis we find instances, in the connexion of the ossa pubis together, especially in women, by a ligamentous

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substance. In articulation, it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibiæ. *Wiseman.*

SYNOD. *n. s.* [*synode*, Fr. σύνοδος.]

1. An assembly called for consultation: it is used particularly of ecclesiasticks. A provincial *synod* is commonly used, and a general *council*.

The glorious gods sit in hourly *synod* about thy particular prosperity. *Shakspeare.*

Since the mortal and intestine jars
'Twixt thy seditious countrymen and us,
It hath in solemn *synod* been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverse towns.
Shakspeare.

The opinion was not only condemned by the *synod*, but imputed to the emperor as extreme madness. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten *synod*, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of presbyt'ry, where laymen guide,
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleaveland.

His royal majesty, according to these presbyterian rules, shall have no power to command his clergy to keep a national *synod*. *White.*

Well have ye judg'd, well ended long debate,
Synod of gods! and, like to what ye are,
Great things resolv'd. *Milton.*

Let us call to *synod* all the blest,
Through heav'n's wide bounds. *Milton.*

The second council of Nice, he saith, I most irreverently call that wise *synod*; upon which he falls into a very tragical exclamation, that I should dare to reflect so much dishonour on a council. *Stillingfleet.*

Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove!
And you bright *synod* of the pow'rs above,
On this my son your gracious gifts bestow. *Dry.*

2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

Howe'er love's native hours are set,
Whatever starry *synod* met,
'T is in the mercy of her eye,
If poor love shall live or die. *Crashaw.*

Their planetary motions and aspects
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In *synod* unbenign. *Milton.*

As the planets and stars have, according to astrologers, in their great *synods*, or conjunctions, much more powerful influences on the air than are ascribed to one or two of them out of that aspect; so divers particulars, which, whilst they lay scattered among the writings of several authors, were inconsiderable, when they come to be laid together, may oftentimes prove highly useful to physiology in their conjunctions. *Boyle.*

SY'NODAL. *n. s.* [from *synod*.] Money paid anciently to the bishop, &c. at Easter visitation.

SY'NODAL. } *adj.* [*synodique*, Fr. from
SYNO'DICAL. } *synod*.]
SYNO'DICK. }

1. Relating to a synod; transacted in a synod.

The various dignity of their several churches, and of their many functions, rules, and orders in them, by reason of the frequency of their *synodical* and processional meetings, have necessarily raised many questions of place among them. *Selden.*

St. Athanasius writes a *synodical* epistle to those of Antioch, to compose the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*synodique*, Fr.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another.

The diurnal and annual revolutions of the sun, to us are the measures of day and year; and the *synodick* revolution of the moon measures the month. *Holder.*

The moon makes its *synodical* motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes. *Locke.*

SYNO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *synodical*.] By the authority of a synod or publick assembly.

It shall be needful for those churches *synodically* to determine something in those points. *Sanderson.*

The alterations made by the commissioners were brought to the convocation, then sitting, where they were *synodically* agreed upon. *Nelson.*

SYNO'NYMA. *n. s.* [Latin; συνώνυμα.] Names which signify the same thing.

To SYNO'NYMISE. *v. a.* [from *synonyma*.] To express the same thing in different words.

This word fortis we may *synonymise* after all these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden.*

SYNO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [*synonyme*, French; συνώνυμος.] Expressing the same thing by different words.

When two or more words signify the same thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are usually called *synonymous* words. *Watts.*

These words consist of two propositions, which are not distinct in sense, but one and the same thing variously expressed; for wisdom and understanding are *synonymous* words here. *Tillotson.*

Fortune is but a *synonymous* word for nature and necessity. *Bentley.*

SYNO'NYMY. *n. s.* [συνωνυμία.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

SYNO'PSIS. *n. s.* [σύνοψις.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNO'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *synopsis*.] Affording a view of many parts at once.

We have collected so many *synoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly use. *Evelyn.*

SYNTA'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *syntaxis*, Latin.]

1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.
2. Relating to the construction of speech.

SY'NTAX. } *n. s.* [σύνταξις.]
SYNTA'XIS. }

1. A system; a number of things joined together.

They owe no other dependance to the first than what is common to the whole *syntax* of beings. *Glanville.*

2. That part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

I can produce a hundred instances to convince any reasonable man, that they do not so much as understand common grammar and *syntax*. *Swift.*

SYNTHE'SIS. *n. s.* [σύνθεσις.] The act of joining: opposed to *analysis*.

The *synthesis* consists in assuming the causes discovered and established as principles, and by

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them explaining the phænomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations. *Newton.*

SYNTHE'TICK. *adj.* [συνθετικὸς.] Conjoining; compounding; forming composition: opposed to *analytick*.

Synthetick method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole: it begins with the most simple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them or compounded of them; and therefore it is called the method of composition. *Watts.*

SY'PHON. *n. s.* [This should be written *siphon*; σίφων.] A tube; a pipe.

Take your glass, *syphon*, or crane, and draw it off from its last fæces into small bottles. *Mortimer.*

SY RINGE. *n. s.* [συριγξ.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted.

The heart seems not designed to be the fountain or conservatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins, and force it out by the arteries through the whole body, as a *syringe* doth any liquor, though not by the same artifice. *Ray.*

To SY'RINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To spout by a syringe.

A flux of blood from the nose, mouth, and eye, was stopt by the *syringing* up of oxycrate. *Wiseman.*

2. To wash with a syringe.

SY RINGO'TOMY. *n. s.* [σύριγξ and τέτομα.] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

SY'RTIS. n. s. [Latin.] A quicksand; a bog.

A boggy *syrtis*, neither sea nor good dry land. *Milton.*

SY'STEM. *n. s.* [*systeme*, Fr. συστημα.]

1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.

2. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.

3. A scheme which unites many things in order.

He presently bought a *system* of divinity, with design to apply himself straightway to that study. *Fell.*

Aristotle brings morality into *system*, by treating of happiness under heads, and ranges it in classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled systematically before. *Baker.*

The best way to learn any science is to begin with a regular *system*, or a short and plain scheme of that science well drawn up into a narrow compass. *Watts.*

SYSTEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*systematique*, Fr. συστηματικὸς; from *system*.] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

It will be necessary, in a discourse about the formation of the world, to give you a brief account of some of the most principal and *systematical* phænomena that occur in it. *Bentley.*

Now we deal much in essays, and unreasonably despise *systematical* learning; whereas our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems. *Watts.*

SYSTEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *systematical*.] In form of a system.

I treat of the usefulness of writing books of essay, in comparison of that of writing *systematically*. *Boyle.*

Aristotle brings morality into system, and ranges it into classes according to its different objects, distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled *systematically* before. *Baker.*

SY'STOLE. *n. s.* [*systole*, Fr. συστολὴ.]

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart.

The *systole* resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural site. *Ray.*

2. [*systole*, Fr.] In grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

T.

TAB

T A mute consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching to that of *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure *s*: as, *nation*, *salvation*; except when *s* precedes *t*: as, *christian*, *question*.

TA'BBY. *n. s.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, French.] A kind of waved silk.

Brocades, and *tabies*, and gauses. *Swift.*

TAB

TA'BBY. *adj.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours.

A *tabby* cat sat in the chimney-corner. *Addis.*

On her *tabby* rival's face
She deep will mark her new disgrace. *Prior.*

TABEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] The act of wasting away.

To TA'BEFY. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] To waste; to extenuate.

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Harvey.*

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TA'BERD. *n. s.* [*taberda*, low Lat. *tabard*, Fr.] A long gown; a herald's coat: sometimes written *tabard*.

TA'BERDER. *n. s.* [from *taberd*.] One who wears a long gown.

TA'BERNACLE. *n. s.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Latin.]

1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling.

They sudden rear'd
Cœlestial *tabernacles*, where they slept
Fann'd with cool winds. *Milton.*

2. A sacred place; a place of worship.

The greatest conqueror did not only compose his divine odes, but set them to musick: his works, though consecrated to the *tabernacle*, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people. *Addison.*

To TA'BERNACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enshrine; to house.

The word was made flesh, and *tabernacled* amongst us, and we beheld his glory. *John.*

TA'BID. *adj.* [*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.] Wasted by disease; consumptive.

The *tabid* disposition, or the ulcer or ulcers of the lungs, which are the foundation of this disease, is very different from a diminution of the body, and decay of strength from a mere relaxation. *Blackmore.*

In *tabid* persons milk is the best restorative, being chyle already prepared. *Arbuthnot.*

TA'BIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *tabid*.] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

TA'BLATURE. *n. s.* [from *table*.] Painting on walls or ceilings.

TA'BLE. *n. s.* [*table*, Fr. *tabula*, Lat.]

1. Any flat or level surface.

Upon the castle hill there is a bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble. *Sandys.*

2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes.

We may again
Give to our *tables* meat, sleep to our nights. *Shakspeare.*

Help to search my house; if I find not what I seek, let me for ever be your *table* sport. *Shakspeare.*

Children at a *table* never asked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them. *Locke.*

This shuts them out from all *table* conversation, and the most agreeable intercourses. *Spectator.*

If there is nothing else to discourage us, we may safely come to the Lord's *table*, and expect to be kindly entertained by him when we do. *Kettlewell.*

Nor hath the fruit in it any core or kernel; and differing from other apples, yet is a good *table* fruit. *Mortimer.*

The nymph the *table* spread,
Ambrosial cates, with nectar rosy red. *Pope.*

3. The persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment.

Give me some wine, fill full,
I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table*. *Shakspeare.*

4. The fare or entertainment itself: as, *he keeps a good* table.

5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved.

He was the writer of them in the *tables* of their hearts. *Hooker.*

T was pretty, though a plague,
To see him every hour; to sit and draw
His arched brows, his hawking eye, his curls,
In our heart's *table*. *Shakspeare.*

All these true notes of immortality
In our heart's *table* we shall written find. *Davies.*

I prepar'd to pay, in verses rude,
A most detested act of gratitude:
Ev'n this had been your elegy which now
Is offer'd for your health, the *table* of my vow. *Dryden.*

There are books extant which the atheist must allow of as proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting *tables* of right reason; wherein, if they do not wilfully shut their eyes, they may read their own folly written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more terrible sentence than Belshazzar's was by the hand upon the wall. *Bentley.*

Among the Romans, the judge or prætor granted administration, not only according to the *tables* of the testament, but even contrary to those *tables*. *Ayliffe.*

By the twelve *tables*, only those were called into succession of their parents that were in the parent's power. *Ayliffe.*

6. [*tableau*, Fr.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing upon a flat surface.

I never lov'd myself,
Till now, infixed, I beheld myself
Drawn in the flatt'ring *table* of her eye. *Shakp.*

His Jalysus or Bacchus he so esteemed, that he had rather lose all his father's images than that *table*. *Peacham.*

Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peasant, who fancied the saint had saved his neck. *Addison.*

7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a syllabus.

It might seem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book of so small a volume, and which seems to be itself but a *table*: but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture of any plant. *Evelyn.*

Their learning reaches no farther than the *tables* of contents. *Watts.*

8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view.

I have no images of ancestors,
Wanting an ear, or nose; no forged *tables*
Of long descents, to boast false honours from. *Ben Jonson.*

9. The palm of the hand.

Mistress of a fairer *table*.
Hath not history nor fable. *Ben Jonson.*

10. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares.

Monsieur the nice,
When he plays at *tables*, chides the dice. *Shak.*

We are in the world like men playing at *tables*; the chance is not in our power, but to play it, is; and when it is fallen, we must manage it as we can. *Taylor.*

11. *To turn the* TABLES. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the vicissitude of fortune at gaming-tables.

They that are honest would be arrant knaves if the *tables* were *turned*. *L'Estrange.*

If it be thus, the *tables* would be *turned* upon me; but I should only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryden.*

To TA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another.

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He lost his kingdom, was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts, and to graze with oxen. *South.*

You will have no notion of delicacies, if you *table* with them; they are all for rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*

To TA'BLE. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down.

I could have looked on him without admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side, and I to peruse him by items. *Shakspeare.*

TA'BLEBED. *n. s.* [from *table* and *bed.*] A bed of the figure of a table.

TA'BLEBEER. *n. s.* [*table* and *beer.*] Beer used at victuals; small beer.

TA'BLEBOOK. *n. s.* [*table* and *book.*] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

What might you think,
If I had play'd the desk or *table-book? Shaksp.*

Nature wipes clean the *table-book* first, and then pourtrays upon it what she pleaseth. *More.*

Put into your *table-book* whatsoever you judge worthy. *Dryden.*

Nature's fair *table-book*, our tender souls,
We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale memorandums of the schools. *Swift.*

TA'BLECLOTH. *n. s.* [*table* and *cloth.*] Linen spread on a table.

I will end with Odo holding master doctor's mule, and Anne with her *tablecloth. Camden.*

TA'BLEMAN. *n. s.* A man at draughts.

In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to line the *tablemen. Bacon.*

TA'BLER. *n. s.* [from *table.*] One who boards. *Ainsworth.*

TA'BLETALK. *n. s.* [*table* and *talk.*] Conversation at meals or entertainments; table discourse.

Let me praise you while I have a stomach.
—No, let it serve for *tabletalk. Shakspeare.*

His fate makes *tabletalk*, divulg'd with scorn,
And he a jest into his grave is born. *Dryden.*

He improves by the *tabletalk*, and repeats in the kitchen what he learns in the parlour. *Guardian.*

No fair adversary would urge loose *tabletalk* in controversy, and build serious inferences upon what was spoken but in jest. *Atterbury.*

TA'BLET. *n. s.* [from *table.*]

1. A small level surface.
2. A medicine in a square form.

It hath been anciently in use to wear *tablets* of arsenick, or preservatives against the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the spirits. *Bacon.*

3. A surface written on or painted.

It was by the authority of Alexander, that through all Greece the young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon *tablets* of boxen wood. *Dryden.*

The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* brass,
Mould'ring, drop the victor's praise. *Prior.*

TA'BOUR. *n. s.* [*tabourin, tabour*, old French.] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

If you did but hear the pedlar at door, you would never dance again after a *tabour* and pipe. *Shakspeare.*

The shepherd knows not thunder from a *tabour*,
More than I know the sound of Marcius' tongue
From every meaner man. *Shakspeare.*

Some blow the bagpipe up, that plays the country round;
The *tabour* and the pipe some take delight to sound. *Drayton.*

Morrice-dancers danced a maid marian, and a *tabour* and pipe. *Temple.*

To TA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*taborer*, old French, from the noun.] To strike lightly and frequently.

And her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabouring* upon their breasts. *Nahum.*

TA'BOURER. *n. s.* [from *tabour.*] One who beats the tabour.

Would I could see this *tabourer. Shakspeare.*

TA'BOURET. *n. s.* [from *tabour.*] A small tabour.

They shall depart the manor before him with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minstrelsy. *Spectator.*

TA'BOURINE. n. s. [French.] A tabour; a small drum.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling *tabourines*,
That heav'n and earth may strike their sounds together,
Applauding our approach. *Shakspeare.*

TA'BRERE. *n. s.* Tabourer. Obsolete.

I saw a shole of shepherds outgo,
Before them yode a lusty *tabrere*,
That to the merry horn pipe plaid,
Whereto they danced. *Spenser.*

TA'BRET. *n. s.* A tabour.

Wherefore didst thou steal away, that I might have sent thee away with mirth and with *tabret? Genesis.*

TA'BULAR. *adj.* [*tabularis*, Latin.]

1. Set down in the form of tables or synopses.
2. Formed in laminæ.

All the nodules that consist of one uniform substance were formed from a point, as the crusted ones, nay, and most of the spotted ones, and indeed all whatever, except those that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward.*

3. Set in squares.

To TA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*tabula*, Latin.]

1. To reduce to tables or synopses.
2. To shape with a flat surface.

TA'BULATED. *adj.* [*tabula*, Latin.] Having a flat surface.

Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some *tabulated* or plain, and square. *Grew.*

TA'CHE. *n. s.* [from *tack.*] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.

Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches. Exodus.*

TACHY'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [ταχὺς and γράφω.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TA'CIT. *adj.* [*tacite*, French; *tacitus*, Lat.] Silent; implied; not expressed by words.

As there are formal and written leagues respective to certain enemies, so is there a natural and *tacit* confederation amongst all men against the common enemy of human society, pirates. *Bacon.*

In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant, that the king of their own making shall make his makers princes. *L'Estrange.*

Captiousness not only produces misbecoming expressions and carriage, but is a *tacit* reproach of some incivility. *Locke.*

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TA'CITLY. *adv.* [from *tacit.*] Silently; without oral expression.

While they are exposing another's weaknesses, they are *tacitly* aiming at their own commendations. *Addison.*

Indulgence to the vices of men can never be *tacitly* implied, since they are plainly forbidden in scripture. *Rogers.*

TACITU'RNITY. *n. s.* [*taciturnité*, Fr. *taciturnitas*, Latin.] Habitual silence.

The secretest of natures
Have not more gift in *taciturnity*. *Shakspeare.*

Some women have some *taciturnity*,
Some nunneries some grains of chastity. *Donne.*

Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity*, by fits. *Arbuthnot.*

To TACK. *v. a.* [*tacher*, Breton.]

1. To fasten to any thing. It has now a sense approaching to contempt.

Of what supreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which spans the east and west,
And *tacks* the centre to the sphere! *Herbert.*

True freedom you have well defin'd:
But living as you list, and to your mind,
And loosely *tack'd*, all must be left behind. *Dryden.*

The symmetry of clothes fancy appropriates to the wearer, *tacking* them to the body as if they belonged to it. *Grew.*

Frame so as to be covered with the hair-cloth, or a blanket *tacked* about the edges. *Mortimer.*

They serve every turn that shall be demanded, in hopes of getting some commendam *tacked* to their sees, to the great discouragement of the inferior clergy. *Swift.*

2. To join; to unite; to stitch together.

There's but a shirt and an half in all my company; and the half shirt is two napkins *tacked* together, and thrown over the shoulders like a herald's coat without sleeves. *Shakspeare.*

I *tacked* two plays together for the pleasure of variety. *Dryden.*

To TACK. *v. n.* [probably from *tackle.*] To turn a ship.

This verseriam they construe to be the compass, which is better interpreted the rope that turns the ship; as we say, makes it *tack* about. *Brown.*

Seeing Holland fall into closer measures with us and Sweden, upon the triple alliance, they have *tacked* some points nearer France. *Temple.*

On either side they nimbly *tack*,
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind. *Dryden.*

They give me signs
To *tack* about, and steer another way. *Addison.*

TACK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A small nail.

2. The act of turning ships at sea.

At each *tack* our little fleet grows less,
And, like maim'd fowl, swim lagging on the main. *Dryden.*

3. *To hold* TACK. To last; to hold out. *Tack* is still retained in Scotland, and denotes hold, or persevering cohesion.

Martilmas beefe doth *bear* good *tacke*,
When countrey folke do dainties lacke. *Tusser.*

If this twig be made of wood
That will *hold tack*, I 'll make the fur
Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur. *Hudibras.*

TA'CKLE. *n. s.* [*tacel*, Welsh, an arrow.]

1. An arrow.

The *takil* smote, and in it went. *Chaucer.*

2. Weapons; instruments of action.

She to her *tackle* fell,
And on the knight let fall a peal
Of blows so fierce, and press'd so home,
That he retir'd. *Hudibras.*

Being at work without catching any thing, he resolved to take up his *tackle* and be gone. *L'Estrange.*

3. [*taeckel*, a rope, Dutch.] The ropes of a ship: in a looser sense, all the instruments of sailing.

After at sea a tall ship did appear,
Made all of heben and white ivory,
The sails of gold, of silk the *tackle* were,
Mild was the wind, calm seem'd the sea to be. *Spenser.*

At the helm
A seeming mermaid steers; the silken *tackles*
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That yarely frame the office. *Shakspeare.*

Thou hast a grim appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in 't; tho' thy *tackle*'s torn,
Thou shew'st a noble vessel. *Shakspeare.*

A stately ship
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim,
Sails fill'd, and streamers waving,
Courted by all the winds that hold them play. *Milton.*

As for *tackle*, the Bœotians invented the oar; Dædalus, and his son Icarus, the masts and sails. *Heylin.*

Ere yet the tempest roars,
Stand to your *tackle*, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden.*

If he drew the figure of a ship, there was not a rope among the *tackle* that escaped him. *Spectator.*

TA'CKLED. *adj.* [from *tackle.*] Made of ropes tacked together.

My man shall
Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* stair,
Which to the high top-gallant of my joy
Must be my convoy in the secret night. *Shakspeare.*

TA'CKLING. *n. s.* [from *tackle.*]

1. Furniture of the mast.

They wondered at their ships and their *tacklings*. *Abbot.*

Tackling, as sails and cordage, must be foreseen, and laid up in store. *Bacon.*

Red sheets of lightning o'er the seas are spread;
Our *tackling* yield, and wrecks at last succeed. *Garth.*

2. Instruments of action: as, *fishing* tackling, *kitchen* tackling.

I will furnish him with a rod, if you will furnish him with the rest of the *tackling*, and make him a fisher. *Walton.*

TA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [τακτικὸς, τάττω; *tac-*
TA'CTICK. } *tique*, French.] Relating to the art of ranging a battle.

TA'CTICKS. *n. s.* [τακτικὴ.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

When Tully had read the *tacticks*, he was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle. *Dryden.*

TA'CTILE. *adj.* [*tactile*, French; *tactilis*, *tactum*, Latin.] Susceptible of touch.

At this proud yielding word
She on the scene her *tactile* sweets presented. *Beaumont.*

We have iron, sounds, light, figuration, *tactile* qualities; some of a more active, some of a more passive nature. *Hale.*

TACTI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *tactile.*] Perceptibility by the touch.

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TA'CTION. *n. s.* [*taction*, French; *tactio*, Latin.] The act of touching.

TA'DPOLE. *n. s.* [tad, *toad*, and pola, *a young one*, Saxon.] A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail; a porwigle.

I'll broach the *tadpole* on my rapier's point. *Shakspeare.*

Poor Tom eats the toad and the *tadpole*. *Shakspeare.*

The result is not a perfect frog, but a *tadpole*, without any feet, and having a long tail to swim with. *Ray.*

A black and round substance began to dilate, and after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernable, and at last become what the ancients called gyrinus, we a porwigle or *tadpole*. *Brown.*

TA'EN. The poetical contraction of *taken*.

TA'FFETA. *n. s.* [*taffetas*, French; *taffetar*, Spanish.] A thin silk.

All hail, the richest beauties on the earth!
—Beauties no richer than rich *taffata*. *Shaks.*

Never will I trust to speeches penn'd;
Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Three-pil'd hyperboles. *Shakspeare.*

Some think that a considerable diversity of colours argues an equal diversity of nature; but I am not of their mind, for not to mention the changeable *taffety*, whose colours the philosophers call not real, but apparent. *Boyle.*

TAG. *n. s.* [*tag*, Islandick, the point of a lace.]

1. A point of metal put to the end of a string.

2. Any thing paltry and mean.

If *tag* and rag be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of some, not of the law. *Whitgift.*

Will you hence
Before the *tag* return, whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters? *Shakspeare.*

The *tag*-rag people did not clap him and hiss him. *Shakspeare.*

He invited *tag*, rag, and bob-tail, to the wedding. *L'Estrange.*

3. A young sheep.

To TAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fit any thing with an end, or point of metal; as, *to* tag *a lace*.

2. To fit one thing with another, appended.

His courteous host
Tags every sentence with some fawning word,
Such as my king, my prince, at least my lord. *Dryden.*

'T is *tagg'd* with rhyme, like Berecynthian Atys,
The mid-part chimes with art, which never flat is. *Dryden.*

3. The word is here improperly used.

Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhimes
The common slanders of the times. *Swift.*

4. To join. This is properly *to tack*.

Resistance, and the succession of the house of Hanover, the whig writers perpetually *tag* together. *Swift.*

TA'GTAIL. *n. s.* [*tag* and *tail*.] A worm which has the tail of another colour.

They feed on *tag* worms and lugges. *Carew.*

There are other worms; as the marsh and *tagtail*. *Walton.*

TAIL. *n. s.* [tæzl, Saxon.]

1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose behind.

Oft have I seen a hot o'erweening cur
Run back and bite, because he was withheld,
Who, having suffer'd with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his *tail* betwixt his legs, and cry'd. *Shakspeare.*

This sees the cub, and does himself oppose,
And men and boats his active *tail* confounds. *Waller.*

The lion will not kick, but will strike such a stroke with his *tail*, that will break the back of his encounterer. *More.*

Rous'd by the lash of his own stubborn *tail*,
Our lion now will foreign foes assail. *Dryden.*

The *tail* fin is half a foot high, but underneath level with the *tail*. *Grew.*

2. The lower part.

The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the *tail*; and thou shalt be above, and not beneath. *Deuteronomy.*

3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin.

Duretus writes a great praise of the distilled water of those *tails* that hang upon willow trees. *Harvey.*

4. The hinder part of any thing.

With the helm they turn and steer the *tail*. *Butler.*

5. *To turn* TAIL. To fly; to run away.

Would she *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. *Sidney.*

To TAIL. *v. n.* To pull by the tail.

The conquering foe they soon assail'd,
First Trulla stav'd, and Cerdon *tail'd*. *Hudibras.*

TA'ILED. *adj.* [from *tail*.] Furnished with a tail.

Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat. *Grew.*

TA'ILLAGE. *n. s.* [*tailler*, French.]

Taillage originally signifies a piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. In law, it signifies a toll or tax. *Cowell.*

TAILLE. *n. s.*

Taille, the fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or special. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reason of this term is, because how many soever women the tenant, holding by this title, shall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his issue by them all have a possibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* special is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten. *Cowell.*

TAI'LOR. *n. s.* [*tailleur*, from *tailler*, French, to cut.] One whose business is to make clothes.

I 'll entertain a score or two of *tailors*,
To study fashions to adorn my body. *Shaks.*

Here 's an English *tailor* come for stealing out of a French hose: come, *tailor*, you may roast your goose. *Shakspeare.*

The knight came to the *tailor*'s, to take measure of his gown. *Camden.*

The world is come now to that pass, that the *tailor* and shoemaker may cut out what religion they please. *Howel.*

It was prettily said by Seneca, that friendship

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should not be unript, but unstitcht, though somewhat in the phrase of a *tailor*. *Collier.*

In Covent-Garden did a *tailor* dwell,
That sure a place deserv'd in his own hell.
King.

To TAINT. *v. a.* [*teindre*, French.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing.

The spaniel, struck
Stiff by the *tainted* gale, with open nose
Draws full upon the latent prey. *Thomson.*

2. To stain; to sully.

We come not by the way of accusation
To *taint* that honour every good tongue blesses.
Shakspeare.

Sirens *taint*
The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint
With their attractions. *Chapman.*

They the truth
With superstitions and traditions *taint*. *Milton.*

Those pure immortal elements
Eject him *tainted* now, and purge him off
As a distemper. *Milton.*

3. To infect; to poison; to disease.

Nothing *taints* sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of consumptive lungs. *Harvey.*

Salts in fumes contract the vesicles, and perhaps the *tainted* air may affect the lungs by its heat. *Arbuthnot.*

With wholesome herbage mixt, the direful bane
Of vegetable venom *taints* the plain. *Pope.*

4. To corrupt.

A sweet-bread you found it *tainted* or fly-blown.
Swift.

The yellow tinging plague
Internal vision *taints*. *Thomson.*

5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint*.

To TAINT. *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched with something corrupting.

Till Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane
I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shakspeare.*

TAINT. *n. s.* [*teinte*, French; from the verb.]

1. A tincture; a stain.

2. An insect.

There is found in the summer a spider called a *taint*, of a red colour, and so little that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain.
Brown.

As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or *taint* worm to the weaning herds that graze.
Milton.

3. Infection; corruption; depravation.

Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That monsters it; or your fore-vouch'd affection
Fall'n into *taint*. *Shakspeare.*

My hellhounds shall lick up the draff and filth,
Which man's polluting sin with *taint* hath shed
On what was pure. *Milton.*

A father that breeds his son at home can keep him better from the *taint* of servants than abroad. *Locke.*

But is no rank, no station, no degree,
From this contagious *taint* of sorrow free?
Prior.

4. A spot; a soil; a blemish.

Now I
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The *taints* and blames I laid upon myself.
Shakspeare.

TA'INTLESS. *adj.* [from *taint*.] Free from infection; pure.

No humours gross, or frowsy steams,
Could from her *taintless* body flow. *Swift.*

TA'INTURE. *n. s.* [*tinctura*, Latin; *teinture*, French.] Taint; tinge; defilement.

See here the *tainture* of thy nest,
And look thyself be faultless. *Shakspeare.*

To TAKE. *v. a.* preterit *took*; part. pass. *taken*, sometimes *took*. [*taka*, Islandick; *ey tek*, I take; *ey took*, I took.]

1. To receive what is offered: correlative to *give*; opposed to *refuse*.

Then *took* I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the nations to drink. *Jeremiah.*

Be thou advis'd, thy black design forsake;
Death, or this counsel, from Lucippus *take*.
Waller.

An honest man may *take* a knave's advice,
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*

Madam, were I as you I 'd *take* her counsel.
Philips.

Distress'd myself, like you, confin'd I live,
And therefore can compassion *take* and give.
Dryden.

2. To seize what is not given.

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
And *took* him trembling from his sovereign's side.
Dryden.

3. To receive.

No man shall *take* the nether or the upper milstone to pledge. *Deuteronomy.*

4. To receive with good or ill will.

For, what we know must be,
Why should we, in our peevish opposition,
Take it to heart? *Shakspeare.*

I will frown as they pass by, and let them *take* it as they list. *Shakspeare.*

La you! if you speak ill of the devil, how he *takes* it at heart! *Shakspeare.*

Damasco, without any more ado, yielded unto the Turks; which the bassa *took* in so good part, that he would not suffer his soldiers to enter it.
Knolles.

The king being in a rage, *took* it grievously that he was mocked. 2 *Maccabees.*

The queen, hearing of a declination of monarchy, *took* it so ill as she would never after hear of the other's suit. *Bacon.*

A following hath ever been a thing civil, and well *taken* in monarchies, so it be without too much popularity. *Bacon.*

The diminution of the power of the nobility they *took* very heavily. *Clarendon.*

I hope you will not expect from me things demonstrated with certainty; but will *take* it well that I should offer at a new thing. *Grauut.*

If I have been a little pilfering, I *take* it bluterly of thee to tell me of it. *Dryden.*

The sole advice I could give him in conscience, would be that which he would *take* ill, and not follow. *Swift.*

5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprise or artifice.

Who will believe a man that hath no house, and lodgeth wheresoever the night *taketh* him?
Ecclus.

They silenced those who opposed them, by traducing them abroad, or *taking* advantage against them in the house. *Clarendon.*

Wise men are overborn when *taken* at a disadvantage. *Collier.*

Men in their loose unguarded hours they *take*,
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak.
Pope.

6. To snatch; to seize.

I am contented to dwell on the Divine Pro-

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vidence, and *take* up any occasion to lead me to its contemplation. *Hale.*

7. To make prisoner.

Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow,
Where we may *take* him, and disgrace him for it. *Shakspeare.*

King Lear hath lost, he and his daughter *ta'en*. *Shakspeare.*

This man was *taken* of the Jews, and should have been killed. *Acts.*

They entering with wonderful celerity on every side, slew and *took* three hundred janizaries. *Knolles.*

8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage.

More than history can pattern, though devis'd
And play'd to *take* spectators. *Shakspeare.*

I long
To hear the story of your life, which must
Take the ear strangely. *Shakspeare.*

Let her not *take* thee with her eyelids. *Proverbs.*

Taken by Perkin's amiable behaviour, he entertained him as became the person of Richard duke of York. *Bacon.*

Their song was partial, but the harmony
Suspended hell, and *took* with ravishment
The thronging audience. *Milton.*

If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more when she is thus beautified on purpose to allure the eye, and *take* the heart. *Decay of Piety.*

This beauty shines through some men's actions, sets off all that they do, and *takes* all they come near. *Locke.*

Cleombrotus was so *taken* with this prospect, that he had no patience. *Wake.*

9. To entrap; to catch in a snare.

Take us the foxes, that spoil the vines. *Cant.*

10. To understand in any particular sense or manner.

The words are more properly *taken* for the air or æther than the heavens. *Raleigh.*

You *take* me right, Eupolis; for there is no possibility of an holy war. *Bacon.*

I *take* it, and iron brass, called white brass, hath some mixture of tin to help the lustre. *Bacon.*

Why, now you *take* me; these are rites
That grace love's days, and crown his nights:
These are the motions I would see. *Ben Jonson.*

Give them one simple idea, and see that they *take* it right, and perfectly comprehend it. *Locke.*

Charity, *taken* in its largest extent, is nothing else but the sincere love of God and our neighbour. *Wake.*

11. To exact.

Take no usury of him or increase. *Leviticus.*

12. To get; to have; to appropriate.

And the king of Sodom said unto Abram, Give me the persons and *take* the goods to thyself. *Genesis.*

13. To use; to employ.

This man always *takes* time, and ponders things maturely before he passes his judgment. *Watts.*

14. To blast; to infect.

Strike her young bones,
You *taking* airs, with lameness! *Shakspeare.*

15. To judge in favour of; to adopt.

The nicest eye could no distinction make,
Where lay the advantage, or what side to *take*. *Dryden.*

16. To admit any thing bad from without.

I ought to have a care
To keep my wounds from *taking* air. *Hudibras.*

17. To get; to procure.

Striking stones, they *took* fire out of them. 2 *Maccabees.*

18. To turn to; to practise.

If any of the family be distressed, order is taken for their relief: if any be subject to vice, or *take* ill courses, they are reproved. *Bacon.*

19. To close in with; to comply with.

Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword. *Dryden.*

She to her country's use resign'd your sword,
And you, kind lover, *took* her at her word. *Dryd.*

I *take* thee at thy word. *Rowe.*

20. To form; to fix.

Resolutions *taken* upon full debate were seldom prosecuted with equal resolution. *Clarend.*

21. To catch in the hand; to seize.

He put forth a hand, and *took* me by a lock of my head. *Ezekiel.*

I *took* not arms till urg'd by self-defence. *Dryden.*

22. To admit; to suffer.

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;
Now *take* the mould; now bend thy mind to feel
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*

23. To perform any action.

Peradventure we shall prevail against him, and *take* our revenge on him. *Jeremiah.*

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and *took* hold of it, for the oxen shook it. 2 *Samuel.*

Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia. 2 *Corinthians.*

Before I proceed, I would *take* some breath. *Bacon.*

His wind he never *took* whilst the cup was at his mouth, but observed the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewill.*

A long sigh he drew,
And, his voice failing, *took* his last adieu. *Dryd.*

The Sabine Clausus came,
And from afar at Dryops *took* his aim. *Dryden.*

Her lovers names in order to run o'er,
The girl *took* breath full thirty times and more. *Dryden.*

Heighten'd revenge he should have *took*;
He should have burnt his tutor's book. *Prior.*

The husband's affairs made it necessary for him to *take* a voyage to Naples. *Spectator.*

I *took* a walk in Lincoln's Inn garden. *Tatler.*

The Carthaginian *took* his seat, and Pompey entered with great dignity in his own person. *Tatler.*

I am possessed of power and credit, can gratify my favourites, and *take* vengeance on my enemies. *Swift.*

24. To receive into the mind.

When they saw the boldness of Peter and John, they *took* knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus. *Acts.*

It appeared in his face, that he *took* great contentment in this our question. *Bacon.*

Doctor More, in his Ethicks, reckons this particular inclination, to *take* a prejudice against a man for his looks, among the smaller vices in morality, and names it a prosopolepsia. *Spectat.*

A student should never satisfy himself with bare attendance on lectures, unless he clearly *takes* up the sense. *Watts.*

25. To go into.

When news were brought that the French king besieged Constance, he posted to the sea-coast to *take* ship. *Camden.*

Tygers and lions are not apt to *take* the water. *Hale.*

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26. To go along; to follow; to pursue.
The joyful short-liv'd news, soon spread around,
Took the same train. *Dryden.*
Observing still the motions of their flight,
What course they *took*, what happy signs they shew. *Dryden.*

27. To swallow; to receive.
Consider the insatisfaction of several bodies, and of their appetite to *take* in others. *Bacon.*
Turkeys *take* down stones, having found in the gizzard of one no less than seven hundred. *Brown.*

28. To swallow as a medicine.
Tell an ignoramus in place to his face that he has a wit above all the world, and, as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily *take* it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing. *South.*
Upon this assurance he *took* physick. *Locke.*

29. To choose one of more.
Take to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton.*
Either but one man, or all men are kings: *take* which you please, it dissolves the bonds of government. *Locke.*

30. To copy.
Our phœnix queen was pourtray'd too so bright,
Beauty alone could beauty *take* so right. *Dryd.*

31. To convey; to carry; to transport.
Carry sir John Falstaff to the Fleet,
Take all his company along with him. *Shaksp.*
He sat him down in a street; for no man *took* them into his house to lodging. *Judges.*

32. To fasten on; to seize.
Wheresoever he *taketh* him, he teareth him; and he foameth. *Mark.*
No temptation hath *taken* you, but such as is common to man. 1 *Corinthians.*
When the frost and rain have *taken* them, they grow dangerous. *Temple.*
At first they warm, then scorch, and then they *take*,
Now with long necks from side to side they feed;
At length grown strong their mother fire forsake,
And a new colony of flames succeed. *Dryden.*
No beast will eat sour grass till the frost hath *taken* it. *Mortimer.*
In burning of stubb'e, take care to plow the land up round the field, that the fire may not *take* the hedges. *Mortimer.*

33. Not to refuse; to accept.
Take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer, he shall be surely put to death. *Numbers.*
Thou *tak'st* thy mother's word too far, said he,
And hast usurp'd thy boasted pedigree. *Dryden.*
He that should demand of him how begetting a child gives the father absolute power over him, will find him answer nothing: we are to *take* his word for this. *Locke.*
Who will not receive clipped money whilst he sees the great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and goldsmiths will *take* it of him? *Locke.*

34. To adopt.
I will *take* you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God. *Exodus.*

35. To change with respect to place.
When he departed, he *took* out two pence, and gave them to the host. *Luke.*
He put his hand into his bosom; and when he *took* it out, it was leprous. *Exodus.*
If you slit the artery, thrust a pipe into it, and cast a strait ligature upon that part containing the pipe, the artery will not beat below the ligature; yet do but *take* it off, and it will beat immediately. *Ray.*
Lovers flung themselves from the top of the precipice into the sea, where they were sometimes *taken* up alive. *Addison.*

36. To separate.
A multitude, how great soever, brings not a man any nearer to the end of the inexhaustible stock of number, where still there remains as much to be added as if none were *taken* out. *Locke.*
The living fabrick now in pieces *take*,
Of every part due observation make;
All which such art discovers. *Blackmore.*

37. To admit.
Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threescore. 1 *Timothy.*
Though so much of heaven appears in my make,
The foulest impressions I easily *take*. *Swift.*

38. To pursue; to go in.
He alone
To find where Adam shelter'd *took* his way. *Milton.*
To the port she *takes* her way,
And stands upon the margin of the sea. *Dryden.*
Where injur'd Nisus *takes* his airy course. *Dryden.*
Give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,
And let eternal justice *take* the way. *Dryden.*
It was her fortune once to *take* her way
Along the sandy margin of the sea. *Dryden.*

39. To receive any temper or disposition of mind.
They shall not *take* shame. *Micah.*
Thou hast scourged me, and hast *taken* pity on me. *Tobit.*
They *take* delight in approaching to God. *Isaiah.*
Take a good heart, O Jerusalem. *Baruch.*
Men die in desire of some things which they *take* to heart. *Bacon.*
Few are so wicked as to *take* delight
In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.*
Children, kept out of ill company, *take* a pride to behave themselves prettily, perceiving themselves esteemed. *Locke.*

40. To endure; to bear.
I can be as quiet as any body with those that are quarrelsome, and be as troublesome as another when I meet with those that will *take* it. *L'Estrange.*
Won't you then *take* a jest? *Spectator.*
He met with such a reception as those only deserve who are content to *take* it. *Swift.*

41. To draw; to derive.
The firm belief of a future judgment is the most forcible motive to a good life, because *taken* from this consideration of the most lasting happiness and misery. *Tillotson.*

42. To leap; to jump over.
That hand which had the strength, ev'n at your door,
To cudgel you, and make you *take* the hatch. *Shakspeare.*

43. To assume.
Fit you to the custom,
And *take* t' ye, as your predecessors have,
Your honour with your form. *Shakspeare.*
I *take* liberty to say, that these propositions are so far from having an universal assent, that to a great part of mankind they are not known. *Locke.*

44. To allow; to admit.
Take not any term, howsoever authorized by the language of the schools, to stand for any thing till you have an idea of it. *Locke.*

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Chemists *take*, in our present controversy, something for granted, which they ought to prove. *Boyle.*

I *took* your weak excuses. *Dryden.*

45. To receive with fondness.

I lov'd you still, and
Took you into my bosom. *Dryden.*

46. To carry out for use.

He commanded them that they should *take* nothing for their journey, save a staff. *Mark.*

47. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion.

This I *take* it
Is the main motive of our preparations. *Shakſp.*

The spirits that are in all tangible bodies are scarce known: sometimes they *take* them for vacuum, whereas they are the most active of bodies. *Bacon.*

He *took* himself to have deserved as much as any man, in contributing more, and appearing sooner, in their first approach towards rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is because he was deceived; and so *took* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in a disguise. *South.*

Depraved appetites cause us often to *take* that for true imitation of nature which has no resemblance of it. *Dryden.*

So soft his tresses, fill'd with trickling pearl,
You'd doubt his sex, and *take* him for a girl. *Tate.*

Time is *taken* for so much of infinite duration as is measured out by the great bodies of the universe. *Locke.*

They who would advance in knowledge should lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to *take* words for things. *Locke.*

Few will *take* a proposition which amounts to no more than this, that God is pleased with the doing of what he himself commands, for an innate moral principle, since it teaches so little. *Locke.*

Some tories will *take* you for a whig, some whigs will *take* you for a tory. *Pope.*

As I *take* it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is so. *Swift.*

48. To separate for one's self from any quantity; to remove for one's self from any place.

I will *take* of them for priests. *Isaiah.*

Hath God assayed to *take* a nation from the midst of another? *Deuteronomy.*

I might have *taken* her to me to wife. *Genesis.*

Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God *took* him. *Genesis.*

Four heifers from his female store he *took*. *Dryden.*

49. Not to leave; not to omit.

The discourse here is about ideas, which he says are real things, and we see in God: in *taking* this along with me, to make it prove any thing to his purpose, the argument must stand thus. *Locke.*

Young gentlemen ought not only to *take* along with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals and figures, but likewise to exercise their arithmetick in reducing the sums of money to those of their own country. *Arbuthnot.*

50. To receive payments.

Never a wife leads a better life than she does; do what she will, *take* all, pay all. *Shakspeare.*

51. To obtain by mensuration.

The knight coming to the taylor's to *take* measure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth lying there. *Camden.*

With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my walls, he *took* the dimensions of the room. *Swift.*

52. To withdraw.

Honeycomb, on the verge of threescore, *took* me aside, and asked me, whether I would advise him to marry? *Spectator.*

53. To seize with a transitory impulse; to affect so as not to last.

Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only gave his attendants their diet; but once he was *taken* with a fit of generosity, and divided them into three classes. *Arbuthnot.*

54. To comprise; to comprehend.

We always *take* the account of a future state into our schemes about the concerns of this world. *Atterbury.*

Had those who would persuade us that there are innate principles not *taken* them together in gross, but considered separately the parts, they would not have been so forward to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

55. To have recourse to.

A sparrow *took* a bush just as an eagle made a stoop at an hare. *L'Estrange.*

The cat presently *takes* a tree, and sees the poor fox torn to pieces. *L'Estrange.*

56. To produce; to suffer to be produced.

No purposes whatsoever which are meant for the good of that land will prosper, or *take* good effect. *Spenser.*

57. To catch in the mind.

These do best who *take* material hints to be judged by history. *Locke.*

58. To hire; to rent.

If three ladies like a luckless play,
Take the whole house upon the poet's day. *Pope.*

59. To engage in; to be active in.

Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;
Be now the father, and propose a son;
Behold yourself so by a son disdain'd;
And then imagine me *taking* your part,
And in your pow'r so silencing your son. *Shake.*

60. To incur; to receive as it happens.

In streams, my boy, and rivers *take* thy chance;
There swims, said he, thy whole inheritance. *Addison.*

Now *take* your turn; and, as a brother shou'd,
Attend your brother to the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

61. To admit in copulation.

Five hundred asses yearly *took* the horse,
Producing mules of greater speed and force. *Sandys.*

62. To catch eagerly.

Drances *took* the word; who grudg'd, long since,
The rising glories of the Daunian prince. *Dryd.*

63. To use as an oath or expression.

Thou shalt not *take* the name of the Lord in vain. *Exodus.*

64. To seize as a disease.

They that come abroad after these showers, are commonly *taken* with sickness. *Bacon.*

I am *taken* on the sudden with a swimming in my head. *Dryden.*

65. *To* TAKE *away*. To deprive of.

If any *take away* from the book of this prophecy, God shall *take away* his part out of the book of life. *Revelation.*

The bill for *taking away* the votes of bishops was called a bill for *taking away* all temporal jurisdiction. *Clarendon.*

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Many dispersed objects breed confusion, and *take away* from the picture that grave majesty which gives beauty to the piece. *Dryden.*

You should be hunted like a beast of prey;
By your own law I *take* your life *away*. *Dryden.*

The fun'ral pomp which to your kings you pay
Is all I want, and all you *take away*. *Dryden.*

One who gives another any thing has not always a right to *take* it *away* again. *Locke.*

Not foes nor fortune *take* this pow'r *away*,
And is my Abelard less kind than they? *Pope.*

66. *To* TAKE *away*. To set aside; to remove.

If we *take away* consciousness of pleasure and pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place personal identity. *Locke.*

67. *To* TAKE *care*. To be careful; to be solicitous for; to superintend.

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. Doth God *take care* for oxen? 1 *Corinthians.*

68. *To* TAKE *care*. To be cautious; to be vigilant.

69. *To* TAKE *course*. To have recourse to measures.

They meant to *take* a *course* to deal with particulars by reconcilements, and cared not for any head. *Bacon.*

The violence of storming is the *course* which God is forced to *take* for the destroying, but cannot, without changing the course of nature, for the converting, of sinners. *Hammond.*

70. *To* TAKE *down*. To crush; to reduce; to suppress.

Do you think he is now so dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is so hard to *take* him *down* as some suppose? *Spenser.*

Take down their mettle, keep them lean and bare. *Dryden.*

Lacqueys were never so saucy and pragmatical as now, and he should be glad to see them *taken down*. *Addison.*

71. *To* TAKE *down*. To swallow; to take by the mouth.

We cannot *take down* the lives of living creatures, which some of the Paracelsians say, if they could be *taken down*, would make us immortal: the next for subtilty of operation, to take bodies putrefied, such as may be easily taken. *Bacon.*

72. *To* TAKE *from*. To derogate; to detract.

It *takes* not *from* you, that you were born with principles of generosity; but it adds to you, that you have cultivated nature. *Dryden.*

73. *To* TAKE *from*. To deprive of.

Conversation will add to their knowledge, but be too apt to *take from* their virtue. *Locke.*

Gentle gods, *take* my breath *from* me. *Shaks.*

I will smite thee, and *take* thine head *from* thee. 1 *Samuel.*

74. *To* TAKE *heed*. To be cautious; to beware.

Take heed of a mischievous man. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Take heed lest passion
Sway thy judgment to do aught. *Milton.*

Children to serve their parents' int'rest live:
Take heed what doom against yourself you give. *Dryden.*

75. *To* TAKE *heed to*. To attend.

Nothing sweeter than to *take heed unto* the commandments of the Lord. *Ecclesiasticus.*

76. *To* TAKE *in*. To enclose.

Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in*. *Mortimer.*

77. *To* TAKE *in*. To lessen; to contract: as, *he* took in *his sails*.

78. *To* TAKE *in*. To cheat; to gull: as, *the cunning ones were* taken in. A low vulgar phrase.

79. *To* TAKE *in hand*. To undertake.

Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would prosper that they *took in hand*. *Clarendon.*

80. *To* TAKE *in*. To comprise; to comprehend.

These heads are sufficient for the explication of this whole matter; *taking in* some additional discourses, which make the work more even. *Burnet.*

This love of our country *takes in* our families, friends, and acquaintance. *Addison.*

The disuse of the tucker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at present it *takes in* almost half the body. *Addison.*

Of these matters no satisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypothesis, without *taking in* the superintendence of the great Creator. *Derham.*

81. *To* TAKE *in*. To admit.

An opinion brought into his head by course, because he heard himself called a father, rather than any kindness that he found in his own heart, made him *take* us *in*. *Sidney.*

A great vessel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the vessel, will not fill the vessel again so full as it was, but that it may *take in* more. *Bacon.*

Porter was *taken in* not only as a bed-chamber servant, but as an useful instrument for his skill in the Spanish. *Wotton.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
Can *take in* all; and verge enough for more. *Dryden.*

The sight and touch *take in* from the same object different ideas. *Locke.*

There is the same irregularity in my plantations: I *take in* none that do not naturally rejoice in the soil. *Spectator.*

82. *To* TAKE *in*. To win by conquest.

He sent Asan-aga with the janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to *take in* the other cities of Tunis. *Knolles.*

Should a great beauty resolve to *take* me *in* with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to set upon a new-robbed passenger. *Suckling.*

Open places are easily *taken in*, and towns not strongly fortified make but a weak resistance. *Felton.*

83. *To* TAKE *in*. To receive locally.

We went before, and sailed unto Assos, there intending to *take in* Paul. *Acts.*

That which men *take in* by education is next to that which is natural. *Tillotson.*

As no acid is in an animal body but must be *taken in* by the mouth, so if it is not subdued it may get into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

84. *To* TAKE *in*. To receive mentally.

Though a created understanding can never *take in* the fulness of the divine excellencies, yet so much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. *Hale.*

The idea of extension joins itself so inseparably with all visible qualities, that it suffers to see no one without *taking in* impressions of extension too. *Locke.*

It is not in the power of the most enlarged understanding to frame one new simple idea in the mind, not *taken in* by the ways aforementioned. *Locke.*

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A man can never have *taken in* his full measure of knowledge before he is hurried off the stage. *Addison.*

Let him *take in* the instructions you give him, in a way suited to his natural inclination. *Watts.*

Some genius can *take in* a long train of propositions. *Watts.*

85. *To* TAKE *notice.* To observe.

86. *To* TAKE *notice.* To show by any act that observation is made.

Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they *took* little *notice* of it. *Clarendon.*

87. *To* TAKE *oath.* To swear.

The king of Babylon is come to Jerusalem, and hath taken of the king's seed, and of him *taken* an *oath.* *Ezekiel.*

We *take* all *oath* of secrecy, for the concealing of those inventions which we think fit to keep secret. *Bacon.*

88. *To* TAKE *off.* To invalidate; to destroy; to remove. When it is immediately followed by *from*, without an accusative, it may be considered either as elliptically suppressing the accusative, or as being neutral.

You must forsake this room, and go with us;
Your power and your command is *taken off*,
And Cassio rules in Cyprus. *Shakspeare.*

The cruel ministers
Took off her life. *Shakspeare.*

If the heads of the tribes can be *taken off*, and the misled multitude return to their obedience, such an extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon.*

Sena loseth its windiness by decocting; and subtile or windy spirits are *taken off* by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*

To stop schisms, *take off* the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than enrage them by violence. *Bacon.*

What *taketh off* the objection is, that in judging scandal we are to look to the cause whence it cometh. *Bishop Sanderson.*

The promises, the terrors, or the authority of the commander, must be the topick whence that argument is drawn; and all force of these is *taken off* by this doctrine. *Hammond.*

It will not be unwelcome to these worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progression when so many untruths are *taken off.* *Brown.*

This *takes* not *off* the force of our former evidence. *Stillingfleet.*

If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes it less valuable, the melting-pot can easily *take* it *off.* *Locke.*

A man's understanding failing him, would *take off* that presumption most men have of themselves. *Locke.*

It shews virtue in the fairest light, and *takes off* from the deformity of vice. *Addison.*

When we would *take off* from the reputation of an action, we ascribe it to vain-glory. *Addison.*

This *takes off* from the elegance of our tongue, but expresses our ideas in the readiest manner. *Addison.*

The justices decreed, to *take off* a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale. *Swift.*

How many lives have been lost in hot blood, and how many likely to be *taken off* in cold! *Blount.*

Favourable names are put upon ill ideas, to *take off* the odium. *Watts.*

89. *To* TAKE *off.* To withhold; to withdraw.

He perceiving that we were willing to say somewhat, in great courtesy *took* us *off*, and condescended to ask us questions. *Bacon.*

Your present distemper is not so troublesome, as to *take* you *off* from all satisfaction. *Wake.*

There is nothing more restless and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be *taken off* from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a man in pursuit of those ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. *Locke.*

Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* our mind from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

He has *taken* you *off*, by a peculiar instance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. *Wake.*

90. *To* TAKE *off.* To swallow.

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man *takes off* his glass, with that sick stomach which, in some men, follows not many hours after, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

91. *To* TAKE *off.* To purchase.

Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own rate, else he 'll not *take* it *off* the farmer's hands for wages. *Locke.*

The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*, above the value of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, cannot pay us. *Locke.*

There is a project on foot for transporting our best wheaten straw to Dunstable, and obliging us to *take off* yearly so many ton of straw hats. *Swift.*

92. *To* TAKE *off.* To copy.

Take off all their models in wood. *Addison.*

93. *To* TAKE *off.* To find place for.

The multiplying of nobility brings a state to necessity; and, in like manner, when more are bred scholars than preferments can *take off.* *Bacon.*

94. *To* TAKE *off.* To remove.

When Moses went in, he *took* the veil *off* until he came out. *Exodus.*

If any would reign and take up all the time, let him *take* them *off*, and bring others on. *Bacon.*

95. *To* TAKE *order with.* To check; to take course with.

Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was *taken order with* before it came to that. *Bacon.*

96. *To* TAKE *out.* To remove from within any place.

Griefs are green;
And all thy friends which thou must make thy friends
Have but their stings and teeth newly *ta'en out.* *Shakspeare.*

97. *To* TAKE *part.* To share.

Take part in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks. *Pope.*

98. *To* TAKE *place.* To prevail; to have effect.

Where arms *take place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dryden.*

The debt a man owes his father *takes place*, and gives the father a right to inherit. *Locke.*

99. *To* TAKE *up.* To borrow upon credit or interest.

The smooth pates now wear nothing but high shoes; and if a man is through with them in honest *taking up*, they stand upon security. *Shakspeare.*

We *take up* corn for them, that we may eat and live. *Nehemiah.*

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She to the merchant goes,
Rich crystals of the rock she *takes up* there,
Huge agat vases, and old china ware. *Dryden.*

I have anticipated already, and *taken up* from Boccace before I come to him. *Dryden.*

Men, for want of due payment, are forced to *take up* the necessaries of life at almost double value. *Swift.*

200. *To* TAKE *up*. To be ready for; to engage with.

His divisions are, one power against the French,
And one against Gleadower; perforce, a third
Must *take up* us. *Shakspeare.*

201. *To* TAKE *up*. To apply to the use of.

We *took up* arms, not to revenge ourselves,
But free the commonwealth. *Addison.*

202. *To* TAKE *up*. To begin.

They shall *take up* a lamentation for me. *Ezekiel.*

Princes friendship, which they *take up* upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they most times lay down out of humour. *South.*

203. *To* TAKE *up*. To fasten with a ligature passed under. A term of chirurgery.

A large vessel opened by incision must be *taken up* before you proceed. *Sharp.*

204. *To* TAKE *up*. To engross; to engage.

Over-much anxiety in worldly things *takes up* the mind, hardly admitting so much as a thought of heaven. *Duppa.*

Take my esteem:
If from my heart you ask or hope for more,
I grieve the place is *taken up* before. *Dryden.*

I intended to have left the stage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have *taken up* my life in the performance. *Dryden.*

To understand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, *takes up* his whole time. *Locke.*

Every one knows that mines alone furnish these: but withal, countries stored with mines are poor; the digging and refining of these metals *taking up* the labour, and wasting the number of the people. *Locke.*

We were so confident of success, that most of my fellow-soldiers were *taken up* with the same imaginations. *Addison.*

The following letter is from an artist, now *taken up* with this invention. *Addison.*

There is so much time *taken up* in the ceremony, that before they enter on their subject the dialogue is half ended. *Addison.*

The affairs of religion and war *took up* Constantine so much, that he had not time to think of trade. *Arbuthnot.*

When the compass of twelve books is *taken up* in these, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. *Pope.*

205. *To* TAKE *up*. To have final recourse to.

Arnobius asserts, that men of the finest parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, physicians, despising the sentiments they had once been fond of, *took up* their rest in the christian religion. *Addison.*

206. *To* TAKE *up*. To seize; to catch; to arrest.

Though the sheriff have this authority to *take up* all such stragglers, and imprison them, yet shall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marshal will, whom they know to have power of life and death. *Spenser.*

I was *taken up* for laying them down. *Shaksp.*

You have *taken up*,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The subjects of his substitute. *Shakspeare.*

207. *To* TAKE *up*. To admit.

The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them. *Bacon.*

208. *To* TAKE *up*. To answer by reproving; to reprimand.

One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly, for stooping so much below the dignity of his profession. *L'Estrange.*

209. *To* TAKE *up*. To begin where the former left off.

The plot is purely fiction; for I *take* it *up* where the history has laid it down. *Dryden.*

'Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wond'rous tale,
And nightly to the list'ning earth
Repeats the story of her birth. *Spectator.*

210. *To* TAKE *up*. To lift.

Take up these cloaths here quickly:
Where's the cowlstaff? *Shakspeare.*

The least things are *taken up* by the thumb and forefinger: when we would *take up* a greater quantity, we would use the thumb and all the fingers. *Ray.*

Milo *took up* a calf daily on his shoulders, and at last arrived at firmness to bear the bull. *Watts.*

211. *To* TAKE *up*. To occupy locally.

The people by such thick throngs swarmed to the place, that the chambers which opened towards the scaffold were *taken up*. *Heywood.*

All vicious enormous practices are regularly consequent, where the other hath *taken up* the lodging. *Hammond.*

Committees, for the convenience of the common-council who *took up* the Guildhall, sat in Grocers-hall. *Clarendon.*

When my concernment *takes up* no more room than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe, I know also where to be happy. *Smith.*

These things being compared, notwithstanding the room that mountains *take up* on the dry land, there would be at least eight oceans required. *Burnet.*

When these waters were annihilated, so much other matter must be created to *take up* their places. *Burnet.*

Princes were so *taken up* with wars, that few could write or read besides those of the long robes. *Temple.*

The buildings about *took up* the whole space. *Arbuthnot.*

212. *To* TAKE *up*. To manage in the place of another.

I have his horse to *take up* the quarrel. *Shakspeare.*

The greatest empires have had their rise from the pretence of *taking up* quarrels, or keeping the peace. *L'Estrange.*

213. *To* TAKE *up*. To comprise.

I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palemon and Arcite, which is perhaps not much inferior to the Iliss, only it *takes up* seven years. *Dryden.*

214. *To* TAKE *up*. To adopt; to assume.

God's decrees of salvation and damnation have been *taken up* by some of the Romish and reformed churches, affixing them to men's particular entities, absolutely considered. *Hammond.*

The command in war is given to the strongest,

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or to the bravest; and in peace, *taken up* and exercised by the boldest. *Temple.*

Assurance is properly that confidence which a man *takes up* of the pardon of his sins, upon such grounds as the scripture lays down. *South.*

The French and we still change; but here 's the curse,
They change for better, and we change for worse:
They *take up* our old trade of conquering,
And we are taking theirs, to dance and sing. *Dryden.*

He that will observe the conclusions men *take up*, must be satisfied they are not all rational. *Locke.*

Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and *taken up* under a bold vow. *Atterbury.*

Lewis Baboon had *taken up* the trade of clothier, without serving his time. *Arbuthnot.*

Every man *takes up* those interests in which his humour engages him. *Pope.*

If those proceedings were observed, morality and religion would soon become fashionable court virtues, and be *taken up* as the only methods to get or keep employments. *Swift.*

Take up no more than you by worth may claim,
Lest soon you prove a bankrupt in your fame. *Young.*

115. *To* TAKE *up*. To collect; to exact a tax.

This great bassa was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his christian parents by such as *take up* the tribute children. *Knolles.*

116. *To* TAKE *upon*. To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to.

If I had no more wit than he, to *take* a fault *upon* me that he did, he had been hang'd for 't. *Shakspeare.*

He *took* not *on* him the nature of angels, but the seed of Abraham. *Hebrews.*

For confederates, I will not *take upon* me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, stand affected towards Spain. *Bacon.*

Would I could your suff'rings bear;
Or once again could some new way invent,
To *take upon* myself your punishment! *Dryden.*

She loves me, ev'n to suffer for my sake;
And *on* herself would my refusal *take*. *Dryden.*

117. *To* TAKE *upon*. To assume; to claim authority. The sense sometimes approaches to neutral.

These dangerous unsafe lunes i' th' king! beshrew them:
He must be told on 't, and he shall; the office
Becomes a woman best: I 'll *take* 't *upon* me. *Shakspeare.*

Look that you *take upon* you as you should. *Shakspeare.*

This every translator *taketh upon* himself to do. *Felton.*

The parliament *took upon* them to call an assembly of divines, to settle some church controversies, of which many were unfit to judge. *Sanderson.*

118. This verb, like *prendre* in French, is used with endless multiplicity of relations. Its uses are so numerous, that they cannot easily be exemplified; and its references to the words governed by it so general and lax, that they can hardly be explained by any succedaneous terms. But commonly that is hardest to explain which least wants explication. I have expanded this word to a wide diffusion, which, I think, is all that could be done.

To TAKE. *v. n.*

1. To direct the course; to have a tendency to.

The inclination to goodness, if it issue not towards men, it will *take* unto other things. *Bacon.*

The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the defluxion *taking* also into his breast, wasted his lungs. *Bacon.*

All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful suspense of the event, some *took* towards the park. *Dryden.*

To shun thy lawless lust, the dying bride,
Unwary, *took* along the river's side. *Dryden.*

2. To please; to gain reception.

An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with stench and foulness: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayest and most *taking* things are. *South.*

Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worse, must of necessity escape the transient view upon the theatre; and yet without these a play may *take*. *Dryden.*

Each wit may praise it for his own dear sake,
And hint he writ it, if the thing should *take*. *Addison.*

The work may be well performed, but will never *take* if it is not set off with proper scenes. *Addison.*

May the man grow wittier and wiser by finding that this stuff will not *take* nor please! and since by a little smattering in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion, may he find it again by harder study and an humbler mind! *Bentley.*

3. To have the intended or natural effect.

In impressions from mind to mind, the impression *taketh*, but is overcome by the mind passive before it work any manifest effect. *Bacon.*

The clods, expos'd to winter winds, will bake;
For putrid earth will best in vineyards *take*. *Dryden.*

4. To catch; to fix.

When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noise. *Bacon.*

5. *To* TAKE *after*. To learn of; to resemble; to imitate.

Beasts, that converse
With man, *take after* him, as hogs
Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs. *Hudibras.*

We cannot but think that he has *taken after* a good pattern. *Atterbury.*

6. *To* TAKE *in with*. To resort to.

Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter. *Bacon.*

7. *To* TAKE *on*. To be violently affected.

Your husband is in his old tunes again; he so *takes on* yonder with my husband, that any madness I ever yet beheld seemed but tameness to this distemper. *Shakspeare.*

In horses, the smell of a dead horse maketh them fly away, and *take on* as if they were mad. *Bacon.*

8. *To* TAKE *on*. To claim a character.

I *take* not *on* me here as a physician:
Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather
To purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shakspeare.*

9. *To* TAKE *on*. To grieve; to pine.

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How will my mother, for a father's death,
Take on with me, and ne'er be satisfied! *Shakſp.*

10. *To* TAKE *to.* To apply to; to be fond of.

Have him understand it as a play of older people, and he will *take to* it of himself. *Locke.*

Miss Betsey won't *take to* her book. *Swift.*

The heirs to titles and large estates could never *take to* their books, yet are well enough qualified to sign a receipt for half a year's rent. *Swift.*

11. *To* TAKE *to.* To betake to; to have recourse.

If I had *taken to* the church, I should have had more sense than to have turned myself out of my benefice by writing libels. *Dryden.*

The callow storks with lizzard and with snake
Are fed, and, soon as e'er *to* wing they *take*,
At sight those animals for food pursue. *Dryden.*

Men of learning who *take to* business, discharge it generally with greater honesty than men of the world. *Addiſon.*

12. *To* TAKE *up.* To ſtop.

The mind of man being naturally timorous of truth, and yet averſe to that diligent ſearch neceſſary to its diſcovery, it muſt needs *take up* ſhort of what is really ſo. *Glanville.*

This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the ſtrangeneſs of all the former articles that *took up* chiefly in ſpeculation. *South.*

Sinners at laſt *take up*, and ſettle in a contempt of all religion, which is called ſitting in the ſeat of the ſcornful. *Tillotſon.*

13. *To* TAKE *up.* To reform.

This rational thought wrought ſo effectually, that it made him *take up*, and from that time prove a good huſband. *Locke.*

14. *To* TAKE *up with.* To be contented with.

The aſs *takes up with* that for his ſatisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune. *L'Eſtrange.*

The law and goſpel call aloud for active obedience, and ſuch a piety as *takes* not *up with* idle inclinations, but ſhows itſelf in ſolid inſtances of practice. *South.*

I could as eaſily *take up with* that ſenſeleſs aſſertion of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and diſtinct animals, as with this of the Atheiſt, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies. *Bentley.*

A poor gentleman ought not to be curate of a pariſh, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, becauſe whoever had half his cunning would never *take up with* a vicarage of ten pounds. *Swift.*

In affairs which may have an extenſive influence on our future happineſs, we ſhould not *take up with* probabilities. *Watts.*

15. *To* TAKE *up with.* To lodge; to dwell.

Who would not rather *take up with* the wolf in the woods, than make ſuch a clutter in the world? *L'Eſtrange.*

Are dogs ſuch deſirable company to *take up with?* *South.*

16. *To* TAKE *with.* To please.

Our gracious maſter is a precedent to his own ſubject, and ſeaſonable mementos may be uſeful: and being diſcreetly uſed, cannot but *take* well *with* him. *Bacon.*

TA'KEN. The participle paſs. of *take.*

Thou art *taken* in thy miſchief. 2 *Samuel.*

He who letteth will let, until he be *taken* out of the way. 2 *Theſſalonians.*

It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earneſt with their immortal ſouls, not to abuſe themſelves with a falſe confidence; a thing ſo eaſily *taken* up, and ſo hardly laid down. *South.*

Scaliger, comparing the two orators, ſays, that nothing can be *taken* from Demoſthenes, nor added to Tully. *Denham.*

Though he that is full of them thinks it rather an eaſe than oppreſſion to ſpeak them out, yet his auditors are perhaps as much *taken* up with themſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

The object of deſire once *ta'en* away,
'T is then not love, but pity which we pay. *Dryden.*

TA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *take.*] He that takes.

He will hang upon him like a diſeaſe:
He is ſooner caught than the peſtilence,
And the *taker* runs preſently mad. *Shakſpeare.*

The dear ſale beyond the ſeas increaſed the number of *takers*; and the *takers* jarring and brawling one with another, and forecloſing the fiſhes, taking their kind within harbour, decreaſed the number of the taken. *Carew.*

The far diſtance of this county from the court hath afforded it a ſupersedeas from *takers* and purveyors. *Carew.*

Berry coffee and tobacco, of which the Turks are great *takers*, condenſe the ſpirits, and make them ſtrong. *Bacon.*

Few like the Fabii or the Scipios are,
Takers of cities, conquerors in war. *Denham.*

He to betray us did himſelf betray,
At once the *taker*, and at once the prey. *Denham.*

Seize on the king, and him your priſoner make,
While I, in kind revenge, my *taker* take. *Dryd.*

Rich cullies may their boaſting ſpare,
They purchaſe but ſophiſticated ware:
'T is prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the *taker* cheat. *Dryden.*

TA'KING. *n. ſ.* [from *take.*] Seizure; diſtreſs of mind.

What a *taking* was he in, when your huſband aſked who was in the baſket! *Shakſpeare.*

She ſaw in what a *taking*
The knight was, by his furious quaking. *Butler.*

TA'LBOT. *n. ſ.* [It is borne by the houſe of *Talbot* in their arms.] A hound. It is ſo uſed in *Waſe*'s tranſlation of *Grotius.*

TALE. *n. ſ.* [talɛ, from tellan, *to tell*, Saxon.]

1. A narrative; a ſtory. Commonly a ſlight or petty account of ſome trifling or fabulous incident: as, *a* tale *of a tub.*

This ſtory prepared their minds for the reception of any *tales* relating to other countries. *Watts.*

2. Oral relation.

My conſcience hath a thouſand ſeveral tongues,
And ev'ry tongue brings in a ſev'ral *tale*,
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain. *Shakſpeare.*

Life is a *tale*
Told by an ideot, full of ſound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakſpeare.*

Hermia, for aught I could read,
Could ever hear by *tale* or hiſtory,
The courſe of true love never did run ſmooth. *Shakſpeare.*

We ſpend our years as a *tale* that is told. *Pſalms.*

3. [talan, *to count*, Saxon.] Number reckoned.

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Number may serve your purpose with the ignorant, who measure by *tale*, and not by weight. *Hooker.*

For ev'ry bloom his trees in spring afford,
An autumn apple was by *tale* restor'd. *Dryden.*

Both number twice a-day the milky dams,
And once she takes the *tale* of all the lambs. *Dryden.*

The herald for the last proclaims
A silence, while they answer'd to their names,
To shun the fraud of musters false:
The *tale* was just. *Dryden.*

Reasons of things are rather to be taken by weight than *tale*. *Collier.*

4. Reckoning; numeral account.

In packing, they keep a just *tale* of the number that every hogshead containeth. *Carew.*

Money being the common scale
Of things by measure, weight, and *tale*;
In all th' affairs of church and state,
'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*

Twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or the *tales*, are sworn to try according to their evidence. *Hale.*

5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret.

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
And thereby hangs a *tale*. *Shakspeare.*

Birds live in the air freest, and are aptest by their voice to tell *tales* what they find, and by their flight to express the same. *Bacon.*

TALEBE'ARER. *n. s.* [*tale* and *bear.*] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all intruders; as buffoons, spies, *talebearers*, flatterers. *L'Estrange.*

In great families, some one false paultry *talebearer*, by carrying stories from one to another, shall inflame the minds and discompose the quiet of the whole family. *South.*

TALEBE'ARING. *n. s.* [*tale* and *bear.*] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.

The said Timothy was extremely officious about their mistress's person, endeavouring, by flattery and *talebearing*, to set her against the rest of the servants. *Arbuthnot.*

TA'LENT. *n. s.* [*talentum*, Lat.]

1. A *talent* signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot.*

Five *talents* in his debt,
His means most short, his creditors most straight. *Shakspeare.*

Two tripods cast in antick mould,
With two great *talents* of the finest gold. *Dryd.*

2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ. It is used sometimes seriously, and sometimes lightly.

Many who knew the treasurer's *talent* in removing prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering affections, believed the loss of the duke was unseasonable. *Clarendon.*

He is chiefly to be considered in his three different *talents*, as a critick, satirist, and writer of odes. *Dryden.*

'Tis not my *talent* to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face,
When discontent sits heavy at my heart. *Addis.*

They are out of their element, and logick is none of their *talent*. *Baker.*

Persons who possess the true *talent* of raillery are like comets: they are seldom seen, and all at once admired and feared. *Female Quixote.*

He, Agelius, though otherwise a very worthy man, yet having no *talent* for disputation, recommended Sisinnius, his lector, to engage in a conference. *Waterland.*

3. Quality; disposition. An improper and mistaken use.

Though the nation generally was without any ill *talent* to the church in doctrine or discipline, yet they were not without a jealousy that popery was not enough discountenanced. *Clarendon.*

It is the *talent* of human nature to run from one extreme to another. *Swift.*

TA'LISMAN. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived: τελισμα, *Skinner.*] A magical character.

If the physicians would forbid us to pronounce gout, rheumatism, and stone, would that serve like so many *talismans* to destroy the diseases? *Swift.*

Of *talismans* and sigils knew the power,
And careful watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope.*

TALISMA'NICK. *adj.* [from *talisman.*] Magical.

The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or held in the hand of a Cupid, has always been looked upon as *talismanick* in dresses of this nature. *Addison.*

To TALK. *v. n.* [*taelen*, Dutch.]

1. To speak in conversation; to speak fluently and familiarly, not in set speeches; to converse.

I will buy with you, sell with you, *talk* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakspeare.*

Now is this vice's dagger become a squire, and *talks* as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once. *Shakspeare.*

The princes refrained *talking*, and laid their hand on their mouth. *Job.*

The children of thy people still *talk* against thee. *Ezekiel.*

Here free from court-compliances he walks,
And with himself, his best adviser, *talks*. *Waller.*

As God remembers that we are but flesh, unable to bear the nearer approaches of divinity, and so *talks* with us as once with Moses through a cloud; so he forgets not that he breathed into us the breath of life, a vital active spirit. *Decay of Piety.*

Mention the king of Spain, he *talks* very notably; but if you go out of the Gazette you drop him. *Addison.*

2. To prattle; to speak impertinently.

Hypocrites austerely *talk*
Of purity. *Milton.*

My heedless tongue has *talk'd* away this life. *Rowe.*

Consider well the time when Petavius first began to *talk* in that manner. *Waterland.*

3. To give account.

The crystalline sphere, whose balance weighs
The trepidation *talk'd*. *Milton.*

The natural histories of Switzerland *talk* much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done. *Addison.*

We will consider whether Adam had any such heir as our author *talks* of. *Locke.*

4. To speak; to reason; to confer.

Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. *Jeremiah.*

Will ye speak wickedly for God, and *talk* deceitfully for him? *Job.*

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It is a difficult task to *talk* to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses. *Collier.*

Talking over the things which you have read with your companions fixes them upon the mind. *Watts.*

TALK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech.

We do remember; but our argument
Is all too heavy to admit much *talk*. *Shaksp.*

Perceiving his soldiers dismayed, he forbad them to have any *talk* with the enemy. *Knolles.*

How can he get wisdom that driveth oxen, is occupied in their labours, and whose *talk* is of bullocks? *Ecclesiasticus.*

This ought to weigh with those whose reading is designed for much *talk* and little knowledge. *Locke.*

In various *talk* th' instructive hours they past,
Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last. *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

I hear a *talk* up and down of raising our money, as a means to retain our wealth, and keep our money from being carried away. *Locke.*

3. Subject of discourse.

What delight to be by such extoll'd,
To live upon their tongues and be their *talk*,
Of whom to be despis'd were no small praise? *Milton.*

TALK. *n. s.* [*talc*, Fr.] A kind of stone.

Stones composed of plates are generally pararel, and flexible and elastick: as, *talk*, cat-silver, or glimmer, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward.*

Venetian *talk* kept in a heat of a glass furnace, though brittle and discoloured, had not lost much of its bulk, and seemed nearer of kin to *talk* than mere earth. *Boyle.*

TA'LKATIVE. *adj.* [from *talk*.] Full of prate; loquacious.

If I have held you overlong, lay hardly the fault upon my old age, which in its disposition is *talkative*. *Sidney.*

This may prove an instructive lesson to the disaffected, not to build hopes on the *talkative* zealots of their party. *Addison.*

I am ashamed I cannot make a quicker progress in the French, where every body is so courteous and *talkative*. *Addison.*

The coxcomb bird, so *talkative* and grave,
That from his cage cries cuckold, whore, and knave;
Though many a passenger he rightly call,
You hold him no philosopher at all. *Pope.*

TA'LKATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *talkative*.] Loquacity; garrulity; fulness of prate.

We call this *talkativeness* a feminine vice; but he that shall appropriate loquacity to women, may perhaps sometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to seek a man. *Government of the Tongue.*

Learned women have lost all credit by their impertinent *talkativeness* and conceit. *Swift.*

TA'LKER. *n. s.* [from *talk*.]

1. One who talks.

Let me give for instance some of those writers or *talkers* who deal much in the words nature or fate. *Watts.*

2. A loquacious person; a prattler.

Keep me company but two years,
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.
—Farewell; I'll grow a *talker* for this jeer. *Shakspeare.*

If it were desirable to have a child a more brisk *talker*, ways might be found to make him so; but a wise father had rather his son should be useful when a man, than pretty company. *Locke.*

3. A boaster; a bragging fellow.

The greatest *talkers* in the days of peace have been the most pusillanimous in the day of temptation. *Taylor.*

TA'LKY. *adj.* [from *talk*.] Consisting of talk; resembling talk.

The *talky* flakes in the strata were all formed before the subsidence, along with the sand. *Woodward.*

TALL. *adj.* [*tâl*, Welsh.]

1. High in stature.

Bring word how *tall* she is. *Shakspeare.*
Two of nobler shape,
Erect and *tall*. *Milton.*

2. High; lofty.

Winds rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderness, whose *tallest* pines,
Though rooted deep as high, and sturdiest oaks
Bow'd their stiff necks. *Milton.*

They lop, and lop, on this and that hand, cutting away the *tall*, sound, and substantial timber, that used to shelter them from the winds. *Dryden.*

May they encrease as fast, and spread their boughs,
As the high fame of their great owner grows!
May he live long enough to see them all
Dark shadows cast, and as his palace *tall!*
Methinks I see the love that shall be made,
The lovers walking in that am'rous shade. *Waller.*

3. Sturdy; lusty.

I'll swear thou art a *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art no *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I would thou wouldst be a *tall* fellow of thy hands. *Shakspeare.*

TA'LLAGE. *n. s.* [*taillage*, Fr.] Impost; excise.

The people of Spain were better affected unto Philip than to Ferdinando, because he had imposed upon them many taxes and *tallages*. *Bacon.*

TA'LLOW. *n. s.* [*talge*, Danish.] The grease or fat of an animal; coarse suet.

She's the kitchen wench, and all grease; and I know not what use to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light. I warrant her rags, and the *tallow* in them, will burn a Lapland winter. *Shakspeare.*

The new world is stocked with such store of kine and bulls, brought hither out of Europe since the first discovery, that the Spaniards kill thousands of them yearly, for their *tallow* and hides only. *Heylin.*

Snuff the candles close to the *tallow*, which will make them run. *Swift.*

To TA'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.

TA'LLOWCHANDLER. *n. s* [*tallow* and *chandelier*, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

Nastiness, and several nasty trades, as *tallow-chandlers*, butchers, and neglect of cleansing of gutters, are great occasions of a plague. *Harvey.*

TA'LLY. *n. s.* [from *tailler*, to cut, Fr.]

1. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by.

So right his judgment was cut fit,
And made a *tally* to his wit. *Hudibras.*

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The only talents in esteem at present are those of Exchange-Alley; one *tally* is worth a grove of bays. *Garth.*

Have you not seen a baker's maid
Between two equal panniers sway'd?
Her *tallies* useless lie and idle,
If plac'd exactly in the middle. *Prior.*

From his rug the skew'r he takes,
And on the stick ten equal notches makes;
With just resentment flings it on the ground,
There take my *tally* of ten thousand pound.
Swift.

2. Any thing made to suit another.

So suited in their minds and persons,
That they were fram'd the *tallies* for each other:
If any alien love had interpos'd,
It must have been an eye-sore to beholders.
Dryden.

To TA'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to suit; to cut out, so as to answer any thing.

Nor sister either had, nor brother;
They seem'd just *tally'd* for each other. *Prior.*

They are not so well *tallied* to the present juncture. *Pope.*

To TA'LLY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addison.*

TA'LMUD. } *n. s.* The book containing
THA'LMUD. } the Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explications of the law.

TA'LNESS. *n. s.* [from *tall.*] Height of stature; procerity.

An hideous giant, horrible and high,
That with his *talness* seem'd to threat the sky.
Spenser.

The eyes behold so many naked bodies, as for *talness* of stature could hardly be equalled in any country. *Hayward.*

TA'LON. *n. s.* [*talon*, Fr.] The claw of a bird of prey.

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *talons*. *Bacon.*

Upward the noble bird directs his wing,
And, tow'ring round his master's earth-born foes,
Swift he collects his fatal stock of ire,
Lifts his fierce *talon* high, and darts the forked fire. *Prior.*

TA'MARIND *tree. n. s.* [*tamarindus*, Lat.] The flower of the *tamarind tree* consists of several leaves, which are so placed as to resemble a papilionaceous one in some measure; but these expand circularly, from whose many-leaved flower-cup rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp. *Miller.*

Lenitives are cassia, *tamarinds*, manna. *Wiseman.*

Lay me reclin'd
Beneath the spreading *tamarind*, that shakes,
Fann'd by the breeze, its fever-cooling fruit.
Thomson.

TA'MARISK. *n. s.* [*tamarice*, Latin.] The flowers of the *tamarisk* are rosaceous. *Miller.*

Tamarisk is a tree that grows tall, and its wood is medicinal. *Mortimer.*

TA'MBARINE. *n. s.* [*tambourin*, Fr.] A tabour; a small drum. It should be *tambourin*.

Calliope with muses moe,
Soon as thy oaten pipe began to sound,
Their ivory lutes and *tambarines* forego. *Spenser.*

TAME. *adj.* [tame, Sax. *taem*, Dutch; *tam*, Danish.]

1. Not wild; domestick.

Thales the Milesian said, That of all wild beasts a tyrant is the worst, and of all *tame* beasts a flatterer. *Addison.*

2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected; spiritless; heartless.

If you should need a pin,
You could not with more *tame* a tongue desire it. *Shakspeare.*

And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with hard labour *tame* and dull. *Shakspeare.*

A most poor man made *tame* to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakspeare.*

Praise him, each savage furious beast,
That on his stores do daily feast;
And you, *tame* slaves of the laborious plough,
Your weary knees to your Creator bow. *Rescommon.*

3. Spiritless; unanimated: as, *a* tame *poem*. A low phrase.

To TAME. *v. n.* [*gatamgan*, Gothick; temean, Saxon; *tammen*, Dutch.]

1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle.

Those that *tame* wild horses,
Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle;
But stop their mouths with stubborn bits. *Shakspeare.*

2. To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer.

If the heavens do not their visible spirits
Send quickly down to *tame* the offences,
Humanity must perforce prey on itself. *Shaks.*

They cannot *tame*
Or overcome their riches; not by making
Baths, orchards, fish-pools, letting in of seas,
Here, and then there forcing them out again. *Ben Jonson.*

A puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a flat *tamed* piece. *Shaksp.*

A race unconquer'd, by their clime made bold,
The Caledonians, arm'd with want and cold,
Have been for ages kept for you to *tame*. *Waller.*

TA'MEABLE. *adj.* [from *tame*.] Susceptive of taming.

Ganzas are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong flight, and easily *tameable*; divers of which may be so brought up as to join together in carrying the weight of a man. *Wilkins.*

TA'MELY. *adv.* [from *tame*.] Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly.

True obedience, of this madness cur'd,
Stoop *tamely* to the foot of majesty. *Shaksp.*

What courage *tamely* could to death consent,
And not by striking first the blow prevent? *Dryden.*

Once a champion of renown,
So *tamely* can you bear the ravish'd crown? *Dryden.*

Has he given way?
Did he look *tamely* on, and let them pass? *Addison.*

Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom you *tamely* suffer to be abused? *Swift.*

TA'MENESS. *n. s.* [from *tame*.]

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1. The quality of being tame; not wildness.
2. Want of spirits; timidity.
Such a conduct must appear rather like *tameness* than beauty, and expose his authority to insults. *Rogers.*

TA'MER. *n. s.* [from *tame.*] Conqueror; subduer.
He, great *tamer* of all human art,
Dulness! whose good old cause I yet defend.
Pope.

TA'MINY. *n. s.* A woollen stuff.

TA'MKIN. *n. s.* The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To TA'MPER. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation, derived by *Skinner* from *tempero*, Latin.]
1. To be busy with physick.
'T is in vain
To *tamper* with your crazy brain,
Without trepanning of your skull
As often as the moon 's at full. *Hudibras.*
He tried washes to bring him to a better complexion, but there was no good to be done; the very *tampering* cast him into a disease. *L'Estr.*
2. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity.
That key of knowledge, which should give us entrance into the recesses of religion, is by so much *tampering* and wrenching made useless. *Decay of Piety.*
'T is dangerous *tampering* with a muse,
The profits small, and you have much to lose:
For though true wit adorns your birth or place,
Degenerate lines degrade the attainted race.
Roscommon.
Earl Waltheof being overtaken with wine, engaged in a conspiracy; but, repenting next morning, repaired to the king, and discovered the whole matter: notwithstanding which he was beheaded upon the defeat of the conspiracy, for having bnt thus far *tampered* in it. *Addison.*
3. To deal; to practise secretly.
Others *tamper'd*
For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert.
Hudibras.

To TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch; *tanner*, French.]
1. To impregnate or imbue with bark.
A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some limy soil, was *tanned* or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew.*
Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef; but the greatest part of the hides are exported raw for want of bark to *tan* them. *Swift.*
They sell us their bark at a good price for *tanning* our hides into leather. *Swift.*
2. To imbrown by the sun.
His face all *tann'd* with scorching sunny ray,
As he had travell'd many a summer's day
Through boiling sands of Araby and Ind. *Spens.*
Like sun-parch'd quarters on the city gate,
Such is thy *tann'd* skin's lamentable state. *Donne.*
A brown for which heaven would disband
The galaxy, and stars be *tann'd.* *Cleaveland.*

TANE for *taken*, *ta'en.* Ill spelt.
Two trophies *tane* from th' east and western shore,
And both those nations twice triumphed o'er.
May.

TANG. *n. s.* [*tanghe*, Dutch, acrid.]
1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth.
Sin taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills it also seasons: so that although the body of the liquor should be poured out again, yet still it leaves that *tang* behind it. *South.*
It is strange that the soul should never once recal over any of its pure native thoughts, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never bring into the waking man's view any other ideas but what have a *tang* of the cask, and derive their original from that union. *Locke.*
2. Relish; taste. A low word.
There was not the least *tang* of religion, which is indeed the worst affectation, in any thing he said or did. *Atterbury.*
3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it.
She had a tongue with a *tang*,
Would cry to a sailor, Go hang. *Shakspeare.*
4. Sound; tone: this is mistaken for *tone* or *twang.*
There is a pretty affectation in the Allemain, which gives their speech a different *tang* from ours. *Holder.*

To TANG. *v. n.* [This is, I think, mistaken for *twang.*] To ring with.
Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with thy servants; let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state; put thyself into the trick of singularity. *Shakp.*

TA'NGENT. *n. s.* [*tangent*, French; *tangens*, Latin.]
Tangent, in trigonometry, is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it; but yet intersects another line without the circle called a secant, that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent.* *Trevoux.*
Nothing in this hypothesis can retain the planets in their orbs, but they would immediately desert them and the neighbourhood of the sun, and vanish away in *tangents* to their several circles into the mundane space. *Bentley.*

TANGIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *tangible.*] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

TA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [from *tango*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch.
Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the consort of air, but endeavour to subact it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*
By the touch, the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned, as hard, soft, smooth. *Locke.*

To TA'NGLE. *v. a.* [See ENTANGLE.]
1. To implicate; to knit together.
2. To ensnare; to entrap.
She means to *tangle* mine eyes too.
'T is not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream. *Shakspeare.*
I do, quoth he, perceive
My king is *tangled* in affection to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen. *Shakspeare.*
You must lay lime to *tangle* her desires
By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Shall be full fraught with serviceable vows. *Shakspeare.*
If thou retire, the dauphin, well appointed,
Stands with the snares of war to *tangle* thee. *Shakspeare.*
Now ly'st victorious
Among thy slain self-kill'd,
Not willingly, but *tangled* in the fold
Of dire necessity. *Milton.*
Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw
Hearts after them, *tangled* in amorous nets. *Milton.*

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With subtile cobweb cheats,
They 're catch'd in knotted law-like nets;
In which when once they are *entangled*,
The more they stir, the more they 're *tangled*.
Hudibras.

3. To embroil; to embarrass.
When my simple weakness strays,
Tangled in forbidden ways,
He, my shepherd! is my guide,
He 's before me, on my side. *Crashaw.*

To TA'NGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.
Shrubs and *tangling* bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast. *Anon.*

TA'NGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A knot of things interwoven in one another, or different parts of the same thing perplexed.
He leading swiftly rowl'd
In *tangles*, and made intricate seem straight,
To mischief swift. *Milton.*
Sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the *tangles* of Neæra's hair. *Milton.*

TA'NIST. *n. s.* [an Irish word; *an taanister*, Erse.]
Presently after the death of any of their captains, they assemble themselves to chuse another in his stead, and nominate commonly the next brother; and then next to him do they chuse next of the blood to be *tanist*, who shall next succeed him in the said captainry. *Spenser.*

TA'NISTRY. *n. s.* [from *tanist*.]
The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his lifetime that is tanist, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election. *Spenser.*
If the Irish be not permitted to purchase estates of freeholds, which might descend to their children, must they not continue their custom of *tanistry?* which makes all their possessions uncertain. *Davies.*
By the Irish custom of *tanistry*, the chieftains of every country, and the chief of every sept, had no longer estate than for life in their chieferies; and when their chieftains were dead, their sons, or next heirs, did not succeed them, but their tanists, who were elective, and purchased their elections by strong hand. *Davies.*

TANK. *n. s.* [*tanque*, Fr.] A large cistern or basin.
Handle your pruning knife with dexterity; go tightly to your business: you have cost me much, and must earn it: here 's plentiful provision, rascal; sallading in the garden, and water in the *tank*; and in holy days, the licking of a platter of rice when you deserve it. *Dryden.*

TA'NKARD. *n. s.* [*tanquaerd*, Fr. *tankaerd*, Dutch; *tancaird*, Irish.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink.
Hath his *tankard* touch'd your brain?
Sure they 're fall'n asleep again. *Ben Jonson.*
Marius was the first who drank out of a silver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbuthnot.*
When any calls for ale, fill the largest *tankard* cup top full. *Swift.*

TA'NNER. *n. s.* [from *tan*.] One whose trade is to tan leather.
Tanners use that lime which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and not slacked with water or air. *Moxon.*

TA'NPIT. *n. s.* [from *tan* and *pit*.] A pit where leather is impregnated with bark.

TA'NSY. *n. s.* [*tana etum*, Lat.] An odorous plant. *Miller.*

TA'NTALISM. *n. s.* [from *tantalize*.] A punishment like that of Tantalus.
A lively representation of a person lying under the torments of such a *tantalism*, or platonick hell. *Spectator.*

To TA'NTALIZE. *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whose punishment was to starve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached.
Thy vain desires, at strife
Within themselves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life.
Dryden.
The maid once sped was not suffered to *tantalize* the male part of the commonweal.
Addison.

TA'NTAMOUNT. n. s. [Fr.] Equivalent.
If one third of our coin were gone, and men had equally one third less money than they have, it must be *tantamount*; what I 'scape of one third less, another must make up. *Locke.*

TANTI'VY. *adv.* [from the note of a hunting horn, so expressed in articulate sounds. From *Tantá vi*, says *Skinner*.] To ride *tantivy* is to ride with great speed.

TA'NTLING. *n. s.* [from *Tantalus*.] One seized with hopes of pleasure unattainable.
Hard life,
To be still hot summer's *tantlings*, and
The shrinking slaves of winter. *Shakspeare.*

To TAP. *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dutch; *tapper*, French.]
1. To touch lightly; to strike gently.
2. [*tappen*, Dutch.] To pierce a vessel; to broach a vessel. It is used likewise of the liquor.
That blood, already like the pelican,
Hast thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly carouzed.
Shakspeare.
He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been spilling my blood. *Addison.*
Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troublesome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharp.*

TAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. A gentle blow.
This is the right fencing grace, *tap* for *tap*, and so part fair. *Shakspeare.*
Each shakes her fan with a smile, then gives her right-hand woman a *tap* upon the shoulder. *Spectator.*
As at hot cockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle *tap*. *Gay.*
So Huron-leeches, when their patient lies
In feverish restlessness with unclos'd eyes,
Apply with gentle strokes their osier rod,
And *tap* by *tap* invite the sleepy god. *Harte.*
2. A pipe at which the liquor of a vessel is let out.
A gentleman was inclined to the knight of Gascoigne's distemper, upon hearing the noise of a *tap* running. *Derham.*

TAPE. *n. s.* [tæppan, Sax.] A narrow fillet or band of linen.
Will you buy any *tape*, or lace for your cap,
My dainty duck, my dear-a? *Shakspeare.*
This pouch that 's ty'd with *tape*
I 'll wager, that the prize shall be my due. *Gay.*
On once a flock bed, but repair'd with straw,
With *tape*-ty'd curtains never meant to draw. *Pope.*

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TA'PER. *n. s.* [ræpep, Sax.] A wax candle; a light.

Get me a *taper* in my study, Lucius:
When it is lighted, come and call me. *Shakesp.*

My daughter and little son we 'll dress
With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakspeare.*

If any snatch the pure *taper* from my hand, and hold it to the devil, he will only burn his own fingers, but shall not rob me of the reward of my good intention. *Taylor.*

There the fair light,
Like Hero's *taper* in the window plac'd,
Such fate from the malignant air did find,
As that exposed to the boist'rous wind. *Waller.*

To see this fleet,
Heav'n, as if there wanted lights above,
For *tapers* made two glaring comets rise. *Dryd.*

TA'PER. *adj.* [from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her *taper* fingers, and her panting breast,
He praises. *Dryden.*

From the beaver the otter differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long *taper*. *Grew.*

To TA'PER. *v. n.* To grow gradually smaller.

The back is made *tapering* in form of a pillar, the lower vertebres being the broadest and largest; the superior lesser and lesser, for the greater stability of the trunk. *Ray.*

Such be the dog,
With *tap'ring* tail, that nimbly cuts the wind. *Tickel.*

TA'PESTRY. *n. s.* [*tapesterie, tapisserie, tapis*, Fr. *tapetum*, Lat.] Cloth woven in regular figures.

In the desk
That 's cover'd o'er with Turkish *tapestry*,
There is a purse of ducats. *Shakspeare.*

The casements are with golden tissue spread,
And horses hoofs, for earth, on silken *tap'stry* tread. *Dryden.*

One room is hung with *tapestry*, in which are wrought the figures of the great persons of the family. *Addison.*

TA'PET. *n. s.* [*tapetia*, Lat.] Worked or figured stuff.

To their work they sit, and each doth chuse
What story she will for her *tapet* take. *Spenser.*

TA'PROOT. *n. s.* [*tap* and *root*.] The principal stem of the root.

Some put under the trees raised of seed, about four inches below the place where they sow their seeds, a small piece of tile to stop the running down of the *taproot*, which occasions it to branch when it comes to the tile. *Mortimer.*

TA'PSTER. *n. s.* [from *tap*.] One whose business is to draw beer in an alehouse.

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a *tapster*; they are both the confirmers of false reckonings. *Shakspeare.*

Though you change your place, you need not change your trade: I 'll be your *tapster* still. *Shakspeare.*

The world is come now to that pass, that the vintner and *tapster* may broach what religion they please; and the apothecary may mingle her as he pleases. *Howel.*

Though the painting grows decay'd,
The house will never lose its trade;
Nay, though the treacherous *tapster* Thomas
Hangs a new angel two doors from us. *Swift.*

TAR. *n. s.* [ræne, Sax. *tarre*, Dutch; *tiere*, Danish.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire.

Then, foaming *tar*, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp. *Spenser.*

A man will not lose a hog for a halfpennyworth of *tar*. *Camden.*

TAR. *n. s.* [from *tar* used in ships.] A sailor; a seaman, in contempt.

In senates bold, and fierce in war,
A land commander, and a *tar*. *Swift.*

To TAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear over with tar.
2. To tease; to provoke. [ræran.]

There has been much to do on both sides; and the nation holds it no sin to *tarre* them on to controversy. *Shakspeare.*

Two curs shall tame each other; pride alone
Must *tar* the mastiffs on, as 't were the bone. *Shakspeare.*

TARANTULA. n. s. [Italian; *tarentule*, Fr.] An insect whose bite is only cured by musick.

This word, lover, did no less pierce poor Pyrocles, than the right tune of musick toucheth him that is sick of the *tarantula*. *Sidney.*

He that uses the word *tarantula*, without having any idea of what it stands for, means nothing at all by it. *Locke.*

TARDA'TION. *n. s.* [*tardo*, Latin.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TA'RDIGRADOUS. *adj.* [*tardigradus*, Latin.] Moving slowly.

It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherwise may be escaped. *Brown.*

TA'RDILY. *adv.* [from *tardy*.] Slowly; sluggishly.

He was indeed the glass,
Wherein the noble youth did dress themselves;
Speaking thick, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant:
For those that could speak slow and *tardily*,
Would turn their own perfection to abuse,
To seem like him. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RDINESS. *n. s.* [from *tardy*.] Slowness; sluggishness; unwillingness to action or motion.

A *tardiness* in nature,
Which often leaves the history unspoke,
That it intends to do. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RDITY. *n. s.* [*tarditas*, from *tardus*, Lat. *tardiveté*, Fr.] Slowness; want of velocity.

Suppose some observable *tardity* in the motion of light, and then ask how we should arrive to perceive it? *Digby.*

Our explication includes time in the motions of velocity and *tardity*. *Digby.*

TA'RDY. *adj.* [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, Fr.]

1. Slow; not swift.

Nor should their age by years be told,
Whose souls more swift than motion climb,
And check the *tardy* flight of time. *Sandys.*

2. Sluggish; unwilling to action or motion.

Behold that navy which a while before
Provok'd the *tardy* English close to fight
Now draw their beaten vessels close to shore,
As larks lie dar'd to shun the hobbies flight. *Dryden.*

When certain to o'ercome, inclin'd to save,
Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior.*

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3. Dilatory; late; tedious.

You shall have letters from me to my son
In your behalf, to meet you on the way;
Be not ta'en *tardy* by unwise delay. *Shakspeare.*

Death he as oft accus'd
Of *tardy* execution, since denounc'd
The day of his offence. *Milton.*

The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reserve their fruit for the next age's taste:
There a small grain in some few months will be
A firm, a lofty, and a spacious tree. *Waller.*

Tardy of aid, unseal thy heavy eyes;
Awake, and with the dawning day arise. *Dryd.*

You may freely censure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Unwary. A low word.

Yield, scoundrel base, quoth she, or die,
Thy life is mine, and liberty:
But if thou think'st I took thee *tardy*,
And dar'st presume to be so hardy
To try thy fortune o'er a-fresh,
I'll wave my title to thy flesh. *Hudibras.*

5. Criminal; offending. A low word.

If they take them *tardy*, they endeavour to humble them by way of reprisal: those slips and mismanagements are usually ridiculed. *Collier.*

To TA'RDY. *v. a.* [*tarder*, Fr. from the adjective.] To delay; to hinder.

I chose
Camillo for the minister, to poison
My friend Polixenes; which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My swift command. *Shakspeare.*

TARE. *n. s.* [from *teeren*, Dutch, to consume. *Skinner.*] A weed that grows among corn.

Through hatred of *tares*, the corn in the field of God is plucked up. *Hooker.*

The liberal contributions such teachers met with served to invite more labourers, where their seed-time was their harvest; and by sowing *tares* they reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

My country neighbours begin not to think of being in general, which is being abstracted from all its inferior species, before they come to think of the fly in their sheep, or the *tares* in their corn. *Locke.*

TARE. n. s. [Fr.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.

TARE. The preterit of *tear*.

The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tare*. *Dryden.*

TARGE. } *n. s.* [targa, Sax. *targe*, Ital.
TA'RGET. } *targe*, Fr. *tarian*, Welsh, which seems the original of the rest; *an taargett*, Erse.] A kind of buckler or shield borne on the left arm. It seems to be commonly used for a defensive weapon, less in circumference than a shield.

Glancing on his helmet made a large
And open gash therein, were not his *targe*
That broke the violence. *Spenser.*

I took all their seven points in my *target*. *Shakspeare.*

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my *target* three fair shining suns. *Shaks.*

The arms she useth most is the *target*, to shroud herself under, and fence away the blow. *Howel.*

Those leaves
They gather'd, broad as Amazonian *targe*. *Milton.*

The Greeks the gates approach'd, their *targets* cast
Over their heads, some scaling-ladders plac'd
Against the walls. *Denham.*

TARGETI'ER. *n. s.* [from *target*.] One armed with a *target*.

For horsemen and for *targetiers* none could with him compare. *Chapman.*

TA'RGUM. *n. s.* [תרגום.] A paraphrase on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TA'RIFF. *n. s.* [perhaps a Spanish word; *tarif*, Fr.] A cartel of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a *tariff*, or declaration of the duties of import and export. *Addison.*

TARN. *n. s.* [*tiorn*, Islandick.] A bog; a fen; a marsh; a pool; a quagmire.

To TA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*ternir*, Fr.] To sully; to soil; to make not bright.

Let him pray for resolution, that he may discover nothing that may discredit the cause, *tarnish* the glory, and weaken the example of the suffering. *Collier.*

Low waves the rooted forest, vex'd, and sheds
What of its *tarnish'd* honours yet remain. *Thomson.*

To TA'RNISH. *v. n.* To lose brightness.

If a fine object should *tarnish* by having a great many see it, or the musick should run mostly into one man's ears, these satisfactions would be made inclosure. *Collier.*

TARPA'WLING. *n. s.* [from *tar*.]

1. Hempen cloth smeared with tar.

Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind,
Or sear cloth masts with strong *tarpawling* coats. *Dryden.*

2. A sailor, in contempt.

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this age, but the making a living *tarpawlin* and a swabber the hero of a tragedy? *Dennis.*

TA'RRAGON. *n. s.* A plant called herb dragon.

TA'RRIANCE. *n. s.* [from *tarry*.] Stay; delay; perhaps sojourn.

Dispatch me hence;
Come, answer not; but do it presently,
I am impatient of my *tarriance*. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RRIER. *n. s.*

1. A sort of small dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. This should be written *terrier*, from *terre*, French, the earth.

The fox is earthed; but I shall send my two *tarriers* in after him. *Dryden.*

2. One that tarries or stays.

To TA'RRY. *v. n.* [*targir*, French.]

1. To stay; to continue in a place.

Tarry I here, I but attend on death;
But fly I hence, I fly away from life. *Shaksp.*

I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,
And dare not die, but fain would *tarry* here. *Dryden.*

2. To delay; to be long in coming.

Thou art my deliverer, make no *tarrying*, O God. *Psalms.*

Who hath woe and redness of eyes? they that *tarry* long at the wine. *Proverbs.*

3. To wait; to expect attending.

Tarry ye here for us until we come again. *Exodus.*

To TA'RRY. *v. a.* To wait for.

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I will go drink with you, but I cannot *tarry* dinner. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RSEL. *n. s.* A kind of hawk.

Hist! Romeo, hist! O for a falc'ner's voice,
To lure this *tarsel* gentle back again! *Shakſp.*
A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of *tarsels* and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

TA'RSUS. *n. s.* [ταρσὸς; *tarse*, Fr.] The space betwixt the lower end of the focil bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes; it comprises seven bones, and the three ossa cuneiformia. *Dict.*

An obscure motion, where the conjunction is called synanthrosis; as, in joining the *tarsus* to the metatarsus. *Wiseman.*

TART. *adj.* [ϗeapτ, Sax. *taertig*, Dutch.]

1. Sour; acid; acidulated; sharp of taste.
2. Sharp; keen; severe.

Why so *tart* a favour
To trumpet such good tidings? *Shakspeare.*

When his humours grew *tart*, as being now in the lees of favour, they brake forth into certain sudden excesses. *Wotton.*

TART. *n. s.* [*tarte*, Fr. *tarta*, Ital. *taart*, Danish.] A small pie of fruit.

Figures with divers coloured earths, under the windows of the house on that side near which the garden stands, be but toys; you may see as good sights in *tarts*. *Bacon.*

TA'RTANE. *n. s.* [*tartana*, Ital. *tartane*, Fr.] A vessel much used in the Mediterranean, with one mast and a three-cornered sail.

I set out from Marseilles to Genoa in a *tartane*, and arrived late at a small French port called Cassis. *Addiſon.*

TA'RTAR. *n. s.* [*tartarus*, Latin.]

1. Hell. A word used by the old poets. Now obsolete.

With this the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *tartare* tempereth. *Spens.*
He 's in *tartar* limbo worse than hell;
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*tartre*, Fr.] *Tartar* is what sticks to wine casks, like a hard stone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes: the white is preferable, as containing less dross or earthy parts: the best comes from Germany, and is the *tartar* of the rhenish wine. *Quincy.*

The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that crust or dry feculency that is commonly called *tartar*: and this *tartar* may by the fire be divided into five differing substances, four of which are not acid, and the other not so manifestly acid as the *tartar* itself. *Boyle.*

TARTA'REAN. *adj.* [*tartarus*, Latin.] Hellish.

His throne mix'd with *tartarean* sulphur. *Milt.*

TARTA'REOUS. *adj.* [from *tartar*.]

1. Consisting of tartar.

In fruits, the *tartareous* parts of the sap are thrown upon the fibres designed for the stone, and the oily upon the seed within it. *Grew.*

2. Hellish.

The spirit of God downward purg'd
The black *tartareous* cold infernal dregs,
Adverse to life. *Milton.*

To TARTARI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *tartar*.] To impregnate with tartar.

TA'RTAROUS. *adj.* [from *tartar*.] Containing tartar; consisting of tartar.

TA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *tart*.]

1. Sharply; sourly; with acidity.
2. Sharply; with poignancy; with severity.

Seneca, an ingenious and sententious writer, was by Caligula *tartly* called *arena sine calce*, sand without lime. *Walker.*

3. With sourness of aspect.

How *tartly* that gentleman looks!
—He is of a very melancholy disposition. *Shakspeare.*

TA'RTNESS. *n. s.* [from *tart*.]

1. Sharpness; sourness; acidity.

Of these sweets put in three gallons, more or less, into an hogshead, as the *tartness* of your cyder requires. *Mortimer.*

2. Sourness of temper; poignancy of language.

They cannot be too sweet for the king's *tartness*. *Shakspeare.*

TASK. *n. s.* [*tasche*, Fr. *tassa*, Ital.]

1. Something to be done imposed by another.

Relieves me from my *task* of servile toil
Daily in the common prison else enjoin'd me. *Milton.*

2. Employment; business.

His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks*. *Atterbury.*

No happier *task* these faded eyes pursue,
To read and weep is all they now can do. *Pope.*

3. *To take to* TASK. To reprove; to reprimand.

A holy man *took* a soldier *to task* upon the subject of his profession. *L'Estrange.*

He discovered some remains of his nature when he met with a football, for which sir Roger *took* him *to task*. *Addiſon.*

To TASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To burden with something to be done.

Forth he goes
Like to a harvestman, that 's *task'd* to mow,
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakspeare.*
Some things of weight,
That *task* our thoughts, concerning us and France. *Shakspeare.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not *task* my weakness with any more. *Shakspeare.*

Divert thy thoughts at home;
There *task* thy maids, and exercise the loom. *Dryden.*

TA'SKER. } *n. s.* [*task* and *master*.]
TA'SKMASTER. } One who imposes tasks.

All is, if I have grace to use it so,
As ever in my great *taskmaster*'s eye. *Milton.*

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, shall find it an unreasonable *taskmaster*, and an unmeasurable exactor. *South.*

Hear, ye sullen powers below;
Hear, ye *taskers* of the dead. *Dryden and Lee.*

TA'SSEL. *n. s.* [*tasse*, Fr. *tassellus*, low Latin.] An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances.

Then took the squire an horn of bugle small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,
And *tassels* gay. *Spenser.*

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Their heads are tricked with *tassels* and flowers. *Sandys.*

TA'SSEL. } *n. s.* [*carduus fullonius.*] An
TA'ZEL. } herb. See TEAZLE. *Ainsworth.*

TA'SSELED. *adj.* [from *tassel.*] Adorned with tassels.

Early, ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the slumb'ring leaves, or *tassel'd* horn
Shakes the high thicket, haste I all about. *Milt.*

TA'SSES. *n. s.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainsworth.*

TA'STABLE. *adj.* That may be tasted; savoury; relishing.

Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile, and *tastable.* *Boyle.*

To TASTE. *v. a.* [*taster*, to try, French.]

1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate.

The ruler of the feast *tasted* the water made wine. *John.*

2. To try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity.

Bold deed to *taste* it, under ban to touch. *Milton.*

3. To essay first.

Roscetes was seldom permitted to eat any other meat but such as the prince before *tasted* of. *Knolles.*

Thou and I marching before our troops
May *taste* fate to them, mow them out a passage. *Dryden.*

4. To obtain pleasure from.

So shalt thou be despis'd, fair maid,
When by the sated lover *tasted;*
What first he did with tears invade,
Shall afterwards with scorn be wasted. *Carew.*

5. To feel; to have perception of.

He should *taste* death for every man. *Heb.*

6. To relish intellectually; to approve.

Thou, Adam, wilt *taste* no pleasure. *Milton.*

To TASTE. *v. n.*

1. To try by the mouth; to eat.

Of this tree we may not *taste* nor touch. *Milt.*

2. To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation.

When the mouth is out of taste, it maketh things *taste* bitter and loathsome, but never sweet. *Bacon.*

When kine feed upon wild garlick, their milk *tasteth* of it. *Bacon.*

If your butter *tastes* of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow a silver saucepan. *Swift.*

3. To distinguish intellectually.

Scholars, when good sense describing,
Call it *tasting* and imbibing. *Swift.*

4. To be tinctured, or receive some quality or character.

Ev'ry idle, nice, and wanton reason
Shall, to the king, *taste* of this action. *Shaksp.*

5. To try the relish of any thing.

The body's life with meats and air is fed,
Therefore the soul doth use the *tasting* pow'r
In veins, which, through the tongue and palate spread,
Distinguish ev'ry relish sweet and sour. *Davies.*

6. To have perception of.

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never *taste* of death but once. *Shakspeare.*

The *tasting* of death touched the righteous also, and there was a destruction of the multitude in the wilderness. *Wisdom.*

7. To take to be enjoyed.

What hither brought us? not hope here to *taste*
Of pleasure. *Milton.*

Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taste,*
And the best portion of the earth lay waste. *Waller.*

8. To enjoy sparingly.

This fiery game your active youth maintain'd,
Not yet by years extinguish'd, tho' restrain'd;
You season still with sports your serious hours,
For age but *tastes* of pleasures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

TASTE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tasting; gustation.

Best of fruits, whose *taste* gave elocution. *Milton.*

2. The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived.

Bees delight more in one flower than another, and therefore have *taste.* *Bacon.*

Delicacies of *taste*, sight, smell. *Milton.*

The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reserve their fruit for the next age's *taste.* *Waller.*

3. Sensibility; perception.

I have almost forgot the *taste* of fears:
The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
To hear a night shriek. *Shakspeare.*

Musick in the close,
As the last *taste* of sweets is sweetest last. *Shakspeare.*

4. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal instruments hereof. *Quincy.*

Manna was like coriander seed, white; and the *taste* of it was like wafers made with honey. *Exodus.*

Though there be a great variety of *tastes*, yet, as in smells, they have only some few general names. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual relish or discernment.

Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other psalms which are in like manner appointed to be daily read, why do these so much offend and displease their *tastes?* *Hooker.*

Sion's songs to all true *tastes* excelling,
Where God is prais'd aright. *Milton.*

I have no *taste*
Of popular applause. *Dryden.*

As he had no *taste* of true glory, we see him equipped like an Hercules, with a club and a lion's skin. *Addison.*

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the mental *taste* and that sensitive taste which gives us a relish of every flavour. *Addison.*

Your way of life, in my *taste*, will be the best. *Pope.*

How ill a *taste* for wit and sense prevails in the world! *Swift.*

Pleasure results from a sense to discern, and a *taste* to be affected with, beauty. *Seed.*

However contradictory it may be in geometry, it is true in *taste*, that many little things will not make a great one. *Reynolds.*

6. An essay; a trial; an experiment. Not in use.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this as an essay or *taste* of my virtue. *Shaksp.*

7. A small portion given as a specimen.

They thought it not safe to resolve, till they had a *taste* of the people's inclination. *Bacon.*

Besides the prayers mentioned, I shall give only a *taste* of some few recommended to devout persons in the manuals and offices. *Stillingfleet.*

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TA'STED. *adj.* [from *taste.*] Having a particular relish.

Coleworts prosper exceedingly, and are better *tasted*, if watered with salt water. *Bacon.*

TA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*taste* and *full.*] High relished; savoury.

Musick of sighs thou shalt not hear,
Nor drink one lover's *tasteful* tear. *Cowley.*

Not *tasteful* herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind soil with milky sap supplies,
Can move. *Pope.*

TA'STELESS. *adj.* [from *taste.*]

1. Having no power of perceiving taste.
2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; insipid.

By depurating chemical oils, and reducing them to an elementary simplicity, they could never be made *tasteless*. *Boyle.*

3. Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid.

The understanding cannot, by its natural light, discover spiritual truths; and the corruption of our will and affections renders them *tasteless* and insipid to us. *Rogers.*

If by his manner of writing a critick is heavy and *tasteless*, I throw aside his criticisms. *Spectator.*

4. Having no intellectual gust.

TA'STELESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *tasteless.*]

1. Insipidity; want of relish.
2. Want of perception of taste.
3. Want of intellectual relish.

TA'STER. *n. s.* [*tasteur*, Fr. from *taste.*]

1. One who takes the first essay of food.

Fair hope! our earlier heav'n! by thee
Young time is *taster* to eternity. *Crashaw.*

Says the fly, Are not all places open to me? Am not I the *taster* to princes in all their entertainments? *L'Estrange.*

Thy tutor be thy *taster*, ere thou eat;
There's poison in thy drink, and in thy meat. *Dryden.*

Apicius, here, the *taster* of the town,
Feeds twice a-week, to settle their renown. *Young.*

2. A dram cup. *Ainsworth.*

To TA'TTER. *v. a.* [teotæpian, Sax.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Tattered* is perhaps more properly an adjective.

Thro' *tatter'd* cloaths small vices do appear:
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakspeare.*

An apothecary late I noted
In *tatter'd* weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples. *Shakspeare.*

Where wav'd the *tatter'd* ensigns of Ragstar,
A yawning ruin hangs. *Pope.*

Little tyrants rag'd,
Tore from cold wintry limbs the *tatter'd* weed. *Thomson.*

Here Satan vanish'd—He had fresh commands,
And knew his pupil was in able hands;
And now, the treasure found, and matron's store,
Sought other objects than the *tatter'd* poor. *Harte.*

TA'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag.

This fable holds, from him that sits upon the throne, to the poor devil that has scarce a *tatter*. *L'Estrange.*

TATTERDEMA'LION. *n. s.* [*tatter*, and I know not what.] A ragged fellow.

As a poor fellow was trudging in a bitter cold morning with never a rag, a spark that was warm clad called to this *tatterdemalion*, how he could endure this weather? *L'Estrange.*

To TA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning.

He stands on terms of honourable mind,
Ne will be carried with every common wind
Of court's inconstant mutability,
Ne after every *tattling* fable fly. *Spenser.*

The one is too like an image, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldest son, evermore *tattling*. *Shakspeare.*

Excuse it by the *tattling* quality of age, which is always narrative. *Dryden.*

The world is forward enough to *tattle* of them. *Locke.*

The French language is extremely proper to *tattle* in; it is made up of so much repetition and compliment. *Addison.*

TA'TTLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.

They ask'd her, how she lik'd the play?
Then told the *tattle* of the day. *Swift.*

Such *tattle* often entertains
My lord and me as far as Stains. *Swift.*

A young academick shall dwell upon trade and politicks in a dictatorial stile, while at the same time persons well skilled in those different subjects hear the impertinent *tattle* with a just contempt. *Watts.*

TA'TTLER. *n. s.* [from *tattle.*] An idle talker; a prater.

Going from house to house, *tattlers*, busy bodies, which are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time, are reproved by the apostle. *Taylor.*

TATTO'O. *n. s.* [from *tapoten tous*, Fr.] The beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to their quarters.

All those whose hearts are loose and low,
Start if they hear but the *tattoo*. *Prior.*

TA'VERN. *n. s.* [*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*, Lat.] A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained.

Enquire at London, 'mong the *taverns* there;
For there they say he daily doth frequent,
With unrestrained loose companions. *Shakſp.*

You shall be called to no more payments; fear no more *tavern* bills, which are often the sadness of parting, as the procuring of mirth. *Shak.*

To reform the vices of this town, all *taverns* and alehouses should be obliged to dismiss their company by twelve at night, and no woman suffered to enter any *tavern* or alehouse. *Swift.*

TA'VERNER. TA'VERNKEEPER. TA'VERNMAN. *n. s.* [from *tavern*, *man*, or *keeper*; *tabernarius*, Latin; *tavernier*, Fr.] One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as tailer, archer, *taverner*. *Camden.*

TAUGHT. The pret. and part. pass. of *teach.*

All thy children shall be *taught* of the Lord. *Isaiah.*

How hast thou satisfy'd me, *taught* to live. *Milton.*

To TAUNT. *v. a.* [*tanser*, Fr. *Skinner*; *tanden*, Dut. to shew teeth, *Minsheu.*]

1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with insolence and contumelies.

When I had at my pleasure *taunted* her,
She in mild terms beg'd my patience. *Shakſp.*

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The bitterness and stings of *taunting* jealousy,
Vexatious days, and jarring joyless nights,
Have driv'n him forth. *Rowe.*

2. To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding.

Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and *taunt* my faults
With such full licence. *Shakspeare.*

TAUNT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Insult; scoff; reproach; ridicule.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious *taunts*,
In open market-place produc'd they me,
To be a publick spectacle. *Shakspeare.*

Julian thought it more effectual to persecute the christians by *taunts* and ironies, than by tortures. *Government of the Tongue.*

He by vile hands to common use debas'd
Shall send them flowing round his drunken feast,
With sacrilegious *taunt* and impious jest. *Prior.*

TA'UNTER. *n. s.* [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TA'UNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *tauting*.] With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.

It *tauntingly* replied
To th' discontented members, th' mutinous parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakspeare.*

The wanton goddess view'd the warlike maid
From head to foot, and *tauntingly* she said. *Prior.*

TAURICO'RNOUS. *adj.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Latin.] Having horns like a bull.

Their descriptions must be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of the one the same with the other. *Brown.*

TAUTOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*tautologique*, Fr. from *tautology*.] Repeating the same thing.

TAUTO'LOGIST. *n. s.* [from *tautology*.] One who repeats tediously.

TAUTOLOGY. *n. s.* [ταυτολογία; ταὐτο and λόγος; *tautologie*, Fr.] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

All science is not *tautology*; the last ages have shewn us, what antiquity never saw, in a dream. *Glanville.*

Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time,
Not ev'n the feet of thy own Psyche's rhime;
Though they in numbers as in sense excel,
So just, so like *tautology*, they fell. *Dryden.*

Every paper addressed to our beautiful incendiaries hath been filled with different considerations, that enemies may not accuse me of *tautology*. *Addison.*

To TAW. *v. a.* [*touwen*, Dutch; ταριαν, Sax.] To dress white leather, commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TAW. *n. s.* A marble to play with.

Trembling I 've seen thee
Mix with the children as they play'd *at taw*;
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you.
Swift.

TA'WDRINESS. *n. s.* [from *tawdry*.] Tinsel finery; finery ostentatious without elegance.

A clumsy beau makes his ungracefulness appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdriness* of dress. *Clarissa.*

TA'WDRY. *adj.* [from Stawdrey, Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair. *Henshaw*, *Skinner*.] Meanly showy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; showy without elegance. It is used both of things, and of persons wearing them.

Bind your fillets fast,
And gird in your waste,
For more fineness, with a *tawdrie* lace.
Spenser.

He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and a few *tawdry* feathers. *L'Estrange.*

Old Romulus, and father Mars, look down!
Your herdsman primitive, your homely clown,
Is turn'd a beau in a loose *tawdry* gown. *Dryd.*

He rails from morning to night at essenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Spectator.*

Her eyes were wan and eager, her dress thin and *tawdry*, her mien genteel and childish. *Spectator.*

TA'WDRY. *n. s.* A slight ornament.

Not the smallest beck,
But with white pebbles makes her *tawdries* for her neck. *Drayton.*

TA'WER. *n. s.* [from *taw*.] A dresser of white leather.

TA'WNY. *adj.* [*tané*, *tanné*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned.

This child of fancy that Armado hight,
For interim to our studies shall relate,
In high born words, the worth of many a knight
From *tawny* Spain, lost in the world's debate.
Shakspeare.

Eurus his body must be drawn the colour of the *tawny* Moor, upon his head a red sun. *Peacham.*

The *tawny* lion pawing to get free. *Milton.*

Whilst they make the river Senaga to bound the Moors, so that on the south side they are black, on the other only *tawny*, they seem not to derive it from the sun. *Brown.*

Where 's the worth that sets this people up
Above your own Numidia's *tawny* sons? *Addis.*

TAX. *n. s.* [*tâsg*, Welsh; *taxe*, Fr. *taxe*, Dutch.]

1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage.

He, says Horace, being the son of a *tax* gatherer or collector, smells every where of the meanness of his birth. *Dryden.*

With wars and *taxes* others waste their own,
And houses burn, and household gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glittering gems enchase. *Dryden.*

The *tax* upon tillage was two shillings in the pound in arable land, and four in plantations; this *tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decumæ or tithes. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*taxo*, Latin.] Charge; censure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without some *tax* upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets. *Clarendon.*

To TAX. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To load with imposts.

Jehoiakim gave the silver and gold to Pharaoh, but he *taxed* the land to give the money. 2 *Kings.*

2. [*Taxo*, Lat.] To charge; to censure; to accuse. It has *of* or *with*, and sometimes *for*, before the fault imputed, and is used both of persons and things.

How many hath he killed? I promised to eat all of his killing.——Niece, you *tax* signior Benedick too much; but he 'll be meet with you. *Shakspeare.*

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I am not justly to be *taxed with* any presumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing. *Raleigh.*

Tax not divine disposal: wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd.
Milton.

They cannot *tax* others omissions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own.
Decay of Piety.

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil *for* interesting their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of a supernatural argument. *Dryden.*

Men's virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear;
And sure enough he heard, but durst not hear.
Dryden.

Like some rich and mighty murderer,
Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold,
Who fresher for new mischief does appear,
And dares the world to *tax* him *with* the old.
Dryden.

If this be chance, it is extraordinary: and I dare not call it more, for fear of being *taxed with* superstition. *Dryden.*

If he *taxes* both *of* long delay,
My guilt is less, who sooner came away. *Dryd.*

This salutation cannot be *taxed with* flattery, since it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died. *Addison.*

TA'XABLE. *adj.* [from *tax*.] That may be taxed.

TAXA'TION *n. s.* [*taxation*, French; *taxatio*, Latin; from *tax*.]

1. The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax.

The subjects could taste no sweeter fruits of having a king, than grievous *taxations* to some vain purposes: laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults. *Sidney.*

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter.
Shakspeare.

He daily such *taxations* did exact,
As were against the order of the state. *Daniel.*

Various news I heard,
Of old mismanagements, *taxations* new;
All neither wholly false nor wholly true. *Pope.*

2. Accusation; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour; speak no more of him, you 'll be whipt for *taxation* one of these days. *Shakspeare.*

TA'XER. *n. s.* [from *tax*.] He who taxes.

These rumours begot scandal against the king, taxing him for a great *taxer* of his people. *Bacon.*

TEA. *n. s.* [a word, I suppose, Chinese; *thé*, French.] A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The muses' friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,
Repress those vapours which the head invade.
Waller.

One has a design of keeping an open *tea* table.
Addison.

I have filled a *tea* pot, and received a dish of it. *Addison.*

He swept down a dozen *tea* dishes. *Spectator.*

Nor will you encourage the common *tea* table talk. *Spectator.*

Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by roasting: this is performed with great care before it is exposed to sale.
Arbuthnot.

A living *tea* pot stands; one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the spout.
Pope.

The mistress of the *tea* shop may give half an ounce. *Swift.*

The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their severer studies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea* tables. *Swift.*

When you sweep, never stay to pick up *tea* spoons. *Swift.*

To TEACH. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *taught*, sometimes *teached*, which is now obsolete. [tæcan, Saxon.]

1. To instruct; to inform, as a master: correlative to *learn*.

I am too sudden bold:
To *teach* a teacher ill beseemeth me. *Shaksp.*

The Lord will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. *Isaiah.*

They *teach* all nations what of him they learn'd. *Milton.*

2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned.

Moses wrote this song, and *taught* it. *Deuter.*

In vain they worship me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men. *Matthew.*

Teach us by what means to shun
Th' inclement seasons. *Milton.*

3. To show; to exhibit so as to impress upon the mind.

He is a good divine that follows his own instructions; I can easier *teach* twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own *teaching*. *Shakspeare.*

If some men *teach* wicked things, it must be that others should practise them. *South.*

4. To tell; to give intelligence.

Huswives are *teached*, instead of a clocke,
How winter night passeth by crowing of cocke.
Tusser.

To TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor.

I have labour'd,
And with no little study, that my *teaching*,
And the strong course of my authority,
Might go one way. *Shakspeare.*

The heads judge for reward, the priests *teach* for hire, and the prophets divine for money. *Mic.*

TE'ACHABLE. *adj.* [from *teach*.] Docile; susceptive of instruction.

'T is sufficient that matters of faith and religion be propounded in such a way, as to render them highly credible, so as an honest and *teachable* man may willingly and safely assent to them, and according to the rules of prudence be justified in so doing. *Wilkins.*

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed, and *teachable*, to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

TE'ACHABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *teachable*.] Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.

TE'ACHER. *n. s.* [from *teach*.]

1. One who teaches; an instructor; a preceptor.

Nature is no sufficient *teacher* what we should do that may attain unto life everlasting. *Hooker.*

I went into the temple, there to hear
The *teachers* of our law, and to propose
What might improve my knowledge or their own. *Milton.*

These were notions born with us; such as we were taught without the help of a *teacher*. *South.*

Imperious, with a *teacher's* air,
Boastful he claims a right to wisdom's chair.
Blackmore.

2. One who without regular ordination assumes the ministry.

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Dissenting *teachers* are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employments. *Swift.*

3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

For the choice of a governor more sufficient, the *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves. *Raleigh.*

Our lecture men, and some others, whom precise people stile powerful *teachers*, do seldom honour it. *White.*

Wolves shall succeed for *teachers*. *Milton.*

He may teach his diocese who ceases to be able to preach to it; he may do it by appointing *teachers*, and by a vigilant exacting from them the instruction of their flocks. *South.*

TEAD, *or* TEDE. *n. s.* [*tæda*, Latin.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in use.

A bushy *tead* a groom did light,
And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide. *Spens.*
Hymen is awake,
And long since ready from his mask to move,
With his bright *tead* that flames with many a flake. *Spenser.*

TEAGUE. *n. s.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL. *n. s.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl of the duck kind.

Some serve for food to us, and some but to feed themselves; amongst the first sort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, *teal*, wigeon. *Carew.*

TEAM. *n. s.* [*temo*, the team of a carriage, Latin; ȝyme, Sax. a yoke.]

1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage.

Thee a ploughman all unweeting found,
As he his toilsome *team* that way did guide,
And brought thee up in ploughman's state to bide. *Spenser.*
We fairies that do run
By the triple Hecate's *team*,
From the presence of the sun,
Following darkness like a dream,
Now are frolick. *Shakspeare.*
Making such diff'rence betwixt wake and sleep,
As is the diff'rence betwixt day and night,
The hour before the heav'nly harness'd *team*
Begins his golden progress in the east. *Shaksp.*
I am in love; but a *team* of horse shall not pluck that from me, nor who 't is I love. *Shaks.*
After the declining sun
Had chang'd the shadows, and their task was done,
Home with their weary *team* they took their way. *Roscommon.*
He heav'd with more than human force to move
A weighty stone, the labour of a *team*. *Dryden.*
In stiff clays they may plow one acre of wheat with a *team* of horse. *Mortimer.*

2. Any number passing in a line.

Like a long *team* of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *n. s.* [*ea* in this word is pronounced *ee*; ȝeaꝛ, Saxon; *taare*, Danish: *tear* rhymes to *cheer*.]

1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes.

She comes; and I 'll prepare
My *tear*-stain'd eyes to see her miseries. *Shaks.*
The pretty vaulting sea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou wouldst have me drown'd on shore
With *tears* as salt as sea, through thy unkindness. *Shakspeare.*
Cromwell, I did not think to shed a *tear*
In all my miseries; but thou hast forc'd me.
Let 's dry our eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Tears are the effects of compression of the moisture of the brain upon dilation of the spirits. *Bacon.*

She silently a gentle *tear* let fall. *Milton.*

2. Any moisture trickling in drops.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tears*,
Her second harvests. *Dryden.*

To TEAR. *v. a.* pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*; part. pass. *torn*. [ȝeꝛan, Saxon; *tara*, Swedish: *ea* is pronounced as *a*; *tear* rhymes to *square*.]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to separate by violent pulling.

Come, seeling night!
And with thy bloody and invisible hand
Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond
Which keeps me pale. *Shakspeare.*

The one went out from me; and I said, Surely he is *torn* in pieces, and I saw him not since. *Genesis.*

John *tore* off lord Strutt's servants clothes: now and then they came home naked. *Arbuthn.*

Ambassadors sent to Carthage were like to be *torn* to pieces by the populace. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along.

Old men with dust deform'd their hoary hair;
The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tare*. *Shakspeare.*

Neither shall men *tear* themselves for them in mourning, to comfort them for the dead. *Jer.*

3. To break, or take away by violence.

As storms the skies, and torrents *tear* the ground,
Thus rag'd the prince, and scatter'd death around. *Dryden.*

4. To divide violently; to shatter.

Is it not as much reason to say, that God destroys fatherly authority, when he suffers one in possession of it to have his government *torn* in pieces, and shared by his subjects? *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; to drive violently.

He roar'd, he beat his breast, he *tore* his hair. *Dryden.*
From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb,
At least thou art from some fierce tygress come;
Or on rough seas from their foundation *torn*,
Got by the winds, and in a tempest born. *Dryd.*
Blush rather, that you are a slave to passion,
Which, like a whirlwind, *tears* up all your virtues,
And gives you not the leisure to consider. *A. Philips.*

6. To take away by sudden violence.

Solyman
Rhodes and Buda from the christians *tore*. *Waller.*
The hand of fate
Has *torn* thee from me, and I must forget thee. *Addison.*

7. To make a violent rent.

In the midst a *tearing* groan did break
The name of Antony. *Shakspeare.*

To TEAR. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently.

All men transported into outrages for small trivial matters, fall under the inuendo of this bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouse. *L'Estrange.*

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TEAR. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fissure.

TEA'RER. *n. s.* [from *to tear.*] He who rends or tears; one who blusters.

TE'ARFALLING. *adj.* [*tear* and *fall.*] Tender; shedding tears.

I am in
So far in blood, that sin will pluck on sin:
Tearfalling pity dwells not in this eye. *Shakesp.*

TE'ARFUL. *adj.* [*tear* and *full.*] Weeping; full of tears.

Is't meet that he
Should leave the helm, and, like a fearful lad,
With *tearful* eyes add water to the sea? *Shakesp.*

This clears the cloudy front of wrinkled care,
And dries the *tearful* sluices of despair:
Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind
All sense of woe delivers to the wind. *Pope.*

To TEASE. *v. a.* [tæran, Saxon.]

1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.

2. To scratch cloth in order to level the nap.

3. To torment with importunity; to vex with assiduous impertinence.

Not by the force of carnal reason,
But indefatigable *teasing.* *Butler.*

My friends always *tease* me about him, because he has no estate. *Spectator.*

After having been present in public debates, he was *teased* by his mother to inform her of what had passed. *Addison.*

We system-makers can sustain
The thesis, which you grant was plain;
And with remarks and comments *tease* ye,
In case the thing before was easy. *Prior.*

TE'ASEL. *n. s.* [tærl, Saxon; *dipsacus,* Latin.] A plant.

The species are three: one is called carduus fullonum, and is of singular use in raising the nap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*

TE'ASER. *n. s.* [from *tease.*] Any thing that torments by incessant importunity.

A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deaf to the best advice. If you would have him come to himself, you must take off his little *teaser,* which holds his reason at bay. *Collier.*

TEAT. *n. s.* [*teth,* Welsh; tit, Saxon; *tette,* Dutch; *teton,* French.] The dug of a beast; anciently the pap of a woman.

Even at thy *teat* thou hadst thy tyranny. *Shaks.*

Snows cause a fruitful year, watering the earth better than rain; for the earth sucks it as out of the *teat.* *Bacon.*

When we perceive that bats have *teats,* we infer, that they suckle their younglings with milk. *Brown.*

It more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the *teats*
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even. *Milt.*

Infants sleep, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls for the *teat.* *Locke.*

The goat, how bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind Amalthea, reach'd her *teat* distent
With milk, thy early food. *Prior.*

TE'CHILY. *adv.* [from *techy.*] Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.

TE'CHINESS. *n. s.* [from *techy.*] Peevishness; fretfulness.

TE'CHNICAL. *adj.* [τεχνικὸς; *technique,* French.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular use.

In *technical* words, or terms of art, they refrain not from calling the same substance sometimes the sulphur, and sometimes the mercury, of a body. *Locke.*

TE'CHY. *adj.* Peevish; fretful; irritable; easily made angry; froward.

I cannot come to Cressid but by Pandar,
And he is as *techy* to be woo'd to woo,
As she is stubborn-chaste against all suite. *Shakespeare.*

When it did taste the wormwood on the nipple, and felt it bitter, pretty fool, to see it *techy,* and fall out with the dug! *Shakespeare.*

TECTO'NICK. *adj.* [τεκτονικὸς.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*

To TED. *v. a.* [tæðan, Saxon, to prepare.] To lay grass newly mown in rows.

The smell of grain, or *tedded* grass, or kine,
Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound. *Milton.*

Hay-makers following the mowers, and casing it abroad, they call *tedding.* *Mortimer.*

Prudent his fall'n heaps
Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths
Of *tedded* grass, and the sun's mellowing beams,
Rivall'd with artful heats. *Philips.*

TE'DDER, *or* TE'THER. *n. s.* [*tudder,* Dut. *tindt,* a rope, Islandick.]

1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may not pasture too wide. *Teigher,* Erse.

2. Any thing by which one is restrained.

We lived joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder.* *Bacon.*

We shall have them against the wall; we know the length of their *tedder;* they cannot run far from us. *Child.*

TE DEUM. n. s. A hymn of the church, so called from the first two words of the Latin.

The choir,
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,
Together sung *te Deum.* *Shakspeare.*

Te Deum was sung at Saint Paul's after the victory. *Bacon.*

TE'DIOUS. *adj.* [*tedieux,* French; *tædium,* Latin.]

1. Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome.

The one intense, the other still remiss,
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton.*

Pity only on fresh objects stays,
But with the *tedious* sight of woes decays. *Dryd.*

2. Wearisome by prolixity. Used of authors or performances.

They unto whom we shall seem *tedious* are in nowise injured by us, because it is in their own hands to spare that labour which they are not willing to endure. *Hooker.*

That I be not further *tedious* unto thee, hear us of thy clemency a few words. *Acts.*

Chief mastery to dissect
With long and *tedious* havock fabled knights. *Milton.*

3. Slow.

But then the road was smooth and fair to see,
With such insensible declivity,
That what men thought a *tedious* course to run,
Was finish'd in the hour it first begun. *Horte.*

TE'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tedious.*] In such a manner as to weary.

TE'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *tedious.*]

1. Wearisomeness by continuance.

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She distastes them all within a while;
And in the sweetest finds a *tediousness*. *Davies.*

2. Wearisomeness by prolixity.

In vain we labour to persuade them, that any thing can take away the *tediousness* of prayer, except it be brought to the same measure and form which themselves assign. *Hooker.*

3. Prolixity; length.

Since brevity 's the soul of wit,
And *tediousness* the limbs and outward flourishes,
I will be brief. *Shakspeare.*

4. Uneasiness; tiresomeness; quality of wearying.

In those very actions whereby we are especially perfected in this life, we are not able to persist; forced we are with very weariness, and that often, to interrupt them; which *tediousness* cannot fall into those operations that are in the state of bliss when our union with God is complete. *Hooker.*

More than kisses, letters mingle souls,
For thus friends absent speak: this ease controuls
The *tediousness* of my life. *Donne.*

To TEEM. *v. n.* [ȝeam, Saxon, offspring.]

1. To bring young.

If she must *teem*,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live
And be a thwart disnatur'd torment to her.
Shakspeare.

2. To be pregnant; to engender young.

Have we more sons? or are we like to have?
Is not my *teeming* date drunk up with time,
And wilt thou pluck my fair son from mine age?
Shakspeare.

When the rising spring adorns the mead,
Teeming buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryd.*

There are fundamental truths, the basis upon which a great many others rest: these are *teeming* truths, rich in store, with which they furnish the mind, and, like the lights of heaven, give light and evidence to other things. *Locke.*

3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal.

We live in a nation where there is scarce a single head that does not *teem* with politicks. *Addison.*

To TEEM. *v. a.*

1. To bring forth; to produce.

What 's the newest grief?
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shakspeare.*

Common mother, thou
Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breast,
Teems and feeds all. *Shakspeare.*

The earth obey'd; and strait
Op'ning her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth
Innumerous living creatures. *Milton.*

The deluge wrought such a change, that the earth did not then *teem* forth its increase, as formerly, of its own accord, but required culture. *Woodward.*

2. To pour. A low word, imagined by *Skinner* to come from *tommen*, Danish, *to draw out; to pour*. The Scots retain it: as, teem *that water out*; hence *Swift* took this word.

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer. *Swift.*

TE'EMER. *n. s.* [from *teem.*] One that brings young.

TE'EMFUL. *adj.* [ȝeamful, Saxon.]

1. Pregnant; prolifick.

2. Brimful. *Ainsworth.*

TE'EMLESS. *adj.* [from *teem.*] Unfruitful; not prolifick.

Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of dearth,
Their zeal has left, and such a *teemless* earth. *Dryden.*

TEEN. *n. s.* [ȝinan, Saxon, *to kindle*; *teenen*, Flemish, *to vex*; ȝeonan, Saxon, *injuries*.] Sorrow; grief. Not in use.

Arrived there,
That barehead knight for dread and doleful *teen*
Would fain have fled, ne durst approachen neen. *Spenser.*

Fry not in heartless grief and doleful *teen*. *Spenser.*

My heart bleeds
To think o' th' *teens* that I have turn'd you to. *Shakspeare.*

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*. *Shakspeare.*

To TEEN. *v. a.* [from ȝinan, *to kindle*, Saxon.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing. Not in use. *Spenser.*

TEENS. *n. s.* [from *teen* for *ten*.] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen.

Our author would excuse these youthful scenes,
Begotten at his entrance in his *teens*;
Some childish fancies may approve the toy,
Some like the muse the more for being a boy. *Granville.*

TEETH. The plural of *tooth*.

Who can open the doors of his face? his *teeth* are terrible round about. *Job.*

To TEETH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition.

When the symptoms of *teething* appear, the gums ought to be relaxed by softening ointment. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'GUMENT. *n. s.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.] Cover; the outward part. This word is seldom used but in anatomy or physicks.

Clip and trim those tender strings in the fashion of beard, or other hairy *teguments*. *Brown.*

Proceed by section, dividing the skin, and separating the *teguments*. *Wiseman.*

In the nutmeg another *tegument* is the mace between the green pericarpium and the hard shell. *Ray.*

To TEH-HE. *v. n.* [A cant word made from the sound.] To laugh with a loud and more insolent kind of cachinnation; to titter.

They laugh'd and *teh-he'd* with derision,
To see them take your deposition. *Hudibras.*

TEIL *tree*. *n. s.* [*tilia*, Latin.] The same with linden or lime tree.

A *teiltree* and an oak have their substance in them when they cast their leaves. *Isaiah.*

TEINT. *n. s.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil.

Glazed colours have a vivacity which can never be imitated by the most brilliant colours, because the different *teints* are simply laid on, each in its place, one after another. *Dryden.*

TE'LARY. *adj.* [*tela*, a web, Latin.] Spinning webs.

The pictures of *telary* spiders, and their position in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon; although we shall commonly find it downward, and their heads repecting the center. *Brown.*

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TE'LESCOPE. *n. s.* [*telescope*, Fr. τῆλε and σκοπέω.] A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.

The *telescope* discovers to us distant wonders in the heavens, and shews the milky way, and the bright cloudy spots, in a very dark sky, to be a collection of little stars. *Watts.*

TELESCO'PICAL. *adj.* [from *telescope*.] Belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

To TELL. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *told*. [tellan, Saxon; *taelen*, *tellen*, Dutch; *talen*, Danish.]

1. To utter; to express; to speak.

I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand. *Genesis.*

Thy message might in *telling* wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton.*

2. To relate; to rehearse.

I will declare what wise men have *told* from their fathers, and have not hid. *Job.*

When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream, and the interpretation, he worshipped. *Judges.*

He longer will delay to hear thee *tell*
His generation. *Milton.*

You must know; but break, O break my heart,
Before I *tell* my fatal story out,
Th' usurper of my throne is my wife! *Dryden.*

The rest are vanish'd; none repass'd the gate,
And not a man appears to *tell* their fate. *Pope.*

3. To teach; to inform.

He gently ask'd, where all the people be,
Which in that stately building wont to dwell?
Who answer'd him full soft, he could not *tell*. *Spenser.*

I *told* him of myself; which was as much
As to have ask'd him pardon. *Shakspeare.*

Tell me now, what lady is the same,
To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,
That you to-day promis'd to *tell* me of? *Shak.*

The fourth part of a shekel of silver will I give to the man of God to *tell* us our way. 1 *Samuel.*

Saint Paul *telleth* us, we must needs be subject not only for fear, but also for conscience sake. *Bishop Sanderson.*

Tell me how may I know him, how adore. *Milton.*

4. To discover; to betray.

They will *tell* it to the inhabitants. *Numbers.*

5. To count; to number.

Here lies the learned Savile's heir,
So early wise, and lasting fair,
That none, except her years they *told*,
Thought her a child, or thought her old. *Waller.*

Numerous sails the fearful only *tell*;
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers, grows. *Dryden.*

A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

She doubts if two and two make four,
Though she has *told* them ten times o'er. *Prior.*

6. To make excuses. A low word.

Tush, never *tell* me; I take it much unkindly,
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse
As if the strings were thine, shouldst know of this. *Shakspeare.*

To TELL. *v. n.*

1. To give an account; to make report.

I will compass thine altar, O Lord, that I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous works. *Psalms.*

Ye that live and move, fair creatures! *tell*,
Tell, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here? *Milton.*

2. *To* TELL *on*. To inform of. A doubtful phrase.

David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, saying, Lest they should *tell on* us, saying, So did David. 1 *Samuel.*

TE'LLER. *n. s.* [from *tell*.]

1. One who tells or relates.

2. One who numbers; a numberer.

3. A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number: their business is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they also pay all persons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt: they also make books of receipts and payments, which they deliver to the lord treasurer. *Cowell.*

TE'LLTALE. *n. s.* [*tell* and *tale*.] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence.

You speak to Casca, and to such a man
That is no fleering *telltale*. *Shakspeare.*

What, shall these papers lie like *telltales* here? *Shakspeare.*

Let not the heavens hear these *telltale* women
Rail on the Lord's anointed. *Shakspeare.*

'T is done: report displays her *telltale* wings,
And to each ear the news and tidings brings. *Fairfax.*

And to the *telltale* sun descry
Our conceal'd solemnity. *Milton.*

Eurydice and he are prisoners here,
But will not long be so: this *telltale* ghost
Perhaps will clear them both. *Dryden and Lee.*

A *telltale* out of school
Is of all wits the greatest fool. *Swift.*

TEMERA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*temeraire*, French; *temerarius*, Latin.]

1. Rash; heady; unreasonably adventurous; unreasonably contemptuous of danger.

Resolution without foresight is but a *temerarious* folly; and the consequences of things are the first point to be taken into consideration. *L'Estrange.*

2. Careless; heedless; done at random.

Should he find upon one single sheet of parchment an oration written full of profound sense, adorned with elegant phrase, the wit of man could not persuade him that this was done by the *temerarious* dashes of an unguided pen. *Ray.*

TEME'RITY. *n. s.* [*temeritas*, Latin.] Rashness; unreasonable contempt of danger.

The figures are bold even to *temerity*. *Cowl.*

To TE'MPER. *v. a.* [*tempero*, Latin; *temperer*, French.]

1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other.

I shall *temper* so
Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most
Them fully satisfied, and Thee appease. *Milt.*

2. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify as an ingredient.

If you could find out but a man
To bear a poison, I would *temper* it;
That Romeo should upon receipt thereof
Soon sleep in quiet. *Shakspeare.*

3. To mingle.

Prepare the sixth part of an ephah, and the third part of an hin of oil, to *temper* with the fine flour. *Ezekiel.*

The good old knight, with a mixture of the

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father and master of the family, *tempered* the inquiries after his own affairs with kind questions relating to themselves. *Addison.*

4. To beat together to a proper consistence.

Th' uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,
And *temper* clay with blood of Englishmen.
Shakspeare.

The potter, *tempering* soft earth, fashioneth every vessel with much labour. *Wisdom.*

5. To accommodate; to modify.

Thy sustenance serving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itself to every man's liking.
Wisdom.

6. To bring to due proportion; to moderate excess.

These soft fires with kindly heat
Of various influence foment and warm,
Temper or nourish. *Milton.*

7. To soften; to mollify; to assuage; to smooth; to calm.

Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured to *temper* their warlike courage with sweet delights of learning and sciences; so that as much as the one excelled in arms, the other exceeded in knowledge. *Spenser.*

With this she wonts to *temper* angry Jove,
When all the gods he threats with thund'ring dart. *Spenser.*

Now will I to that old Andronicus,
And *temper* him with all the art I have. *Shaksp.*

Woman! Nature made thee
To *temper* man; we had been brutes without you. *Otway.*

8. To form metals to a proper degree of hardness.

The sword
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was given him *temper'd* so, that neither keen
Nor solid might resist that edge. *Milton.*

In the *tempering* of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the other competent heat, gives it very differing tempers as to brittleness or toughness. *Boyle.*

Repeated peals they hear,
And, in a heav'n serene, refulgent arms appear:
Redd'ning the skies, and glitt'ring all around,
The *temper'd* metals clash, and yield a silver sound. *Dryden.*

9. To govern. A latinism.

With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and Tartare *tempereth*. *Spens.*

TE'MPER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities.

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil and *temper* than the abundant growing of the palm trees. *Raleigh.*

Health itself is but a kind of *temper*, gotten and preserved by a convenient mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Middle course; mean or medium.

If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant before the reformation, the present clergy's wishes reach no further than that some reasonable *temper* had been used instead of paring them so quick. *Swift.*

3. Constitution of body.

This body would be increased daily, being supplied from above and below; and having done growing, it would become more dry by degrees, and of a *temper* of greater consistency and firmness. *Burnet.*

4. Disposition of mind.

This, I shall call it evangelical, *temper* is far from being natural to any corrupt child of Adam. *Hammond.*

Remember with what mild
And gracious *temper* he both heard and judg'd,
Without wrath or reviling. *Milton.*

This will keep their thoughts easy and free, the only *temper* wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke.*

All irregular *tempers* in trade and business are but like irregular *tempers* in eating and drinking.
Law.

5. Constitutional frame of mind.

The brain may devise laws for the blood, but a hot *temper* leaps o'er a cold decree. *Shakp.*

Our hearts,
Of brothers *temper*, do receive you in
With all kind love. *Shakspeare.*

6. Calmness of mind; moderation.

Restore yourselves unto your *tempers*, fathers,
And without perturbation hear me speak.
Ben Jonson.

Teach me, like thee, in various nature wise,
To fall with dignity, with *temper* rise. *Pope.*

7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardness.

Here draw I
A sword, whose *temper* I intend to stain
With the best blood that I can meet withal.
Shakspeare.

Ithuriel with his spear
Touch'd lightly; for no falshood can endure
Touch of cœlestial *temper*, but returns
Of force to its own likeness: up he starts,
Discover'd and surpriz'd. *Milton.*

These needles should have a due *temper*: for, if they are too soft, the force exerted to carry them through the flesh will bend them; if they are too brittle, they snap. *Sharp.*

TE'MPERAMENT. *n. s.* [*temperamentum*, Latin; *temperament*, French.]

1. Constitution; state with respect to the predominance of any quality.

Bodies are denominated hot and cold, in proportion to the present *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke.*

2. Medium; due mixture of opposites.

The common law has wasted and wrought out those distempers, and reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament*. *Hale.*

TEMPERAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *temperament*.] Constitutional.

That *temperamental* dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we concede. *Brown.*

Intellectual representations are received with as unequal a fate, upon a bare *temperamental* relish or disgust. *Glanville.*

TE'MPERANCE. *n. s.* [*temperantia*, Latin.]

1. Moderation: opposed to *gluttony* and *drunkenness*.

Observe
The rule of not too much; by *temperance* taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight.
Milton.

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, gives indolence of body and tranquillity of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age. *Temple.*

Make *temperance* thy companion; so shall health
Sit on thy brow. *Dodsley.*

2. Patience; calmness; sedateness; moderation of passion.

His senseless speech and doted ignorance
When as the noble prince had marked well,
He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance*.
Spenser.

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What, are you chaf'd?
Ask God for *temp'rance*, that 's th'appliance only
Which your disease requires. *Shakspeare.*

TE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*temperatus*, Latin.]

1. Not excessive; moderate in degree of any quality.
Use a *temperate* heat, for they are ever *temperate* heats that digest and mature; wherein we mean *temperate*, according to the nature of the subject; for that may be *temperate* to fruits and liquors which will not work at all upon metals. *Bacon.*
His sleep
Was airy, light, from pure digestion bred,
And *temp'rate* vapours bland. *Milton.*

2. Moderate in meat and drink.
I advised him to be *temperate* in eating and drinking. *Wiseman.*

3. Free from ardent passion.
So hot a speed with such advice dispos'd,
Such *temp'rate* order in so fierce a course,
Doth want example. *Shakspeare.*
She 's not froward, but modest as the dove:
She is not hot, but *temp'rate* as the morn.
Shakspeare.
From *temperate* inactivity we are unready to put in execution the suggestions of reason.
Brown.

TE'MPERATELY. *adv.* [from *temperate*.]

1. Moderately; not excessively.
By winds that *temperately* blow,
The bark should pass secure and slow. *Addison.*

2. Calmly; without violence of passion.
Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress. *Shakspeare.*

3. Without gluttony or luxury.
God esteems it a part of his service if we eat or drink; so it be *temperately*, and as may best preserve health. *Taylor.*

TE'MPERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *temperate*.]

1. Freedom from excesses; mediocrity.

2. Calmness; coolness of mind.
Langley's mild *temperateness*
Did tend unto a calmer quietness. *Daniel.*

TE'MPERATURE. *n. s.* [*temperatura*, *tempero*, Latin; *temperature*, French.]

1. Constitution of nature; degree of any qualities.
It lieth in the same climate, and is of no other *temperature* than Guinea. *Abbot.*
Birds that change countries at certain seasons, if they come earlier, shew the *temperature* of weather. *Bacon.*
There may be as much difference as to the *temperature* of the air, and as to heat and cold, in one mile, as in ten degrees of latitude; and he that would cool and refresh himself in the summer, had better go up to the top of the next hill than remove into a far more northern country. *Brown.*
Memory depends upon the consistence and the *temperature* of the brain. *Watts.*

2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties.
As the world's sun doth effects beget
Diff'rent in divers places ev'ry day;
Here autumn's *temperature*, there summer's heat,
Here flow'ry spring-tide, and there winter grey.
Davies.
If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose an equality or constant *temperature* of it before the deluge, the case would be much altered. *Woodward.*

3. Moderation; freedom from predominant passion.
In that proud port, which her so goodly graceth,
Most goodly *temperature* you may descry. *Spens.*

TE'MPERED. *adj.* [from *temper*.] Disposed with regard to the passions.
When was my lord so much ungently *tempered*,
To stop his ears against admonishment? *Shakp.*

TE'MPEST. *n. s.* [*tempeste*, French; *tempestas*, Latin.]

1. The utmost violence of the wind: the names by which the wind is called according to the gradual increase of its force seem to be, a breeze; a gale; a gust; a storm; a tempest.
I have seen *tempests*, when the scolding winds
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shakspeare.*
Some have been driven by *tempest* to the south.
Abbot.
What at first was call'd a gust, the same
Hath now a storm's, anon a *tempest*'s name.
Donne.
We, caught in a fiery *tempest*, shall be hurl'd
Each on his rock transfix'd. *Milton.*
With clouds and storms
Around thee thrown, *tempest* o'er *tempest* roll'd,
Thou humblest nature with thy northern blast.
Thomson.

2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.
The *tempest* in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what beats there. *Shakspeare.*

To TE'MPEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To disturb as by a tempest.
Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton.*

TE'MPEST-BEATEN. *adj.* [*tempest* and *beat*.] Shattered with storms.
In the calm harbour of her gentle breast,
My *tempest-beaten* soul may safely rest. *Dryden.*

TE'MPEST-TOST. *adj.* [*tempest* and *toss*.] Driven about by storms.
Though his bark cannot be lost,
Yet it shall be *tempest-tost*. *Shakspeare.*

TEMPESTI'VITY. *n. s.* [*tempestivus*, Lat.] Seasonableness.
Since their dispersion, the constitutions of countries admit not such *tempestivity* of harvest.
Brown.

TEMPE'STUOUS. *adj.* [*tempestueux*, Fr. from *tempest*.] Stormy; turbulent.
Tempestuous fortune hath spent all her spight,
And thrilling sorrow thrown his utmost dart.
Spenser.
Which of them rising with the sun, or falling,
Should prove *tempestuous*. *Milton.*
Her looks grow black as a *tempestuous* wind,
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind.
Dryden.
Pompey, when dissuaded from embarking because the weather was *tempestuous*, replied, My voyage is necessary, my life is not so. *Collier.*

TE'MPLAR. *n. s.* [from the *Temple*, a house near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights *templars*, originally from the temple of Jerusalem.] A student in the law.
Wits and *templars* ev'ry sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope.*

TE'MPLE. *n. s.* [*temple*, French; *templum*, Latin.]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion.
The honour'd gods
Throng our large *temples* with the shews of peace. *Shakspeare.*

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where we have no *temple* but the wood, no assembly but hornbeasts. *Shakspeare.*

Most sacrilegious murther hath broke ope
The lord's anointed *temple*, and stole thence
The life o' th' building. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*tempora*, Latin.] The upper part of the sides of the head where the pulse is felt.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her *temples* like a golden fleece. *Shak.*

We may apply intercipients of mastich upon the *temples*; frontals also may be applied. *Wiseman.*

To procure sleep, he uses the scratching of the *temples* and ears; that even mollifies wild beasts. *Arbuthnot.*

The weapon enter'd close above his ear,
Cold through his *temples* glides the whizzing spear. *Pope.*

TE'MPLET. *n. s.* A piece of timber in a building.

When you lay any timber on brick-work, as linteols over windows, or *templets* under girders, lay them in loom. *Moxon.*

TE'MPORAL. *adj.* [*temporal*, Fr. *temporalis*, low Latin.]

1. Measured by time; not eternal.

As there they sustain *temporal* life, so here they would learn to make provision for *eternal*. *Hooker.*

2. Secular; not ecclesiastical.

This sceptre shews the force of *temporal* power,
The attributes to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread of kings. *Shaksp.*

All the *temporal* lands, which men devout
By testament have given to the church,
Would they strip from us. *Shakspeare.*

All *temporal* power hath been wrested from the clergy, and much of their ecclesiastick. *Swift.*

3. Not spiritual.

There is scarce any of those decisions but gives good light, by way of authority or reason, to some questions that arise also between *temporal* dignities, especially to cases wherein some of our subordinate *temporal* titles have part in the controversy. *Selden.*

Call not every *temporal* end a defiling of the intention, but only when it contradicts the ends of God, or when it is principally intended: for sometimes a *temporal* end is part of our duty; and such are all the actions of our calling. *Taylor.*

Prayer is the instrument of fetching down all good things to us, whether spiritual or *temporal*. *Duty of Man.*

Our petitions to God, with regard to *temporals*, must be that medium of convenience proportioned to the several conditions of life. *Rogers.*

4. [*temporal*, French.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the sides of the head.

Copious bleedings, by opening the *temporal* arteries, are the most effectual remedies for a phrensy. *Arbuthnot.*

TEMPORA'LITY. } *n. s.* [*temporalité*,
TE'MPORALS. } French; from *temporal*.] Secular possessions; not ecclesiastick rights.

Such revenues, lands, and tenements, as bishops have had annexed to their sees by the kings and others from time to time, as they are barons and lords of the parliament. *Gowell.*

The residue of these ordinary finances is casual, as the *temporalities* of vacant bishoprick, the profits that grow by the tenures of lands. *Bacon.*

The king yielded up the point, reserving the ceremony of homage from the bishops, in respect of the *temporalities*, to himself. *Ayliffe.*

TE'MPORALLY. *adv.* [from *temporal*.] With respect to this life.

Sinners who are in such a *temporally* happy condition, owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck. *South.*

TE'MPORALTY. *n. s.* [from *temporal*.]

1. The laity; secular people.

The pope sucked out inestimable sums of money, to the intolerable grievance of clergy and *temporalty*. *Abbot.*

2. Secular possessions.

TEMPORA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*temporis*, Latin.] Temporary. *Dict.*

TE'MPORARINESS. *n. s.* [from *temporary*.] The state of being temporary; not perpetuity.

TE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*tempus*, Latin.] Lasting only for a limited time.

These *temporary* truces were soon made and soon broken; he desired a sweeter amity. *Bacon.*

If the Lord's immediate speaking, uttering, and writing, doth conclude by a necessary inference, that all precepts uttered and written in this manner are simply and perpetually moral; then, on the contrary, all precepts wanting this are merely *temporary*. *White.*

The republick, threatened with danger, appointed a *temporary* dictator, who, when the danger was over, retired again into the community. *Addison.*

To TE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [*temporiser*, Fr. *tempus*, Latin.]

1. To delay; to procrastinate.

If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this shortly.
——I look for an earthquake too then.
——Well, you will *temporize* with the hours. *Shakspeare.*

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse, in which case he would have *temporized*, resolved to give the king battle. *Bacon.*

2. To comply with the times or occasions.

They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must *temporize*. *Dan.*

3. To comply. This is improper.

The dauphin is too wilful opposite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties:
He flatly says, he 'll not lay down his arms. *Shakspeare.*

TE'MPORIZER. *n. s.* [*temporiseur*, French; from *temporize*.] One that complies with times or occasions; a trimmer.

I pronounce thee a hovering *temporizer*, that Canst with thine eyes at once see good and evil, Inclining to them both. *Shakspeare.*

To TEMPT. *v. a.* [*tento*, Latin; *tenter*, French.]

1. To solicit to ill; to incite by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind; to entice.

'T is not the king that sends you to the Tower:
My lady Gray *tempts* him to this harsh extremity. *Shakspeare.*

You, ever gentle gods! take my breath from me;
Let not my worser spirit *tempt* me again
To die before you please. *Shakspeare.*

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Come together, that Satan *tempt* you not.
1 Corinthians.

He that hath not wholly subdued himself, is quickly *tempted* and overcome in small things.
Bishop Taylor.

Fix'd on the fruit she gaz'd, which to behold
Might *tempt* alone. *Milton.*

The devil can but *tempt* and deceive; and if he cannot destroy so, his power is at an end.
South.

O wretched maid!
Whose roving fancy would resolve the same
With him who next should *tempt* her easy fame.
Prior.

2. To provoke.

I 'm much too vent'rous
In *tempting* of your patience. *Shakspeare.*

Withhold
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair:
For, though your violence should leave 'em bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain.
Dryden.

3. It is sometimes used without any notion of evil; to solicit; to draw.

Still his strength conceal'd
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton.*

The rowing crew,
To *tempt* a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*

4. To try; to attempt; to venture on. I know not whether it was not originally *t' attempt*, which was vitiously written *to tempt*, by an elision of the wrong syllable.

This from the vulgar branches must be torn,
And to fair Proserpine the present born,
Ere leave be giv'n to *tempt* the nether skies.
Dryden.

TE'MPTABLE. *adj.* [from *tempt.*] Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence. Not elegant, nor used.

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other assembly, the managers must fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift.*

TEMPTA'TION. *n. s.* [*tentation*, French; from *tempt.*]

1. The act of tempting; solicitation to ill; enticement.

All *temptation* to transgress repel. *Milton.*

2. The state of being tempted.

When by human weakness, and the arts of the tempter, you are led into *temptations*, prayer is the thread to bring you out of this labyrinth.
Duppa.

3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

Set a deep glass of rhenish wine on the contrary casket; for if the devil be within, and that *temptation* without, he will chuse it. *Shakspeare.*

Dare to be great without a guilty crown;
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down:
'T is base to seize on all. *Dryden.*

TE'MPTER. *n. s.* [from *tempt.*]

1. One who solicits to ill; an enticer.

These women are shrewd *tempters* with their tongues. *Shakspeare.*

Is this her fault or mine?
The *tempter* or the tempted, who sins most?
Not she; nor doth she tempt. *Shakspeare.*

Those who are bent to do wickedly will never want *tempters* to urge them on. *Tillotson.*

My work is done:
She 's now the *tempter* to ensnare his heart.
Dryden.

2. The infernal solicitor to evil.

The experience of our own frailties, and the watchfulness of the *tempter*, discourage us.
Hammond.

Foretold what would come to pass,
When first this *tempter* cross'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

To this high mountain's top the *tempter* brought
Our Saviour. *Milton.*

TEMSE BREAD. } *n. s.* [*temsen*, Dutch;
TE'MSED BREAD. } *tamiser*, French; *tamesare*, Italian, to sift; *tems*, Dutch; *tamis*, French; *tamiso*, Italian, a sieve.] Bread made of flower better sifted than common.

TE'MULENCY. *n. s.* [*temulentia*, Latin.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TE'MULENT. *adj.* [*temulentus*, Latin.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with strong liquors.

TEN. *adj.* [tyn, Saxon; *tien*, Dutch.]

1. The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations.

Thou shalt have more
Than two *tens* to a score. *Shakspeare.*

Ten hath been extolled as containing even, odd, long, and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers; and Aristotle observed, that barbarians as well as Greeks used a numeration unto *ten.*
Brown.

With twice *ten* sail I cross'd the Phrygian sea,
Scarce seven within your harbour meet. *Dryd.*

From the soft lyre,
Sweet flute, and *ten*-string'd instrument, require
Sounds of delight. *Prior.*

2. *Ten* is a proverbial number.

There 's a proud modesty in merit,
Averse from begging; and resolv'd to pay
Ten times the gift it asks. *Dryden.*

Although English is too little cultivated, yet the faults are nine in *ten* owing to affectation.
Swift.

TE'NABLE. *adj.* [*tenable*, French.] Such as may be maintained against opposition; such as may be held against attacks.

The town was strong of itself, and wanted no industry to fortify and make it *tenable.* *Bacon.*

Sir William Ogle seized upon the castle, and put it into a *tenable* condition. *Clarendon.*

Infidelity has been driven out of all its outworks: the atheist has not found his post *tenable*, and is therefore retired into deism.
Spectator.

TENA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*tenax*, Latin.]

1. Grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go: with *of* before the thing held.

A resolute *tenacious* adherence to well-chosen principles makes the face of a governor shine in the eyes of those that see his actions. *South.*

Griping, and still *tenacious of* thy hold,
Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely soul'd,
Should give the prizes they had gain'd? *Dryden.*

You reign absolute over the hearts of a stubborn and freeborn people, *tenacious* to madness *of* their liberty. *Dryden.*

True love 's a miser; so *tenacious* grown,
He weighs to the least grain of what 's his own.
Dryden.

Men are *tenacious of* the opinions that first possess them. *Locke.*

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He is *tenacious of* his own property, and ready to invade that of others. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Retentive.

The memory in some is very *tenacious*; but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are struck deepest, and in minds the most retentive. *Locke.*

3. [*tenace*, French.] Having parts disposed to adhere to each other; cohesive; viscous; glutinous.

Three equal round vessels filled, the one with water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors stirred alike to give them a vortical motion; the pitch by its tenacity will lose its motion quickly, the oil being less *tenacious* will keep it longer, and the water being less *tenacious* will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time. *Newton.*

4. Niggardly; close-fisted; meanly parsimonious. *Ainsworth.*

TENA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tenacious*.] With disposition to hold fast.

Some things our juvenile reasons *tenaciously* adhere to, which yet our maturer judgments disallow of. *Glanville.*

TENA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *tenacious*.] Unwillingness to quit, resign, or let go.

TENA'CITY. *n. s.* [*tenacité*, French; *tenacitas*, *tenax*, Latin.] Viscocity; glutinousness; adhesion of one part to another.

If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these and all their parts would, by their *tenacity* and stiffness, communicate their motion to one another till they all rested among themselves. *Newton.*

Substances, whose *tenacity* exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither pass, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NANCY. *n. s.* [*tenanche*, old French; *tenentia*, law Latin, from *tenant*.] Temporary possession of what belongs to another.

This duke becomes seized of favour by descent, though the condition of that estate be commonly no more than a *tenancy* at will. *Wotton.*

TE'NANT. *n. s.* [*tenant*, French.]

1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary possession and use of that which is in reality the property of another: correlative to *landlord*.

I have been your *tenant*,
And your father's *tenant*, these fourscore years. *Shakspeare.*

The English being only *tenants* at will of the natives for such conveniency of fishing. *Heylin.*

Such is the mould, that the blest *tenant* feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds. *Waller.*

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a *tenant*. *L'Estrange.*

His cheerful *tenants* bless their yearly toil,
Yet to their lord owe more than to the soil. *Pope.*

The *tenants* of a manor fall into the sentiments of their lord. *Watts.*

The father is a tyrant over slaves and beggars, whom he calls his *tenants*. *Swift.*

2. One who resides in any place.

O fields, O woods, oh when shall I be made
The happy *tenant* of your shade! *Cowley.*

The bear, rough *tenant* of these shades. *Thomson.*

To TE'NANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions.

Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served him or his ancestors. *Addison.*

TE'NANTABLE, *adj.* [from *tenant*.] Such as may be held by a tenant.

The ruins that time, sickness, or melancholy, shall bring, must be made up at your cost; for that thing a husband is but tenant for life in what he holds, and is bound to leave the place *tenantable* to the next that shall take it. *Suckling.*

That the soul may not be too much incommoded in her house of clay, such necessaries are secured to the body as may keep it in *tenantable* repair. *Decay of Piety.*

TE'NANTLESS. *adj.* [from *tenant*.] Unoccupied; unpossessed.

O thou, that dost inhabit in my breast,
Leave not the mansion so long *tenantless*;
Lest growing ruinous the building fall,
And leave no memory of what it was! *Shaksp.*

TE'NANT-SAW. *n. s.* [corrupted, I suppose, from *tenon-saw*.] See TENON.

TENCH. *n. s.* [tince, Saxon; *tinca*, Lat.] A pond fish.

Having stored a very great pond with carps *tench*, and other pond-fish, and only put in two small pikes, this pair of tyrants in seven years devoured the whole. *Hale.*

To TEND. *v. a.* [contracted from *attend*.]

1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an assistant or defender.

Nymphs of Mulla which, with careful heed,
The silver scaly trouts did *tend* full well. *Spenser.*

Go thou to Richard, and good angels *tend* thee! *Shakspeare.*

Him lord pronounc'd; and, O! indignity,
Subjected to his service angel wings,
And flaming ministers to watch and *tend*
Their earthy charge. *Milton.*

He led a rural life, and had command
O'er all the shepherds, who about those vales
Tended their numerous flocks. *Dryden and Lee.*

There is a pleasure in that simplicity, in beholding princes *tending* their flocks. *Pope.*

Our humbler province is to *tend* the fair;
To save the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale. *Pope.*

2. To attend; to accompany.

Despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton.*

Those with whom I now converse
Without a tear will *tend* my hearse. *Swift.*

3. To be attentive to.

Unsuck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play. *Milton.*

To TEND. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Latin.]

1. To move toward a certain point or place.

They had a view of the princess at a mask, having overheard two gentlemen *tending* towards that sight. *Wotton.*

To these abodes our fleet Apollo sends:
Here Dardanus was born, and hither *tends*. *Dryden.*

2. [*tendre*, French.] To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at.

Admiration seiz'd
All heav'n, what this might mean, and whither *tend*. *Milton.*

Factions gain their power by pretending com-

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mon safety, and *tending* towards it in the directest course. *Temple.*

The laws of our religion *tend* to the universal happiness of mankind. *Tillotson.*

3. To contribute.

Many times that which we ask would, if it should be granted, be worse for us, and perhaps *tend* to our destruction; and then God, by denying the particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the general matter of them. *Hammond.*

4. [from *attend.*] To wait; to expect. Out of use.

The bark is ready and the wind at help;
Th' associates *tend.* *Shakspeare.*

5. To attend; to wait as dependants or servants.

She deserves a lord,
That twenty such rude boys might *tend* upon,
And call her hourly mistress. *Shakspeare.*

Give him *tending*,
He brings great news. *Shakspeare.*

Was he not companion with the riotous knights
That *tend* upon my father? *Shakspeare.*

6. To attend as something inseparable. In the last three senses it seems only a colloquial abbreviation of *attend.*

Threefold vengeance *tend* upon your steps! *Shakspeare.*

TE'NDANCE. *n. s.* [from *tend.*]

1. Attendance; state of expectation.

Unhappy wight, born to disastrous end,
That doth his life in so long *tendance* spend! *Spens.*

2. Persons attendant. Out of use.

His lobbies fill'd with *tendance*,
Rain sacrificial whisp'rings in his ear. *Shaksp.*

3. Attendance; act of waiting.

She purpos'd,
By watching, weeping, *tendance*, to
O'ercome you with her shew. *Shakspeare.*

4. Care; act of tending.

Nature does require
Her times of preservation, which, perforce,
I her frail son, amongst my brethren mortal,
Must give my *tendance* to. *Shakspeare.*

They at her coming sprung,
And touch'd by her fair *tendance* gladlier grew. *Milton.*

TE'NDENCE. } *n. s.* [from *tend.*]
TE'NDENCY. }

1. Direction or course toward any place or object.

It is not much business that distracts any man; but the want of purity, constancy, and *tendency* towards God. *Taylor.*

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country than any other compositions. *Addison.*

We may acquaint ourselves with the powers and properties, the *tendencies* and inclinations, of body and spirit. *Watts.*

All of them are innocent, and most of them had a moral *tendency*, to soften the virulence of parties, or laugh out of countenance some vice or folly. *Swift.*

2. Direction or course toward any inference or result; drift.

The greater congruity or incongruity there is in any thing to the reason of mankind, and the greater *tendency* it hath to promote or hinder the perfection of man's nature, so much greater degrees hath it of moral good or evil; to which we ought to proportion our inclination, or aversion. *Wilkins.*

These opinions are of so little moment, that, like motes in the sun, their *tendencies* are little noticed. *Locke.*

TE'NDER. *adj.* [*tendre*, French.]

1. Soft; easily impressed or injured; not firm; not hard.

The earth brought forth the *tender* grass. *Milton.*

From each *tender* stalk she gathers. *Milton.*

When the frame of the lungs is not so well woven, but is lax and *tender*, there is great danger that, after spitting of blood, they will by degrees putrify and consume. *Blackmore.*

2. Sensible; easily pained; soon sore.

Unneath may she endure the flinty street,
To tread them with her *tender* feeling feet! *Shakspeare.*

Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces; but, by being less exposed to the air, they become less able to endure it. *L'Estrange.*

The face when we are born is no less *tender* than any other part of the body: it is use alone hardens it, and makes it more able to endure the cold. *Locke.*

3. Effeminate; emasculate; delicate.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and devised to bring them to a more peaceable life, instead of their short warlike coat, he clothed them in long garments like women; and, instead of their warlike musick, appointed to them certain lascivious lays, by which their minds were so mollified and abated, that they forgot their former fierceness, and became most *tender* and effeminate. *Spenser.*

4. Exciting kind concern.

I love Valentine;
His life 's as *tender* to me as my soul. *Shakp.*

5. Compassionate; anxious for another's good.

The *tender* kindness of the church it well beseemeth to help the weaker sort, although some few of the perfecter and stronger be for a time displeased. *Hooker.*

This not mistrust but *tender* love enjoins. *Milton.*

Be *tender*-hearted and compassionate towards those in want, and ready to relieve them. *Tillotson.*

6. Susceptible of soft passions.

Your tears a heart of flint
Might *tender* make, yet nought
Herein they will prevail. *Spenser.*

7. Amorous; lascivious.

What mad lover ever dy'd,
To gain a soft and gentle bride?
Or for a lady *tender*-hearted
In purling streams or hemp departed? *Hudibras.*

8. Expressive of the softer passions.

9. Careful not to hurt: with *of.*

The civil authority should be *tender of* the honour of God and religion. *Tillotson.*

As I have been *tender of* every particular person's reputation, so I have taken care not to give offence. *Addison.*

10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain.

Thy *tender*-hefted nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness: her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort, and not burn. *Shakspeare.*

You, that are thus so *tender* o'er his follies,
Will never do him good. *Shakspeare.*

11. Apt to give pain.

In things that are *tender* and unpleasing, break the ice by some whose words are of less weight, and reserve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance. *Bacon.*

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11. Young; weak: as, *tender* age.
When yet he was but *tender* bodied, a mother should not sell him. *Shakspeare.*
Beneath the dens, where unfletch'd tempests lie,
And infant winds their *tender* voices try. *Cowley.*

To TE'NDER. *v. a.* [*tendre*, Fr.]
1. To offer; to exhibit; to propose to acceptance.
Some of the chiefest laity professed with greater stomach their judgments, that such a discipline was little better than popish tyranny disguised, and *tendered* unto them. *Hooker.*
I crave no more than what your highness offer'd;
Nor will you *tender* less. *Shakspeare.*
All conditions, all minds, *tender* down
Their service to lord Timon. *Shakspeare.*
Owe not all creatures by just right to thee
Duty and service, not to stay till bid,
But *tender* all their pow'r? *Milton.*
He had never heard of Christ before; and so more could not be expected of him, than to embrace him as soon as he was *tendered* to him. *Duty of Man.*
2. To hold; to esteem.
Tender yourself more dearly;
Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phrase,
Wringing it thus, you 'll *tender* me a fool. *Shakspeare.*
3. [from the adjective.] To regard with kindness. Not in use.
I thank you, madam, that you *tender* her:
Poor gentlewoman, my master wrongs her much. *Shakspeare.*

TE'NDER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Offer; proposal to acceptance.
Then to have a wretched puling fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's *tender*,
To answer I 'll not wed. *Shakspeare.*
Think yourself a baby;
That you have ta'en his *tenders* for true pay,
Which are not sterling. *Shakspeare.*
The earl accepted the *tenders* of my service. *Dryden.*
To declare the calling of the Gentiles by a free unlimited *tender* of the gospel to all. *South.*
Our *tenders* of duty every now and then miscarry. *Addison.*
2. [from the adjective.] Regard; kind concern. Not used.
Thou hast shew'd thou mak'st some *tender* of my life,
In this fair rescue thou hast brought to me. *Shakspeare.*
3. A small ship attending on a larger.

TE'NDER-HEARTED. *adj.* [*tender* and *heart*.] Of a soft compassionate disposition.

TE'NDERLING. *n. s.* [from *tender*.]
1. The first horns of a deer.
2. A fondling; one who is made soft by too much kindness.

TE'NDERLY. *adv.* [from *tender*.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; softly; kindly; without harshness.
Tenderly apply to her
Some remedies for life. *Shakspeare.*
She embrac'd him, and for joy
Tenderly wept. *Milton.*
They are the most perfect pieces of Ovid, and the style *tenderly* passionate and courtly. *Preface to Ovid.*
Marcus with blushes owns he loves,
And Brutus *tenderly* reproves. *Pope.*

TE'NDERNESS. *n. s.* [*tendresse*, Fr. from *tender*.]
1. The state of being tender; susceptibility of impressions; not hardness.
Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues, the *tenderness* of the part receiving more easily alterations than other parts of the flesh. *Bacon.*
The difference of the muscular flesh depends upon the hardness, *tenderness*, moisture, or driness of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*
2. State of being easily hurt; soreness.
A quickness and *tenderness* of sight could not endure bright sun-shine. *Locke.*
Any zealous for his country, must conquer that *tenderness* and delicacy which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of. *Addison.*
There are examples of wounded persons, that have roared for anguish at the discharge of ordnance, though at a great distance; what insupportable torture then should we be under upon a like concussion in the air, when all the whole body would have the *tenderness* of a wound! *Bentley.*
3. Susceptibility of the softer passions.
Weep no more, lest I give cause
To be suspected of more *tenderness*
Than doth become a man. *Shakspeare.*
Well we know your *tenderness* of heart,
And gentle, kind, effeminate remorse
To your kindred. *Shakspeare.*
With what a graceful *tenderness* he loves!
And breathes the softest, the sincerest vows! *Addison.*
4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another.
Having no children, she did with singular care and *tenderness* intend the education of Philip and Margaret. *Bacon.*
5. Scrupulousness; caution.
My conscience first receiv'd a *tenderness*,
Scruple, and prick, on certain speeches utter'd
By th' bishop of Bayon. *Shakspeare.*
Some are unworthily censured for keeping their own, whom *tenderness* how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly; whereas such need no great thriftiness in preserving their own who assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton.*
True *tenderness* of conscience is nothing else but an awful and exact sense of the rule which should direct it; and while it steers by this compass, and is sensible of every declination from it, so long it is properly tender. *South.*
6. Cautious care.
There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tenderness* of reputation, to be careless of it is looked on as a mark of a degenerous mind. *Government of the Tongue.*
7. Soft pathos of expression.

TE'NDINOUS. *adj.* [*tendineux*, Fr. *tendinis*, Latin.] Sinewy; containing tendons; consisting of tendons.
Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worse symptoms, and are harder of cure than fleshy ones. *Wiseman.*

TE'NDON. *n. s.* [*tendo*, Lat.] A sinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.
A struma in her instep lay very hard and big amongst the *tendons*. *Wiseman.*
The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,
Those clasp th' arterial tubes in tender rings;
The *tendons* some compacted close produce,
And some thin fibres for the skin diffuse. *Blackmore.*

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TE'NDRIL. *n. s.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] The clasp of a vine or other climbing plant.

In wanton ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her *tendrils*; which imply'd
Subjection. *Milton.*

So may thy tender blossoms fear no blite;
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy *tendrils* bite.
Dryden.

The *tendrils* or claspers of plants are given only to such as have weak stalks, and cannot raise up or support themselves. *Ray.*

TENE'BRICOSE. } *adj.* [*tenebricosus*, *tene-*
TE'NEBROUS. } *brosus*, Lat.] Dark; gloomy.

TENEBRO'SITY. *n. s.* [*tenebræ*, Latin.] Darkness; gloom.

TE'NEMENT. *n. s.* [*tenement*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Lat.] Any thing held by a tenant.

What reasonable man will not think that the *tenement* shall be made much better, if the tenant may be drawn to build himself some handsome habitation thereon, to ditch and inclose his ground? *Spenser.*

'T is policy for father and son to take different sides; for then lands and *tenements* commit no treason. *Dryden.*

Who has informed us, that a rational soul can inhabit no *tenement*, unless it has just such a sort of frontispiece. *Locke.*

Treat on, treat on, is her eternal note,
And lands and *tenements* glide down her throat.
Pope.

TE'NENT. *n. s.* See TENET.

TENE'RITY. *n. s.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Lat.] Tenderness. *Ainsworth.*

TENE'SMUS. *n. s.*

The stone shutting up the orifice of the bladder is attended with a *tenesmus*, or needing to go to stool. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NET. *n. s.* [from *tenet*, Latin, *he holds*. It is sometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold*.] Position; principle; opinion.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in the sea, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very questionable. *Brown.*

While, in church matters, profit shall be the touch-stone for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no gainful *tenet* be deposited.
Decay of Piety.

This savours of something ranker than Socinianism, even the *tenets* of the fifth monarchy, and of sovereignty founded only upon saintship. *South.*

They wonder men should have mistook
The *tenets* of their master's book. *Prior.*

TE'NFOLD. *adj.* [*ten* and *fold*.] Ten times increased.

Fire kindled into *tenfold* rage. *Milton.*

TE'NNIS. *n. s.* [This play is supposed by *Skinner* to be so named from the word *tenez*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, used by the French when they drive the ball.] A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

The barber's man hath been seen with him, and the old ornament of his cheek hath already stuffed *tennis* balls. *Shakspeare.*

A prince, by a hard destiny, became a *tennis* ball long to the blind goddess. *Howel.*

It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to play at *tennis* with his page. *Peacham.*

The inside of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a *tennis* court, that the rays falling upon the retina may not, by being rebounded thence upon the uvea, be returned again; for such a repercussion would make the sight more confused. *More against Atheism.*

We conceive not a *tennis* ball to think, consequently not to have any volition, or preference of motion to rest. *Locke.*

We have no exedra for the philosophers adjoining to our *tennis* court, but there are alehouses. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To TE'NNIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball. Not used.

Those four garrisons issuing forth upon the enemy, will so drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his feet in, nor hide himself. *Spenser.*

TE'NON. n. s. [Fr.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber.

Such variety of parts, solid with hollow; some with cavities as mortises to receive, others with *tenons* to fit them. *Ray.*

The *tenant-saw* being thin, hath a back to keep it from bending. *Moxon.*

TE'NOUR. *n. s.* [*tenor*, Lat. *teneur*, Fr.]

1. Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity; general currency.

We might perceive his words interrupted continually with sighs, and the *tenor* of his speech not knit together to one constant end, but dissolved in itself, as the vehemency of the inward passion prevailed. *Sidney.*

When the world first out of chaos sprang,
So smil'd the days, and so the *tenor* ran
Of their felicity: a spring was there,
An everlasting spring the jolly year
Led round in his great circle; no winds breath
As now did smell of winter or of death.
Crashaw.

Still I see the *tenor* of man's woe
Hold on the same, from woman to begin.
Milton.

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law positively require humility and meekness to all men? *Spratt.*

Inspire my numbers,
Till I my long laborious work complete,
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhimes,
Deduc'd from nature's birth to Cæsar's times.
Dryden.

This success would look like chance, if it were not perpetual, and always of the same *tenor*.
Dryden.

Can it be poison? poison 's of one *tenor*,
Or hot, or cold. *Dryden.*

There is so great an uniformity amongst them, that the whole *tenor* of those bodies thus preserved clearly points forth the month of May. *Woodward.*

In such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low,
That, shunning faults, one quiet *tenor* keep,
We cannot blame indeed——but we may sleep.
Pope.

2. Sense contained; general course or drift.

Has not the divine Apollo said,
Is't not the *tenor* of his oracle,
That king Leontes shall not have an heir,
Till his lost child be found? *Shakspeare.*

By the stern brow and waspish action
Which she did use as she was writing of it,
It bears an angry *tenor*. *Shakspeare.*

Bid me tear the bond.
—When it is paid according to the *tenor*.
Shakspeare.

Reading it must be repeated again and again,

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with a close attention to the *tenor* of the discourse, and a perfect neglect of the divisions into chapters and verses. *Locke.*

3. A sound in musick.

The treble cutteth the air too sharp to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the sweetest part. *Bacon.*

Water and air he for the *tenor* chose,
Earth made the base, the treble flame arose. *Cowley.*

TENSE. *adj.* [*tensus*, Latin.] Stretched; stiff; not lax.

For the free passage of the sound into the ear, it is requisite that the tympanum be *tense*, and hard stretched, otherwise the laxness of the membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound. *Holder.*

TENSE. *n. s.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] In grammar, *tense*, in strict speaking, is only a variation of the verb to signify time. *Clarke.*

As foresight, when it is natural, answers to memory, so when methodical it answers to reminiscence, and may be called forecast; all of them expressed in the *tenses* given to verbs. Memory saith, I did see; reminiscence, I had seen; foresight, I shall see; forecast, I shall have seen. *Grew.*

Ladies, without knowing what *tenses* and participles are, speak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen. *Locke.*

He should have the Latin words given him in their first case and *tense*, and should never be left to seek them himself from a dictionary. *Watts.*

TE'NSENESS. *n. s.* [from *tense*.] Contraction; tension: the contrary to *laxity*.

Should the pain and *tenseness* of the part continue, the operation must take place. *Sharp.*

TE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Capable of being extended.

Gold is the closest, and therefore the heaviest, of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and *tensible*. *Bacon.*

TE'NSILE. *adj.* [*tensilis*, Latin.] Capable of extension.

All bodies ductile and *tensile*, as metals that will be drawn into wires, have the appetite of not discontinuing. *Bacon.*

TE'NSION. *n. s.* [*tension*, Fr. *tensus*, Lat.]

1. The act of stretching; not laxation.

It can have nothing of vocal sound, voice being raised by stiff *tension* of the larynx; and on the contrary, this sound by a relaxed posture of the muscles thereof. *Holder.*

2. The state of being stretched; not laxity.

Still are the subtle strings in *tension* found,
Like those of lutes, to just proportion wound,
Which of the air's vibration is the force. *Blackmore.*

TE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*tensus*, Lat.] Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from distention of the parts by the fulness of humours. *Floyer.*

TE'NSURE. *n. s.* [*tensus*, Lat.] The act of stretching, or state of being stretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *tensure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent restoreth itself to the natural. *Bacon.*

TENT. *n. s.* [*tente*, Fr. *tentorium*, Lat.]

1. A soldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles.

The Turks, the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not far from it, covered the same with *tents*. *Knolles.*

Because of the same craft he wrought with them; for by occupation they were *tent* makers. *Acts.*

2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.

He saw a spacious plain, whereon
Were *tents* of various hue: by some were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton.*

To Chassis' pleasing plains he took his way,
There pitch'd his *tents*, and there resolv'd to a stay. *Dryden.*

3. [*tente*, Fr.] A roll of lint put into a sore.

Modest doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wise; the *tent* that searches
To th' bottom of the worst. *Shakspeare.*

A declining orifice keep open by a small *tent* dipt in some medicaments, and after digestion withdraw the *tent* and heal it. *Wiseman.*

4. [*vino tinto*, Spanish.] A species of wine deeply red, chiefly from Gallicia in Spain.

To TENT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

The smiles of knaves
Tent in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up
The glasses of my sight. *Shakspeare.*

To TENT. *v. a.* To search as with a medical tent.

I'll *tent* him to the quick; if he but blench,
I know my course. *Shakspeare.*

I have some wounds upon me, and they smart.
—Well might they fester 'gainst ingratitude,
And *tent* themselves with death. *Shakspeare.*

Some surgeons, possibly against their own judgments, keep wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient. *Wiseman.*

TENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*tentation*, Fr. *tentatio*, Lat.] Trial; temptation.

The first delusion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole *tentation*, when he said, Ye shall not die, was, in his equivocation, You shall not incur present death. *Brown.*

TE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [*tentative*, effort, Fr. *tento*, Lat.] Trying; essaying.

This is not scientifical, but *tentative*. *Berkley.*

TE'NTED. *adj.* [from *tent*.] Covered with tents.

These arms of mine till now have us'd
Their dearest action in the *tented* field. *Shaksp.*

The foe deceiv'd, he pass'd the *tented* plain,
In Troy to mingle with the hostile train. *Pope.*

TE'NTER. *n. s.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Lat.]

1. A hook on which things are stretched.

2. *To be on the* TENTERS. To be on the stretch; to be in difficulties; to be in suspense.

In all my past adventures,
I ne'er was set so on the *tenters*;
Or taken tardy with dilemma,
That every way I turn does hem me. *Hudibras.*

To TE'NTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stretch by hooks.

A blown bladder pressed riseth again; and when leather or cloth is *tentered*, it springeth back. *Bacon.*

To TE'NTER. *v. n.* To admit extension.

Woollen cloth will *tenter*, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*

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TENTH. *adj.* [teoða, Sax.] First after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

It may be thought the less strange, if others cannot do as much at the *tenth* or twentieth trial as we did after much practice. *Boyle.*

TENTH. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The tenth part.

Of all the horses,
The treasure in the field atchiev'd, and city,
We render you the *tenth*. *Shakspeare.*

By decimation and a tithed death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd *tenth*. *Shakspeare.*

To purchase but the *tenth* of all their store,
Would make the mighty Persian monarch poor. *Dryden.*

Suppose half an ounce of silver now worth a bushel of wheat; but should there be next year a scarcity, five ounces of silver would purchase but one bushel, so that money would be then nine *tenths* less worth in respect of food. *Locke.*

2. Tithe.

With cheerful heart
The *tenth* of thy increase bestow, and own
Heav'n's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay
Thy grateful duty. *Philips.*

3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion which all livings ecclesiastical yield to the king. The bishop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high priest of the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites, till by Henry the Eighth they were annexed to the crown. *Cowell.*

TE'NTHLY. *adv.* [from *tenth*.] In the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*tentigo*, Lat.] Stiff; stretched.

TE'NTWORT. *n. s.* [*adiantum album*, Lat.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

TENUIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENU'ITY. *n. s.* [*tenuité*, Fr. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, Lat.]

1. Thinness; exility; smallness; minuteness; not grossness.

Firs and pines mount of themselves in height without side boughs; partly heat, and partly *tenuity* of juice, sending the sap upwards. *Bacon.*

Consider the divers figurings of the brain; the strings or filaments thereof; their difference in *tenuity*, or aptness for motion. *Glanville.*

Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced to an almost imperceptible *tenuity* before it can serve animal purposes. *Arbuthnot.*

At the height of four thousand miles the æther is of that wonderful *tenuity*, that if a small sphere of common air, of an inch diameter, should be expanded to the thinness of that æther, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which is many million times bigger than the earth. *Bentley.*

2. Poverty; meanness. Not used.

The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy. *King Charles.*

TE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis*, Latin.] Thin; small; minute.

Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation, or continued effluvium, which after some distance retracteth unto itself. *Brown.*

TE'NURE. *n. s.* [*teneo*, Lat. *tenure*, French; *tenura*, law Lat.] The manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

In Scotland are four *tenures*; the first is pura eleemosina, which is proper to spiritual men, paying nothing for it, but devota animarum suffragia; the second they call feu, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others, paying a certain duty called feudi firma; the third is a holding in blanch by payment of a penny, rose, pair of gilt spurs, or some such thing, if asked; the fourth is by service of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the custody of his lord, together with his lands, and lands holden in this manner are called feudum de hauberk or haubert, feudum militare or loricatum. *Tenure* in gross is the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called a seignory in gross, because a corporation of and by itself. *Cowell.*

The service follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were given away by the kings of England to those lords. *Spenser.*

The uncertainty of *tenure*, by which all worldly things are held, ministers very unpleasant meditation. *Raleigh.*

Man must be known, his strength, his state,
And by that *tenure* he holds all of fate. *Dryden.*

TEPEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*tepefacio*, Latin.] The act of warming to a small degree.

TE'PID. *adj.* [*tepidus*, Lat.] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree.

The *tepid* caves, and fens, and shores,
Their brood as numerous hatch. *Milton.*

He with his *tepid* rays the rose renews,
And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*

Such things as relax the skin are likewise sudorifick; as warm water, friction, and *tepid* vapours. *Arbuthnot.*

TEPI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *tepid*.] Lukewarmness. *Ainsworth.*

TE'POR. *n. s.* [*tepor*, Latin.] Lukewarmness; gentle heat.

The small-pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favourable by the *tepor* and moisture in April. *Arbuthnot.*

TERATO'LOGY. *n. s.* [τέρας and λόγος] Bombast; affectation of false sublimity. *Bailey.*

TERCE. *n. s.* [*tierce*, Fr. *tricus*, Latin.] A vessel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Ainsworth.*

In the poet's verse
The king's fame lies, go now deny his *tierce*. *Ben Jonson.*

TEREBI'NTHINATE. } *adj.* [*terebinthine*,
TEREBI'NTHINE. } Fr. *terebinthum*, Lat.] Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinates*; as tops of pine in all our ale. *Floyer.*

To TE'REBRATE. *v. a.* [*terebro*, Latin.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulk, to burn, discuss, and *terebrate*. *Brown.*

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping. *Derham.*

TEREBRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *terebrate*.] The act of boring or piercing.

Terebration of trees makes them prosper better; and also it maketh the fruit sweeter and better. *Bacon.*

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TERGE'MINOUS. *adj.* [*tergeminus*, Lat.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSA'TION. *n. s.* [*tergum* and *verso*, Latin.]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from passions and *tergiversations*. *Bishop Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness.

The colonel, after all his *tergiversations*, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *n. s.* [*terminus*, Latin.]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries, and the guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

2. [*terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. A word of art.

To apply notions philosophical to plebeian *terms*, or to say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a *term* or nomenclature for it, be but shifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark and obscure names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper *terms*. *Burnet.*

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want of *terms*. *Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been necessary, from the many *terms* of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Swift.*

3. Words; language.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrake's groan,
I would invent as bitter searching *terms*,
As curst, as harsh, as horrible to hear. *Shaksp.*

God to Satan first his doom apply'd,
Though in mysterious *terms*. *Milton.*

4. Condition; stipulation.

Well, on my *terms* thou wilt not be my heir? *Dryden.*

Enjoy thy love, since such is thy desire:
Live, though unhappy, live on any *terms*. *Dryd.*

Did religion bestow heaven, without any *terms* or conditions, indifferently upon all, there would be no infidel. *Bentley.*

We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own *terms* by the want of money, but have been still disappointed by the great sums imported from America. *Addison.*

5. [*termine*, old Fr.] Time for which any thing lasts; a limited time.

I am thy father's spirit,
Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night. *Shakspeare.*

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No; let us draw her *term* of freedom out
In its full length, and spin it to the last. *Addison.*

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are dispatched: one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowell.*

The *term* suiters may speed their business: for the end of these sessions delivereth them space enough to overtake the beginning of the *terms*. *Carew.*

Too long vacation hasten'd on his *term*. *Milt.*

Those men employed as justices daily in *term* time consult with one another. *Hale.*

What are these to those vast heaps of crimes
Which *terms* prolong? *Dryden.*

To TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the universe imaginary space, as if no body existed in it. *Locke.*

TE'RMAGANCY. *n. s.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness.

By a violent *termagancy* of temper, she may never suffer him to have a moment's peace. *Barker.*

TE'RMAGANT. *adj.* [ꝛẏꝛ and maȝan, Sax. *eminently powerful*.]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'T was time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me scot and lot too. *Shakspeare.*

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

The eldest was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'RMAGANT. *n. s.* A scold; a brawling turbulent woman. It appears in *Shakspeare* to have been anciently used of men. It was a kind of heathen deity extremely vociferous and tumultuous in the ancient farces and puppetshows.

I would have such a fellow whipt for o'erdoing *termagant*; it outherods Herod. *Shaksp.*

For zeal 's a dreadful *termagant*,
That teaches saints to tear and rant. *Hudibras.*

She threw his periwig into the fire: well, said he, thou art a brave *termagant*. *Tatler.*

The sprites of fiery *termagants* in flame
Mount up, and take a salamander's name. *Pope.*

TE'RMER. *n. s.* [from *term*.] One who travels up to the term.

Nor have my title leaf on posts or walls,
Or in cleft sticks advanced to make calls
For *termers*, or some clerk-like serving-man. *Ben Jonson.*

TE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [from *terminate*.] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, Fr.]

1. To bound; to limit.

Bodies that are solid, separable, *terminated*, and moveable, have all sorts of figures. *Locke.*

2. To put an end to: as, *to* terminate *any difference*.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.

These are to be reckoned with the heathen, with whom you know we undertook not to meddle, treating only of the scripture-election *terminated* in those to whom the scripture is revealed. *Hammond.*

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That God was the maker of this visible world, was evident from the very order of causes; the greatest argument by which natural reason evinces a God: it being necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to, and *terminate* in, some first; which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things, but itself be caused by none. *South.*

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, *terminate* on this side heaven. *South.*

Ere I the rapture of my wish renew,
I tell you then, it *terminates* in you. *Dryden.*

TERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *terminate.*]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.

2. Bound; limit.

Its earthly and salinous parts are so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not discreted by atomical *terminations.* *Brown.*

3. End; conclusion.

4. Last purpose.

It is not an idol *ratione termini*, in respect of *termination*; for the religious observation thereof is referred and subservient to the honour of God and Christ: neither is it such *ratione modi*, for it is kept holy by the exercise of evangelical duties. *White.*

5. [In grammar; *terminatio*, Lat. *terminaison*, Fr.] End of words as varied by their significations.

Those rude heaps of words and *terminations* of an unknown tongue, would have never been so happily learnt by heart without some smoothing artifice. *Watts.*

6. Word; term. Not in use.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs: if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her, she would infect to the north star. *Shakspeare.*

TERMI'NTHUS. *n. s.* [τέρμινθος.] A tumour.

Terminthus is of a blackish colour; it breaks, and within a day the pustule comes away in a slough. *Wiseman.*

TE'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *term.*] Unlimited; boundless,

These betraying lights look not up towards *termless* joys, nor down towards endless sorrows. *Raleigh.*

TE'RMLY. *adv.* [from *term.*] Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to these deputies I pretermit. *Bacon.*

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means also, besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed. *Bacon.*

TE'RNARY. *adj.* [*ternaire*, Fr. *ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

TE'RNARY. } *n. s.* [*ternarius*, *ternio*, Lat.]
TE'RNION. } The number three.

These nineteen consonants stood in such confused order, some in *ternaries*, some in pairs, and some single. *Holder.*

TE'RRACE. *n. s.* [*terrace*, Fr. *terraccia*, Italian.]

1. A small mount of earth covered with grass.

He made her gardens not only within the palaces, but upon *terrasses* raised with earth over the arched roofs, planted with all sorts of fruits. *Temple.*

2. A balcony; an open gallery.

Fear broke my slumbers: I no longer stay,
But mount the *terrace*, thence the town survey. *Dryden.*

To TE'RRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To open to the air or light.

The reception of light into the body of the building must now be supplied, by *terracing* any story which is in danger of darkness. *Wotton.*

Clermont's *terrac'd* height and Esher's groves. *Thomson.*

TERRA'QUEOUS. *adj.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] Composed of land and water.

The *terraqueous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the same condition that the universal deluge left it. *Woodward.*

TERRE'NE. *adj.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthly; terrestrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for things done unto *terrene* powers, should universally decide what is fit in the service of God. *Hooker.*

Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd,
And it portends alone the fall of Antony. *Shakspeare.*

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himself. *Raleigh.*

Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton.*

TE'RRE-BLUE. *n. s.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] A sort of earth.

Terre-blue is a light, loose, friable kind of lapis armenus. *Woodward.*

TERRE-VERTE. n. s. [Fr.] A sort of earth.

Terre-verte owes its colour to a slight admixture of copper. *Woodward.*

Terre-verte, or green earth, is light; it is a mean betwixt yellow-ochre and ultramarine. *Dryden.*

TE'RREOUS. *adj.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

There is but little similitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations. *Glanville.*

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin intumescencies. *Brown.*

TERRE'STRIAL. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Lat.]

1. Earthly; not celestial.

Far passing th' height of men *terrestrial*,
Like an huge giant of the Titan race. *Spenser.*

Terrestriol heav'n! danc'd round by other heav'ns
That shine, yet bear their bright officious lamps,
Light above light. *Milton.*

Thou brought'st Briareus with his hundred hands,
So call'd in heav'n; but mortal men below
By his *terrestrial* name Ægeon know. *Dryden.*

2. Consisting of earth; terreous. Improper.

I did not confine these observations to land, or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodward.*

To TERRE'STRIFY. *v. a.* [*terrestris* and *facio*, Lat.] To reduce to the state of earth.

Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestrified*; or, that each part above had an influence on its divided affinity below; yet to single out these relations is a work to be effected by revelation. *Brown.*

TERRE'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Latin, *terrestre*, Fr.] Terreous; earthy; consisting of earth.

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This variation proceedeth from *terrestrious* eminences of earth respecting the needle. *Brown.*

TE'RRIBLE. *adj.* [*terrible*, French; from *terribilis*, Latin.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.
Was this a face to be expos'd
In the most *terrible* and nimble stroke
Of quick, cross lightning? *Shakspeare.*
Fit love for gods,
Not *terrible*, though terrour be in love. *Milton.*
Thy native Latium was thy darling care,
Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*

2. Great, so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.
Being indisposed by the *terrible* coldness of the season, he reposed himself till the weather should mend. *Clarendon.*
I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. *Tillotson.*

TE'RRIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *terrible*.] Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulness.
Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness*. *Sidney.*
Their *terribleness* is owing to the violent contusion and laceration of the parts. *Sharp.*

TE'RRIBLY. *adv.* [from *terrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.
The polish'd steel gleams *terribly* from far,
And every moment nearer shows the war. *Dryden.*

2. Violently; very much.
The poor man squalled *terribly*. *Swift.*

TE'RRIER. *n. s.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, Latin, earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game underground.
The fox is earthed, but I shall send my two *terriers* in after him. *Dryden.*

2. [*terrier*, Fr.] A survey or register of lands.
King James's canons require that the bishops procure a *terrier* to be taken of such lands. *Ayliffe.*

3. [from *terebro*, Lat.] A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainsworth.*

TERRI'FICK. *adj.* [*terrificus*, Lat.] Dreadful; causing terrour.
The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,
Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes
And hairy mane *terrifick*. *Milton.*
The British navy through ocean vast
Shall wave her double cross, t' extremest climes
Terrifick. *Philips.*

To TE'RRIFY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Lat.] To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid.
Thou scarest me with dreams, and *terrifiest* me through visions. *Job.*
In nothing *terrified* by your adversaries. *Philippians.*
Neither doth it beseem this most wealthy state to be *terrified* from that which is right with any charges of war. *Knolles.*
Though he was an offender against the laws, yet in regard they had treated him illegally; in scourging him and Silas uncondemned, against the privilege of Romans, he *terrifies* them with their illegal proceedings. *Kettlewell.*
The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrify* than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task as he despairs ever to go through with. *South.*
Meteors for various purposes to form;
The breeze to cheer; to *terrify*, the storm. *Blackmore.*

TE'RRITORY. *n. s.* [*territorium*, law Lat. *territoire*, French.] Land; country; dominion; district.
Linger not in my *territories* longer than swiftest expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shakspeare.*
They erected a house within their own *territory*, half-way between their fort and the town. *Hayward.*
He saw wide *territory* spread
Before him, towns and rural works between. *Milton.*
Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*,
But fame and terror doubled still their files. *Denham.*
Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourished only in those small *territories* where the people were free. *Swift.*

TE'RROUR. *n. s.* [*terror*, Latin; *terreur*, French.]

1. Fear communicated.
The thunder when to roll
With *terror* through the dark aërial hall. *Milt.*
The pleasures of the land and *terrours* of the main. *Blackmore.*

2. Fear received.
It is the cowish *terrour* of his spirit
That dares not undertake. *Shakspeare.*
They shot thorough both the walls of the town and the bulwark also, to the great *terrour* of the defendants. *Knolles.*
Amaze and *terrour* seiz'd the rebel host. *Milton.*
They with conscious *terrours* vex me round. *Milton.*
O sight
Of *terrour*, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel! *Milton.*

3. The cause of fear.
Those enormous *terrours* of the Nile. *Prior.*
So spake the grisly *terrour*. *Milton.*

TERSE. *adj.* [*ters*, French; *tersus*, Latin.]

1. Smooth. Not in use.
Many stones precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive. *Brown.*

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.
To raw numbers and unfinish'd verse,
Sweet sound is added now to make it *terse*. *Dryden.*
These accomplishments in the pulpit appear by a quaint, *terse*, florid style, rounded into periods without propriety or meaning. *Swift.*
Various of numbers, new in ev'ry strain;
Diffus'd, yet *terse*; poetical, though plain. *Harte.*

TE'RTIAN. *n. s.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] An ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.
Tertians of a long continuance do most menace this symptom. *Harvey.*

To TE'RTIATE. *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.

TE'SSELLATED. *adj.* [*tessella*, Latin.] Variegated by squares.
Van Helmont produced a stone very different from the *tessellated* pyrites. *Woodward.*

TEST. *n. s.* [*test*, French; *testa*, Italian.]

1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.

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2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel.

All thy vexations
Were but my trials of thy love, and thou
Hast strangely stood the *test*. *Shakspeare.*

Let there be some more *test* made of my metal,
Before so noble and so great a figure
Be stampt upon it. *Shakspeare.*

They who thought worst of the Scots, did not think there would be no fruit or discovery from that *test*. *Clarendon.*

What use of oaths, of promise, or of *test*,
Where men regard no God but interest? *Waller.*

Thy virtue, prince, has stood the *test* of fortune
Like purest gold, that, tortur'd in the furnace,
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its weight. *Addison.*

3. Means of trial.

Whom should my muse then fly to, but the best
Of kings for grace; of poets, for my *test*?
Ben Jonson.

To be read herself she need not fear;
Each *test*, and every light, her muse will bear.
Dryden.

Your noble race
We banish not, but they forsake the place:
Our doors are open: True; but, ere they come,
You toss your 'censing *test*, and fume the room.
Dryden.

4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness.

Unerring Nature, still divinely bright,
One clear, unchang'd, and universal light,
Life, force, and beauty, must to all impart,
At once the source, and end, and *test* of art.
Pope.

5. Discriminative characteristick.

Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,
Our *test* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryd.*

6. Judgment; distinction.

Who would excel, when few can make a *test*
Betwixt indiff'rent writing and the best? *Dryd.*

TESTA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*testaceus*, Latin; *testacée*, French.]

1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.

2. Having continuous, not jointed shells; opposed to *crustaceous*.

Testaceous, with naturalists, is a term given only to such fish whose strong and thick shells are entire, and of a piece; because those which are joined, as the lobsters, are crustaceous: but in medicine all preparations of shells, and substances of the like kind, are thus called. *Quincy.*

Several shells were found upon the shores, of the crustaceous and *testaceous* kind. *Woodward.*

The mineral particles in these shells are plainly to be distinguished from the *testaceous* ones, or the texture and substance of the shell. *Woodward.*

TE'STAMENT. *n. s.* [*testament*, Fr, *testamentum*, Lat.]

1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased.

He bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him, imagining that these, or the like proofs, will convict a *testament* to have that in it which other men can no where by reading find. *Hooker.*

All the temporal lands, which men devout
By *testament* have given to the church,
Would they strip from us. *Shakspeare.*

He ordained by his last *testament*, that his Æneids should be burnt. *Dryden.*

2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.

TESTAME'NTARY. *adj.* [*testamentaire*, Fr. *testamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.

How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors; by the suppression of a will; the subornation of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge! *Atterbury.*

TE'STATE. *adj.* [*testatus*, Latin.] Having made a will.

By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful distribution of the goods of persons dying *testate* and intestate. *Ayliffe.*

TESTA'TOR. *n. s.* [*testator*, Lat. *testateur*, French.] One who leaves a will.

He bringeth arguments from the love or goodwill which always the *testator* bore him. *Hooker.*

The same is the case of a *testator* giving a legacy by kindness, or by promise and common right. *Taylor.*

TESTA'TRIX. n. s. [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

TE'STED. *adj.* [from *test*.] Tried by a *test*.

Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold.
Shakspeare.

TE'STER. *n. s.* [*teste*, French, a head; this coin probably being distinguished by the head stamped upon it.]

1. A sixpence.

Come manage me your caliver: hold, there is a *tester* for thee. *Shakspeare.*

A crown goes for sixty pence, a shilling for twelve pence, and a *tester* for sixpence. *Locke.*

Those who bore bulwarks on their backs,
And guarded nations from attacks,
Now practise ev'ry pliant gesture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry *tester*. *Swift.*

Young man, your days can ne'er be long;
In flow'r of age you perish for a song:
Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their *testers* now to take thy life. *Pope.*

2. The cover of a bed.

TE'STICLE. *n. s.* [*testiculus*, Lat.] Stone.

That a beaver, to escape the hunter, bites off his *testicles* or stones, is a tenent very ancient. *Brown.*

The more certain sign from the pains reaching to the groins and *testicles*. *Wiseman.*

TESTIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*testificatio*, Lat. from *testify*.] The act of witnessing.

When together we have all received those heavenly mysteries wherein Christ imparteth himself unto us, and giveth visible *testification* of our blessed communion with him, we should, in hatred of all heresies, factions, and schisms, declare openly ourselves united. *Hooker.*

In places solemnly dedicated for that purpose, is a more direct service and *testification* of our homage to God. *South.*

TESTIFICA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *testificor*, Latin.] One who witnesses.

TE'STIFIER. *n. s.* [from *testify*.] One who testifies.

To TE'STIFY. *v. n.* [*testificor*, Lat.] To witness; to prove; to give evidence.

Jesus needed not that any should *testify* of man; for he knew what was in man. *John.*

One witness shall not *testify* against any, to cause him to die. *Numbers.*

Heaven and earth shall *testify* for us, that you put us to death wrongfully. *1 Maccabees.*

Th' event was dire,
As this place *testifies*. *Milton.*

She appeals to their closets, to their books of

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devotion, to *testify* what care she has taken to establish her children in a life of solid piety and devotion. *Law.*

To TE'STIFY. *v. a.* To witness; to give evidence of any point.

We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen; and ye receive not our witness. *John.*

TE'STILY. *adv.* [from *testy*.] Fretfully; peevishly; morosely.

TESTIMO'NIAL. *n. s.* [*testimonial*, French; *testimonium*, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himself.

Hospitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and send them out with passports and *testimonials*, and will have them pass for legitimate. *Government of the Tongue.*

It is possible to have such *testimonials* of divine authority as may be sufficient to convince the more reasonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the testimonies of Jesus Christ? *Burnet.*

A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or *testimonial*, testifying his good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

TE'STIMONY. *n. s.* [*testimonium*, Lat.]

1. Evidence given; proof by witness.

The proof of every thing must be by the *testimony* of such as the parties produce. *Spenser.*

If I bring you sufficient *testimony*, my ten thousand ducats are mine. *Shakspeare.*

Evidence is said to arise from *testimony*, when we depend upon the credit and relation of others for the truth or falsehood of any thing. *Wilkins.*

I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your lordship my *testimony* of being the best husband. *Dryden.*

I must bear this *testimony* to Otway's memory, that the passions are truly touched in his Venice Preserved. *Dryden.*

2. Publick evidences.

We maintain the uniform *testimony* and tradition of the primitive church. *White.*

By his prescript a sanctuary is fram'd,
An ark; and in the ark his *testimony*;
The records of his covenant. *Milton.*

3. Open attestation; profession.

Thou for the *testimony* of truth hast born
Universal reproach. *Milton.*

To TE'STIMONY. *v. a.* To witness. Not used.

Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier. *Shakespeare.*

TE'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *testy*.] Moroseness; peevishness.

Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry. *Locke.*

TESTU'DINATED. *adj.* [*testudo*, Latin.] Roofed; arched.

TESTUDI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*testudo*, Lat.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

TE'STY. *adj.* [*testie*, Fr. *testurdo*, Italian.] Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.

Lead these *testy* rivals so astray,
As one come not within another's way. *Shaks.*

Must I stand and crouch under your *testy* humour? *Shakspeare.*

King Pyrrhus cur'd his splenetick
And *testy* courtiers with a kick. *Hudibras.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou 'rt such a touchy, *testy*, pleasing fellow;
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addison.*

TE'TCHY. *adj.* Froward; peevish: a corruption of *testy* or *touchy*.

A grievous burthen was thy birth to me,
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy. *Shaksp.*

A silly schoolboy, coming to say my lesson to the world, that peevish and *tetchy* master. *Graunt.*

TETE A TETE. n. s. [French.] Cheek by jowl.

Long before the squire and dame
Are *tête à tête*. *Prior.*

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuse for companions *tête à tête*;
Who at their dinners, en famille,
Get leave to sit whene'er you will. *Swift.*

TE'THER. *n. s.* [See TEDDER.] A string by which horses are held from pasturing too wide.

Hamlet is young,
And with a larger *tether* he may walk
Than may be given you. *Shakspeare.*

Fame and censure with a *tether*,
By fate, are always link'd together. *Swift.*

Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the shortness of our *tether*. *Swift.*

To TE'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.

TETRA'GONAL. *adj.* [τετράγωνος.] Four square.

From the beginning of the disease, reckoning on unto the seventh day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrate aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the disease began; in the fourteenth day it will be in an opposite aspect, and at the end of the third septenary *tetragonal* again. *Brown.*

TETRAPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [τέτταρες and πέταλον.] Such flowers as consist of four leaves round the style: plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower constitute a distinct kind. *Miller.*

All the *tetrapetalous* siliquose plants are alkalescent. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'TRARCH. *n. s.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. *tetrarque*, French; τετράρχης.] A Roman governour of the fourth part of a province.

All the earth,
Her kings and *tetrarchs*, are their tributaries:
People and nations pay them hourly stipends. *Ben Jonson.*

TETRA'RCHATE. } *n. s.* [τετραρχία.] A
TE'TRARCHY. } Roman government of a fourth part of a province.

TETRA'STICK. *n. s.* [τετράστιχος.] An epigram or stanza of four verses.

The *tetrastick* obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the length of four lines, which would have been more closely confined in the couplet. *Pope.*

TE'TRICAL. } *adj.* [*tetricus*, Latin; *tetrique*, Fr.] Froward;
TE'TRICOUS. } perverse; sour.

In this the *tetrical* bassa finding him to excel, gave him as a rare gift to Solyman. *Knolles.*

TE'TTER. *n. s.* [τετεη, Saxon.] A scab; a scurf; a ringworm.

A most instant *tetter* bark'd about,
Most lazar like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shakspeare.*

A scabby *tetter* on their pelts will stick. *Dryd.*

TEW. *n. s.* [*towe*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]

1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*

2. An iron chain. *Ainsworth.*

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To TEW. *v. a.* [ταπιαν, Saxon.] To work; to beat so as to soften: of leather we say to *taw*.

TE'WEL. *n. s.* [*tuyau* or *tuyal*, French.] In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it about five inches long, called a *tewel*, or *tewel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; into this *tewel* is placed the bellows. *Moxon.*

To TE'WTAW. *v. a.* [formed from *tew* by reduplication.] To beat; to break.

The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *tewtawing* of hemp and flax, is a particular business. *Mortimer.*

TEXT. *n. s.* [*texte*, French; *textus*, Latin.]

1. That on which a comment is written.

We expect your next
Should be no comment, but a *text*,
To tell how modern beasts are vext. *Waller.*

2. A sentence of scripture.

In religion
What errour, but some sober brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a *text*? *Shak.*

Some prime articles of faith are not delivered in a literal or catechistical form of speech, but are collected and concluded by argumentation out of sentences of scripture, and by comparing of sundry *texts* with one another. *White.*

His mind he should fortify with some few *texts*, which are home and apposite to his case. *South.*

TE'XTILE. *adj.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and woof of *textiles*. *Bacon.*

The materials of them were not from any herb, as other *textiles*, but from a stone called amiantus. *Wilkins.*

TE'XTMAN. *n. s.* [*text* and *man*.] A man ready in quotation of texts.

Men's daily occasions require the doing of a thousand things, which it would puzzle the best *textman* readily to bethink himself a sentence in the Bible, clear enough to satisfy a scrupulous conscience of the lawfulness of. *Sanderson.*

TE'XTRINE. *adj.* [*textrina*, Latin.] Relating to weaving.

It is a wonderful artifice, how newly-hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because she emits no web, nor hath any *textrine* art, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

TE'XTUARIST. } *n. s.* [*textuaire*, Fr. from
TE'XTUARY. } *text*.] One ready in the text of scripture; a divine well versed in scripture.

TE'XTUARY. *adj.* [from *text*.]

1. Contained in the text.

He extends the exclusion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one. *Brown.*

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

I see no ground why his reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship. *Glanville.*

TE'XTURE. *n. s.* [*textus*, Latin.]

1. The act of weaving.

Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, were something more unto Adam. *Brown.*

2. A web; a thing woven.

Others, far in the grassy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomson.*

3. Manner of weaving with respect either to form or matter.

Under state of richest *texture* spread. *Milton.*

A veil of richest *texture* wrought she wears. *Pope.*

4. Disposition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

Spirits—
Nor in their liquid *texture* mortal wound
Receive, no more than can the thrill air. *Milt.*

While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and *texture* now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning. *Newton.*

THAN. *adv.* [ðanne, Saxon.] A particle placed in comparison after the comparative adjective or adverb, noting a less degree of the quality compared in the word that follows *than*: as, *Monarchy is better than anarchy. The hawk flies more swiftly than the pigeon.*

Were we not better to fall once with virtue,
Than draw a wretched and dishonour'd breath? *Ben Jonson.*

More true delight in that small ground,
Than in possessing all the earth was found. *Daniel.*

I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs *than* in the business of that unfortunate earl. *King Charles.*

I love you for nothing more *than* for the just esteem you have for all the sons of Adam. *Swift.*

THANE. *n. s.* [ðegn, Saxon.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

By Sinel's death I know I'm *thane* of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor? the *thane* of Cawdor lives. *Shakspeare.*

To THANK. *v. a.* [ðancian, Sax. *danken*, Dutch; *thanken*, German.]

1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness.

The forlorn soldier, that so nobly fought,
He would have well become this place, and grac'd
The *thankings* of a king. *Shakspeare.*

For your stubborn answer
The king shall know it, and, no doubt, *thank* you. *Shakspeare.*

We *thank* God always for you. *2 Thess.*

He was so true a father of his country,
To *thank* me for defending ev'n his foes,
Because they were his subjects. *Dryden.*

2. It is used often in a contrary or ironical sense.

Ill fare our ancestor impure!
For this we may *thank* Adam. *Milton.*

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,
And *thank* yourself, if aught should fall amiss. *Dryden.*

That Portugal hath not yet more than a suspension of arms, they may *thank* themselves, because they came so late into the treaty; and, that they came so late, they may *thank* the whigs, whose false representations they believed. *Swift.*

THANK. } *n. s.* [ðancar, Saxon; *danck*,
THANKS. } Dutch.] Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness; expression of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly used of verbal acknowledgment, *gratitude* of real repayment. It is seldom used in the singular.

The poorest service is repaid with *thanks*. *Shakspeare.*

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Happy be Theseus, our renowned duke.
—*Thanks*, good Egeus, what 's the news? *Shak.*
The fool saith, I have no *thank* for all my good deed; and they that eat my bread speak evil of me. *Ecclesiasticus.*
He took bread, and gave *thanks* to God in presence of them all. *Acts.*
Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory. 1 *Corinthians.*
Some embrace suits which never mean to deal effectually in them; but they will win a *thank*, or take a reward. *Bacon.*
For this to th' infinitely good we owe
Immortal *thanks*. *Milton.*

THA'NKFUL. *adj.* [Ðancful, Sax.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.
A *thankful* remembrance of his death. *Common Prayer.*
Be *thankful* unto him, and bless his name. *Psalms.*
In favour, to use men with much difference is good; for it maketh the persons preferred more *thankful*, and the rest more officious. *Bacon.*
Live, thou great encourager of arts;
Live ever in our *thankful* hearts. *Dryden.*

THA'NKFULLY. *adv.* [from *thankful*.] With lively and grateful sense of good received.
Here is better than the open air; take it *thankfully*. *Shakspeare.*
If you have liv'd, take *thankfully* the past;
Make, as you can, the sweet remembrance last. *Dryden.*
Out of gold how to draw as many distinct substances as I can separate from vitriol, I shall very *thankfully* learn. *Boyle.*

THA'NKFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *thankful*.] Gratitude; lively sense or ready acknowledgment of good received.
He scarcely would give me thanks for what I had done, for fear that *thankfulness* might have an introduction of reward. *Sidney.*
Will you give me this maid your daughter?
—As freely, son, as God did give her me.
—Sweet prince, you learn me noble *thankfulness*. *Shakspeare.*
The celebration of these holy mysteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulness* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feast. *Taylor.*
Thankfulness and submission make us happy. *L'Estrange.*

THA'NKLESS. *adj.* [from *thank*.]
1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment.
Lest so great good as he for her had wrought
Should die unknown, and buried be in *thankless* thought. *Spenser.*
May he feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a *thankless* child. *Shakspeare.*
One grateful woman to thy fame supply'd
What a whole *thankless* land to his deny'd. *Pope.*
2. Not deserving, or not likely, to gain thanks.
The contracting and extending the lines and sense of others, if the first authors might speak for themselves, would appear a *thankless* office. *Wotton.*
Wage still their wars,
And bring home on thy breast more *thankless* scars. *Crashaw.*

THA'NKLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *thankless*.] Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received.
Not t'have written then, seems little less
Than worst of civil vices, *thanklessness*. *Donne.*

THANKO'FFERING. *n. s.* [*thank* and *offering*.] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.
A thousand *thankofferings* are due to that providence which has delivered our nation from these absurd iniquities. *Watts.*

THANKSGI'VING. *n. s.* [*thanks* and *give*.] Celebration of mercy.
These sacred hymns christianity hath peculiar to itself, the other being songs too of praise and *thanksgiving*, wherewith as we serve God, so the Jews likewise. *Hooker.*
Of old there were songs of praise and *thanksgiving* unto God. *Nehemiah.*
We should acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praises and *thanksgivings*. *Tillotson.*
The common practice of all christian churches and states, in appointing and keeping days of publick *thanksgiving* and humiliation, is argument sufficient to prove, that in the common sense of christians it is not forbidden in scripture. *Nelson.*

THA'NKWORTHY. *adj.* [*thank* and *worthy*.] Deserving gratitude; meritorious.
This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief. 1 *Peter.*
If love be compell'd, and cannot chuse,
How can it grateful or *thankworthy* prove? *Davies.*

THARM. *n. s.* [Ðearm, Saxon; *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Intestines twisted for several uses.

THAT. *pronoun.* [*thata*, Gothick; Ðæt, Saxon; *dat*, Dutch.]
1. Not this, but the other.
He wins me by *that* means I told you. *Shak.*
Octavia, not only *that*,
That were excusable, *that* and thousands more
Of semblable import, but he hath wag'd
New wars against Pompey. *Shakspeare.*
2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing.
The sinner makes an aberration from the scope or mark *that* is set before him. *Perkins.*
You 'll rue the time
That clogs me with this answer. *Shakspeare.*
Nothing they but dust can show,
Or bones *that* hasten to be so. *Cowley.*
When there is no such evident certainty as to take away all kind of doubting; in such cases, a judgment *that* is equal and impartial must incline to the greater probabilities. *Wilkins.*
3. Who; relating to an antecedent person.
Saints *that* taught and led the way to heaven. *Tickel.*
4. It sometimes serves to save the repetition of a word or words foregoing.
I 'll know your business, *that* I will. *Shakp.*
They said, What is *that* to us? see thou to *that*. *Matthew.*
Ye defraud, and *that* your brethren. 1 *Cor.*
Yet for all *that*, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not cast them away. *Lev.*
We must direct our prayers to right ends; and *that* either in respect of the prayer itself, or the things we pray for. *Duty of Man.*
They weep, as if they meant
That way at least proud Nabas to prevent. *Cowley.*
This runick subject will occur upon *that* of poetry. *Temple.*
What is inviting in this sort of poetry proceeds not so much from the idea of a country life itself, as from *that* of its tranquillity. *Pope.*

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5. Opposed to *this*, as *the other* to *one*.
This is not fair; nor profitable *that*;
Nor t' other question proper for debate. *Dryden.*

6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *ccey* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cela* to the former.
In this scale gold, in t' other fame does lie,
The weight of *that* mounts *this* so high. *Cowley.*

7. Such as.
By religion is meant a living up to those principles, *that* is, to act conformably to our best reason, and to live as becomes those who believe a God and a future state. *Tillotson.*

8. That which; what.
Sir, I think the meat wants *that* I have,
——Basting. *Shakspeare.*

9. The thing.
The Nazarite hath vowed, besides *that* that his hand shall get. *Numbers.*
He made *that* art which was a rage. *Cowley.*

10. The thing which then was.
Secure proud Nabas slept,
And dreamt, vain man! of *that* day's barb'rous sport. *Cowley.*

11. By way of eminence.
This is *that* Jonathan, the joy and grace,
That Jonathan in whom does mixt remain
All that fond mothers wish. *Cowley.*
Hence love himself, *that* tyrant of my days. *Cowley.*

12. *In* THAT. Because; in consequence of.
Things are preached not *in that* they are taught, but *in that* they are published. *Hooker.*

THAT. *conjunction.*

1. Because.
It is not *that* I love you less
Than when before your feet I lay;
But to prevent the sad increase
Of hopeless love, I keep away. *Waller.*
Forgive me *that* I thus your patience wrong. *Cowley.*

2. Noting a consequence.
That he should dare to do me this disgrace!
Is fool or coward writ upon my face? *Dryden.*
The custom and familiarity of these tongues do sometimes so far influence the expressions in these epistles, *that* one may observe the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke.*

3. Noting indication.
We answered, *that* we held it so agreeable, as we both forgot dangers past and fears to come, *that* we thought an hour spent with him was worth years of our former life. *Bacon.*
In the midst of this darkness they saw so much light, as to believe *that* when they died they went immediately to the stars. *Heylin.*
I have shewed before, *that* a mere possibility to the contrary can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible. *Wilkins.*

4. Noting a final end.
Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wish at least with us to stay. *Cowley.*

THATCH. *n. s.* [ðace, Sax. *straw*, *Skinner*, from ðac, *a roof*; in Iflandick, *thak*, Mr. *Lyé*.] Straw laid upon the top of a house to keep out the weather.
Hard by a stye, beneath a roof of *thatch*
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days
Baskets of fish at Billingsgate did watch,
Cod, whiting, oyster, mackrel, sprat, or plaise. *Pope.*
A plough-boy, who has never seen any thing but thatched houses, naturally imagines that *thatch* belongs to the very nature of a house. *Watts.*
Then came rosy Health from her cottage of *thatch*,
Where never physician had lifted the latch. *Smart.*

To THATCH. *v. n.* [ðæccian, Saxon.] To cover as with straw.
Make false hair, and *thatch*
Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead. *Shakspeare.*
Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or *thatched*. *Bacon.*
Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold
The palace *thatch'd* with straw. *Dryden.*
Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories:
A lyrick ode would slate, a catch
Would tile, an epigram would *thatch*. *Swift.*

THA'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *thatch*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with straw.
You merit new employments daily;
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*
Ash is universal timber; it serves the soldier, seaman, carpenter, *thatcher*, and husbandman. *Mortimer.*

To THAW. *v. n.* [ðapan, Saxon; *degen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt.
When thy melted maid
His letter at thy pillow hath laid;
If thou begin'st to *thaw* for this,
May my name step in. *Donne.*
It on firm land
Thaws not, but gathers heap, and ruin seems
Of ancient pile; all else deep snow and ice. *Milton.*
Having let that ice *thaw* of itself, and frozen the liquor a second time, we could not discern any thing. *Boyle.*
O Solitude! romantick maid,
Whether by nodding tow'rs you tread,
Or climb the Andes' clifted side,
Or by the Nile's coy source abide,
Or, starting from a half year's sleep,
From Hecla view the *thawing* deep,
Or Tadmor's marble wastes survey,
Or in yon roofless cloister play;
Thee, fond nymph! again I woo,
And again thy steps pursue. *Grainger.*

2. To remit the cold which had caused frost.

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.
Bring me the fairest creature northward born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce *thaws* the isicles. *Shakspeare.*
Think not that Cæsar bears such rebel blood,
They will be *thaw'd* from the true quality
With that which melteth fools. *Shakspeare.*
My love is *thaw'd*,
Which, like a waxen image 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was. *Shaksp.*
She can unlock
The clasping charm, and *thaw* the numbing spell. *Milton.*
Burnish'd steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to *thaw* the freezing air. *Dryden.*
Her icy heart is *thaw'd*. *Granville.*

THAW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquefaction of any thing congealed.
A man of my kidney, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and *thaw*. *Shakspeare.*
Hardens his stubborn heart, but still as ice
More harden'd after *thaw*. *Milton.*

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2. Warmth such as liquifies congelation.
I was the prince's jester, and duller than a great *thaw*. *Shakspeare.*
That cold country where discourse doth freeze in the air all winter, and may be heard in the next summer, or at a great *thaw*. *Wilkins.*
When sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,
A kindly *thaw* unlocks it with cold rain,
First the tender blade peeps. *Dryden.*

THE. *article.* [*de*, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing.
Your son has paid a soldier's debt:
He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In *the* unshrinking station where he fought,
But like a man he dy'd. *Shakspeare.*
He put him in mind of *the* long pretence he had to be groom of *the* bed-chamber, for *the* which he could not chuse but say, that he had *the* queen's promise. *Clarendon.*
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till *the* last, *the* kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*
I'll march *the* muses, Hannibal. *Cowley.*
The fair example of *the* heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;
Above *the* stars let thy bold musick sound,
Thy humble nest build on *the* ground. *Cowley.*
The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*
Night shades *the* groves, and all in silence lie,
All but *the* mournful Philomel and I. *Pope.*

2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verse.
Who had *th'* especial engines been to rear
His fortunes up into the state they were. *Dan.*
Th' adorning thee with so much art
Is but a barb'rous skill:
'T is like the pois'ning of a dart,
Too apt before to kill. *Cowley.*

3. Sometimes *he* is cut off.
In this scale gold, in *t'* other fame does lie. *Cowley.*

4. It is used by way of consequential reference.
The longer sin hath kept possession of the heart, *the* harder it will be to drive it out. *Duty of Man.*

5. In the following passage *the* is used according to the French idiom.
As all the considerable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, so it is a constitution *the* most adapted of any to the poverty of these countries. *Addison.*

THEA'TRAL. *adj.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Latin.] Belonging to a theatre.

THE'ATRE. *n. s.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Latin.]

1. A place in which shows are exhibited; a playhouse.
This wise and universal *theatre*
Presents more woful pageants than the scene
Wherein we play. *Shakspeare.*
When the boats came within sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, yet so as they might go about, so as they all stood as in a *theatre* beholding this light. *Bacon.*

2. A place rising by steps or gradations like a theatre.
Shade above shade, a woody *theatre*
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*
In the midst of this fair valley stood
A native *theatre*, which, rising slow,
By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. *Dryden.*
No *theatres* of oaks around him rise,
Whose roots earth's centre touch, whose heads the skies. *Harte.*

THEA'TRICAL. } *adj.* [*theatrum*, Latin.]
THEA'TRICK. } Scenick; suiting a theatre; pertaining to a theatre.
Theatrical forms stickle hard for the prize of religion: a distorted countenance is made the mark of an upright heart. *Decay of Piety.*
Load some vain church with old *theatrick* state,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

THEA'TRICALLY. *adv.* [from *theatrical*.] In a manner suiting the stage.
Dauntless her look, her gesture proud,
Her voice *theatrically* loud. *Pope.*

THEE. The oblique singular of *thou*.
Poet and saint, to *thee* alone were giv'n
The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

THEFT. *n. s.* [from *thief*.]

1. The act of stealing.
Theft is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods against the owner's knowledge or will. *Cowell.*
His *thefts* were too open; his filching was like an unskilful singer, he kept not time. *Shake.*
Their nurse Euriphile,
Whom for the *theft* I wedded, stole these children. *Shakspeare.*
Deceit in trade, a secret *theft*: extortion, an impudent *theft*. *Holyday.*
The *thefts* upon the publick can be looked into and punished. *Davenant.*

2. The thing stolen.
If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double. *Exodus.*

THEIR. *pronoun.* [ϑeopa, *of them*, Saxon.]

1. Of them: the pronoun possessive, from *they*.
The round world should have shook
Lions into civil streets, and citizens into *their* dens. *Shakspeare.*
For the Italians, Dante had begun to file *their* language in verse before Boccace, who likewise received no little help from his master Petrarch; but the reformation of *their* prose was wholly owing to Boccace. *Dryden.*

2. *Theirs* is used when any thing comes in construction between the possessive and substantive.
Prayer we always have in our power to bestow, and they never in *theirs* to refuse. *Hooker.*
They gave the same names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to *theirs*. *Raleigh.*
The penalty to thy transgression due,
And due to *theirs*, which out of thine will grow. *Milton.*
Nothing but the name of zeal appears
'Twixt our best actions and the worst of *theirs*. *Denham.*
Vain are our neighbours hopes, and vain their cares;
The fault is more *their* language's than *theirs*. *Roscommon.*
Which established law of *theirs* seems too strict at first, because it excludes all secret intrigues. *Dryden.*
And, reading, wish like *theirs* our fate and fame. *Pope.*

THEM. The oblique of *they*.
The materials of *them* were not from any herb. *Wilkins.*

THEME. *n. s.* [*theme*, Fr. from θεμα.]

1. A subject on which one speaks or writes.
Every object of our idea is called a *theme*, whether it be a being or not being. *Watts.*

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Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the swelling act
Of the imperial *theme*. *Shakspeare.*
When a soldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shakspeare.*
O! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my *theme*:
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full.
Denham.
Whatever near Eurota's happy stream,
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *theme*.
Roscommon.
Though Tyber's streams immortal Rome behold,
Though foaming Hermus swells with tides of gold;
From heav'n itself though seven-fold Nilus flows,
And harvests on a hundred realms bestows;
These now no more shall be the muse's *themes*,
Lost in my fame, as in the sea their streams. *Pope.*

2. A short dissertation written by boys on any topick.
Forcing the empty wits of children to compose *themes*, verses, and orations. *Milton.*

3. The original word whence others are derived.
Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs. *Watts.*

THEMSE'LVES. *n. s.* [See THEY and SELF.]

1. These very persons: in this sense it is nominative.
Whatsoever evil befalleth in that, *themselves* have made *themselves* worthy to suffer it. *Hooker.*

2. The oblique case of *they* and *selves*.
They open to *themselves* at length the way.
Milton.
Such things as in *themselves* are equally true, and certain, may not yet be capable of the same kind or degree of evidence as to us. *Wilkins.*
Waken children out of sleep with a low call, and give them kind usage till they come perfectly to *themselves*. *Locke.*

THEN. *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; ðan, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.]

1. At that time.
The *then* bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majesty throughout that whole journey. *Clarendon.*
Thee, *then* a boy, within my arms I laid. *Dryd.*

2. Afterward; immediately afterward; soon afterward.
If an herb be cut off from the roots in winter, and *then* the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in summer. *Bacon.*

3. In that case; in consequence.
If God's immediate speaking and writing argueth precepts, thus spoken or written, to be perpetually moral; *then* his not writing of precepts argueth them to be temporary. *White.*
Had not men been fated to be blind,
Then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood, *Dryden.*
Had fate so pleas'd I had been eldest born,
And *then* without a crime the crown had worn.
Dryden.
If all this be so, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

4. Therefore; for this reason.
Whiles *then* the apostle moves us to unity, and moves us also to an endeavour to it, he bestows upon us as well a discovery as an exhortation, shewing us not only the end, but also the means. *Holyday.*

If *then* his providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good. *Milt.*
Now *then* be all thy weighty cares away,
Thy jealousies and fears; and, while you may,
To peace and soft repose give all the day. *Dryd.*

5. At another time: as *now* and *then*, at one time and other.
Now shaves with level wing the deep, *then* soars. *Milton.*
One while the master is not aware of what is done, and *then* in other cases it may fall out to be his own act. *L'Estrange.*

6. That time: it has here the effect of a noun.
Till *then* who knew
The force of those dire arms? *Milton.*

THENCE. *adv.* [contracted, according to *Minshew*, from *there hence*.]

1. From that place.
Fast by the oracle of God; I *thence*
Invoke thy aid. *Milton.*
Surat he took, and *thence* preventing fame,
By quick and painful marches thither came.
Dryden.

2. From that time.
There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days. *Lesiah.*

3. For that reason.
Not to sit idle with so great a gift
Useless, and *thence* ridiculous, about him. *Milt.*

4. *From thence* is a barbarous expression, *thence* implying the same; yet it wants not good authorities.
From thence; from him, whose daughter
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; *thence*
We have cross'd. *Shakspeare.*
There plant eyes, all mist *from thence*
Purge and disperse. *Milton.*

THE'NCEFORTH. *adv.* [*thence* and *forth*.]

1. From that time.
Thenceforth this land was tributary made
T' ambitious Rome. *Spenser.*
They shall be placed in Leinster, and have land given them to live upon, in such sort as shall become good subjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their living. *Spenser.*
Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy entire.
Milton.

2. *From thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption, though it has crept into books, where it ought not to be found.
Avert
His holy eyes; resolving *from thenceforth*
To leave them to their own polluted ways. *Milt.*
Men grow acquainted with these self-evident truths upon their being proposed; but whosoever does so, finds in himself that he then begins to know a proposition which he knew not before, and which *from thenceforth* he never questions. *Locke.*

THENCEFO'RWARD. *adv.* [*thence* and *forward*.] On from that time.
When he comes to the Lord's table, every communicant professes to repent, and promises to lead a new life *thenceforward*. *Kettlewell.*

THEOCRACY. *n. s.* [*theocratie*, French; θεὸς and κρατέω.] Government immediately superintended by God.
The characters of the reign of Christ are chiefly justice, peace, and divine presence of conduct, which is called *theocracy*. *Burnet.*

THEOCRA'TICAL. *adj.* [*theocratique*, Fr. from *theocracy*.] Relating to a government administered by God.

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The government is neither human nor angelical, but peculiarly *theocratical*. *Burnet.*

THEO'DOLITE. *n. s.* A mathematical instrument for taking heights and distances.

THEO'GONY. *n. s.* [*theogonie*, Fr. Θεογονία.] The generation of the gods. *Bailey.*

THEO'LOGER. } *n. s.* [*theologien*, Fr. *theo-*
THEOLO'GIAN. } *logus*, Lat.] A divine; a professor of divinity.

Some *theologians* defile places erected only for religion by defending oppressions. *Hayward.*

They to their viands fell: nor seemingly
The angel, nor in mist, the common gloss
Of *theologians*, but with keen dispatch
Of real hunger. *Milton.*

THEOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*theologique*, Fr. *theologia*, Lat.] Relating to the science of divinity.

Although some pens have only symbolized the same from the mystery of its colours, yet are there other affections might admit of *theological* allusions. *Brown.*

They generally are extracts of *theological* and moral sentences, drawn from ecclesiastical and other authors. *Swift.*

THEOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *theological*.] According to the principles of theology.

THEO'LOGIST. } *n. s.* [*theologus*, Lat.] A
THE'OLOGUE. } divine; one studious in the science of divinity.

The cardinals of Rome, which are *theologues*, friars, and schoolmen, call all temporal business, of wars, embassages, shirrery, which is under sheriffries. *Bacon.*

A *theologue* more by need than genial bent;
Int'rest in all his actions was discern'd. *Dryden.*

It is no more an order, according to popish *theologists*, than the prima tonsura, they allowing only seven ecclesiastical *theologists*. *Ayliffe.*

THEO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*theologie*, Fr. Θεολογία.] Divinity.

The whole drift of the scripture of God, what is it but only to teach *theology*? *Theology*, what is it but the science of things divine? *Hooker.*

She was most dear to the king in regard of her knowledge in languages, in *theology*, and in philosophy. *Hayward.*

The oldest writers of *theology* were of this mind. *Tillotson.*

THEO'MACHIST. *n. s.* He who fights against the gods. *Bailey.*

THEO'MACHY. *n. s.* [Θεὸς and μάχη.] The fight against the gods by the giants. *Bailey.*

THEO'RBO. *n. s.* [*tiorba*, Ital. *tuorbe*, Fr.] A large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians. *Bailey.*

He wanted nothing but a song,
And a well tun'd *theorbo* hung
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His tugg'd ears suffer'd, with a strain. *Butler.*

THE'OREM. *n. s.* [*theoreme*, Fr. Θεώρημα.] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth.

Having found this the head *theorem* of all their discourses, who plead for the change of ecclesiastical government in England, we hold it necessary that the proofs thereof be weighed. *Hooker.*

The chief points of morality are no less demonstrable than mathematicks; nor is the subtilty greater in moral *theorems* than in mathematical. *More.*

Many observations go to the making up of one *theorem*, which, like oaks fit for durable buildings, must be of many years growth. *Graunt.*

Here are three *theorems*, that from thence we may draw some conclusions. *Dryden.*

THEOREMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *theorem*.]
THEOREMA'TICK. } Comprised in theorems; consisting
THEORE'MICK. } in theorems.

Theoremick truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things, is negative or positive. *Grew.*

THEORE'TICAL. } *adj.* [*theoretique*, Fr.
THEORE'TICK. } from Θεωρητικὸς; and
THEO'RICAL. } *theorique*, Fr. from
THE'ORICK. } Θεωρία.] Speculative; depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences:
So that the act and practick part of life
Must be the mistress to this *theorique*. *Shakesp.*

The *theorical* part of the inquiry being interwoven with the historical conjectures, the philosophy of colours will be promoted by indisputable experiments. *Boyle.*

For *theoretical* learning and sciences there is nothing yet complete. *Burnet.*

THEORE'TICALLY. } *adv.* [from *theore-*
THEO'RICALLY. } *tick*, and *theorick*.] Speculatively; not practically.

THE'ORICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Speculation; not practice.

The bookish *theorick*,
Wherein the toged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; meer prattle without practice
Is all his soldiership. *Shakespeare.*

THE'ORIST. *n. s.* [from *theory*.] A speculatist; one given to speculation.

The greatest *theorists* have given the preference to such a government as that which obtains in this kingdom. *Addison.*

THE'ORY. *n. s.* [*theorie*, French; Θεωρία.] Speculation; not practice; scheme; plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind.

If they had been themselves to execute their own *theory* in this church, they would have seen, being nearer. *Hooker.*

In making gold, the means hitherto propounded to effect it are in the practice full of errour, and in the *theory* full of unsound imagination. *Bacon.*

Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious; but as to the *theory* and speculation of virtue and vice, mankind are much the same. *South.*

True christianity depends on fact:
Religion is not *theory*, but act. *Harte.*

THERAPEU'TICK. *adj.* [Θεραπευτικὸς.] Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

Therapeutick or curative physick restoreth the patient into sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting. *Brown.*

The practice and *therapeutick* is distributed into the conservative, preservative, and curative. *Harvey.*

Medicine is justly distributed into prophylactick, or the art of preserving health; and *therapeutick*, or the art of restoring it. *Watts.*

THERE. *adv* [*thar*, Gothick; ðæp, Sax. *daer*, Dutch; *der*, Danish.]

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1. In that place.
If they come to sojourn at my house,
I'll not be *there*. *Shakspeare.*
Exil'd by thee from earth to deepest hell,
In brazen bonds shall barb'rous discord dwell;
Gigantick pride, pale terror, gloomy care,
And mad ambition shall attend her *there*. *Pope.*
2. It is opposed to *here*.
To see thee fight, to see thee traverse, to see thee *here*, to see thee *there*. *Shakspeare.*
Could their relishes be as different *there* as they are *here*, yet the manna in heaven will suit every palate. *Locke.*
Darkness *there* might well seem twilight *here*. *Milton.*
3. An exclamation directing something at a distance.
Your fury hardens me.
A guard *there*; seize her. *Dryden.*
4. It is used at the beginning of a sentence with the appearance of a nominative case, but serves only to throw the nominative behind the verb: as, *a man came*, or *there came a man*. It adds however some emphasis, which, like many other idioms in every language, must be learned by custom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harshness: as, *in old times* there *was a great king*.
For reformation of errour *there* were that thought it a part of christian charity to instruct them. *Hooker.*
There are delivered in holy scripture many weighty arguments for this doctrine. *White.*
There cannot in nature be a strength so great, as to make the least moveable to pass in an instant, or all together, through the least place. *Digby.*
There have been that have delivered themselves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*
In human actions *there* are no degrees described, but a latitude is indulged. *Bishop Taylor.*
Wherever *there* is sense or perception, there some idea is actually produced. *Locke.*
5. In composition it means *that*: as *thereby*, *by that*.

THE'REABOUT. } *adv.* [*there* and *about*: *thereabouts* is therefore less proper.]
THE'REABOUTS. }
1. Near that place.
One speech I lov'd; 't was Æneas's tale to Dido; and *thereabout* of it especially, where he speaks of Priam's slaughter. *Shakspeare.*
2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or state.
Between the twelfth of king John and thirty-sixth of king Edward the Third, containing one hundred and fifty years or *thereabouts*, there was a continual bordering war. *Davies.*
Find a house to lodge a hundred and fifty persons, whereof twenty or *thereabouts* may be attendants. *Milton.*
Some three months since, or *thereabout*,
She found me out. *Suckling.*
Water is thirteen times rarer, and its resistance less than that of quicksilver *thereabouts*, as I have found by experiments with pendulums. *Newton.*
3. Concerning that matter.
As they were much perplexed *thereabout*, two men stood by. *Luke.*

THEREA'FTER. *adv.* [*there* and *after*.] According to that; accordingly.
When you can draw the head indifferent well, proportion the body *thereafter*. *Peacham.*
If food were now before thee set,
Wouldst thou not eat? *thereafter* as I like
The giver. *Milton.*

THEREA'T. *adv.* [*there* and *at*.]
1. At that; on that account.
Every errour is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blusheth *thereat*, but glorieth in the contrary. *Hooker.*
2. At that place.
Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many go in *thereat*. *Matthew.*

THEREBY'. *adv.* [*there* and *by*.] By that; by means of that; in consequence of that.
Some parts of our liturgy consist in the reading of the word of God, and the proclaiming of his law, that the people may *thereby* learn what their duties are towards him. *Hooker.*
Therewith at last he forc'd him to untie
One of his grasping feet, him to defend *thereby*. *Spenser.*
Being come to the height, they were *thereby* brought to an absolute necessity. *Davies.*
Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie:
A fault which needs it most grows two *thereby*. *Herbert.*
If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let pass, the violet on the paper will not suffer any change *thereby*. *Newton.*

THE'REFORE. *adv.* [*there* and *for*.]
1. For that; for this; for this reason.
This is the latest parley we will admit;
Therefore to our best mercy give yourselves. *Shakspeare.*
Falstaff is dead,
And we must yern *therefore*. *Shakspeare.*
The herd that seeks after sensual pleasure is soft and unmanly; and *therefore* I compose myself to meet a storm. *Locke.*
2. Consequently.
He blushes; *therefore* he is guilty. *Spectator.*
The wrestlers sprinkled dust on their bodies to give better hold: the glory *therefore* was greater to conquer without powder. *Wot.*
3. In return for this; in recompence for this or for that.
We have forsaken all and followed thee, what shall we have *therefore*? *Matthew.*

THEREFRO'M. *adv.* [*there* and *from*.] From that; from this.
Be ye therefore very courageous to do all that is written in the law, that ye turn not aside *therefrom*, to the right hand or to the left. *Joshua.*
The leaves that spring *therefrom* grow white. *Mortimer.*

THEREI'N. *adv.* [*there* and *in*.] In that; in this.
Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shaksp.*
The matter is of that nature, that I find myself unable to serve you *therein* as you desire. *Bacon.*
All the earth
To thee, and to thy race, I give: as lords
Possess it, and all things that *therein* live. *Milt.*
After having well examined them, we shall *therein* find many charms. *Dryden.*

THEREINTO'. *adv.* [*there* and *into*.] Into that.
Let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto*. *Luke.*
Though we shall have occasion to speak of this, we will now make some entrance *thereinto*. *Bacon.*

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THEREO'F. *adv.* [*there* and *of*.] Of that; of this.

Considering how the case doth stand with this present age, full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the stream *thereof*. *Hooker.*

'T is vain to think that lasting which must end;
And when 't is past, not any part remains
Thereof, but the reward which virtue gains.
Denham.

I shall begin with Greece, where my observations shall be confined to Athens, though several instances might be brought from other states *thereof*. *Swift.*

THEREO'N. *adv.* [*there* and *on*.] On that.

You shall bereave yourself
Of my good purposes, and put your children
To that destruction which I 'll guard them from,
If *thereon* you rely. *Shakspeare.*

Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said; and when he thought *thereon* he wept. *Mark.*

Its foundation is laid *thereon*. *Woodward.*

THEREO'UT. *adv.* [*there* and *out*.] Out of that.

Thereout a strange beast with seven heads arose,
That towns and castles under her breast did cour.
Spenser.

THERETO'. } *adv.* [*there* and *to*, or
THEREUNTO'. } *unto*.] To that.

Is it in regard then of sermons only, that, apprehending the gospel of Christ, we yield *thereunto* our unfeigned assent as to a thing infallibly true? *Hooker.*

This sort of base people doth not for the most part rebel of themselves, having no heart *thereunto*, but are by force drawn by the grand rebels into their action. *Spenser.*

Next *thereunto* did grow a goodly tree. *Spens.*

That whereby we reason, live and be
Within ourselves, we strangers are *thereto*.
Davies.

A larger form of speech were safer than that which punctually prefixeth a constant day *thereto*. *Brown.*

What might his force have done, being brought *thereto*,
When that already gave so much to do? *Daniel.*

That it is the appointment of God, might be argument enough to persuade us *thereunto*.
Tillotson.

THEREU'NDER. *adv.* [*there* and *under*.] Under that.

Those which come nearer unto reason, find paradise under the equinoctial line, judging that *thereunder* might be found most pleasure and the greatest fertility. *Raleigh.*

THEREUPO'N. *adv.* [*there* and *upon*.]

1. Upon that; in consequence of that.

Grace having not in one thing shewed itself, nor for some few days, but in such sort so long continued, our manifold sins striving to the contrary, what can we less *thereupon* conclude, than that God would at least-wise, by tract of time, teach the world, that the thing which he blesseth cannot but be of him? *Hooker.*

He hopes to find you forward,
And *thereupon* he sends you this good news.
Shakspeare.

Let that one article rank with the rest;
And *thereupon* give me your daughter. *Shaksp.*

Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king to his subjects do no more diminish his greatness than when one torch lighteth another, yet many times inconveniencies do arise *thereupon*. *Davies.*

Children are chid for having failed in good manners, and have *thereupon* reproofs and precepts heaped upon them. *Locke.*

Solon finding the people engaged in two violent factions, of the poor and the rich, and in great confusion *thereupon*, made due provisions for settling the balance of power. *Swift.*

2. Immediately.

THEREW'ITH. *adv.* [*there* and *with*.]

1. With that.

Germany had stricken off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome, but seemed in discipline still to retain *therewith* very great conformity. *Hooker.*

All things without, which round about we see,
We seek to know, and have *therewith* to do.
Davies.

Therewith at last he forc'd him to untie
One of his grasping feet, him to defend thereby.
Spenser.

2. Immediately.

THEREWITHA'L. *adv.* [*there* and *withal*.]

1. Over and above.

Therewithal the execrable act
On their late murther'd king they aggravate.
Daniel.

2. At the same time.

Well, give her that ring, and give *therewithal*
That letter. *Shakspeare.*

3. With that.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And *therewithal* enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his froth-foamy steed. *Spenser.*

4. The compounds of *there* meaning *that*, and of *here* meaning *this*, have been for some time passing out of use, and are no longer found in elegant writings, or in any other than formulary pieces.

THERI'ACAL. *adj.* [θηριακὸς; from *theriaca*, Latin.] Medicinal; physical.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains where there are *theriacal* herbs. *Bacon.*

THERMO'METER. *n. s.* [*thermometre*, French; θερμὸς and μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

The greatest heat is about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the meridian, as is evident from the *thermometer*, or observations of the weather-glass. *Brown.*

THERMOME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *thermometer*.] Relating to the measure of heat.

His heat raises the liquor in the *thermometrical* tubes. *Cheyne.*

THE'RMOSCOPE. *n. s.* [*thermoscope*, Fr. θερμὸς and σκοπέω.] An instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered; a thermometer.

By the trial of the *thermoscope*, fishes have more heat than the element which they swim in. *Arbuthnot.*

THESE. *pronoun.* The plural of *this*.

1. Opposed to *those*, or to some others.

Did we for *these* barbarians plant and sow?
On *these*, on *these* our happy fields bestow?
Dryden.

2. *These* relates to the persons or things last mentioned; and *those* to the first.

More rain falls in June and July than in December and January; but it makes a much greater shew upon the earth in *these* months than in *those*, because it lies longer upon it.
Woodward.

THE'SIS. *n. s.* [*These*, French; θέσις.] A

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position; something laid down, affirmatively or negatively.

The truth of what you here lay down
By some example should be shewn.
An honest but a simple pair
May serve to make this *thesis* clear. *Prior.*

THE'SMOTHETE. *n. s.* [*thesmothete*, Fr. Θεσμοθέτης; Θεσμος and τιθημι.] A lawgiver.

THE'URGY. *n. s.* [Θεουργία.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. *Bailey.*

THEW. *n. s.* [Θeap, Saxon.]

1. Quality; manners; customs; habit of life; form of behaviour. Obsolete.

Home report these happy news,
For well yee worthy been for worth and gentle *thewes*. *Spenser.*

From mother's pap I taken was unfit,
And straight deliver'd to a fairy knight,
To be upbrought in gentle *thewes* and martial might. *Spenser.*

2. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon Θeop, *the thigh*, or some such meaning.

Nature crescent does nor grow alone
In *thews* and bulk; but, as this temple waxes,
The inward service of the mind and soul
Grows wide withal. *Shakspeare.*

Will you tell me how to chuse a man? Care I for the limbs, the *thews*, the stature, bulk and big semblance of a man? give me the spirit, master Shallow. *Shakspeare.*

THE'WED. *adj.* [from *thew.*] Educated; habituated; accustomed. Obsolete.

But he was wise, and wary of her will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart;
Yet would not seem so rude, and *thewed* in ill,
As to despise so courteous seeming part. *Spens.*

THEY. *pronoun.* In the oblique case *them*, the plural of *he* or *she*. [Θi, Sax.]

1. The men; the women; the persons.

They are in a most warlike preparation. *Shakspeare.*

The Spanlards
Must now confess, if *they* have any goodness,
The trial just and noble. *Shakspeare.*

They eat on beds of silk and gold,
At ivory tables, or wood sold
Dearer than it. *Ben Jonson.*

They know
To joy the friend and grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. Those men; those women: opposed to some others.

Only *they*
That come to hear a merry play
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare.*

'T is remarkable, that *they*
Talk most who have the least to say. *Prior.*

3. It is used indefinitely; as the French *on dit*.

There, as *they* say, perpetual night is found
In silence brooding on th' unhappy ground. *Dryden.*

4. [The plural of *this*, *that*, or *it*.] The things.

Why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,
Using those thoughts, which should indeed have died
With them *they* think on. *Shakspeare.*

The flow'rs she wore along the day,
And ev'ry nymph and shepherd said
That in her hair *they* look'd more gay
Than growing in their native bed. *Prior.*

THI'BLE. *n. s.* A slice; a scummer; a spatula. *Ainsworth.*

THICK. *adj.* [Θicce, Sax. *dick*, Dutch; *dyck*, Danish; *thickur*, Islandick.]

1. Not thin.

2. Dense; not rare; gross; crass.

God caused the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant slime of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanse the air of *thick* vapours and unwholesome mists. *Raleigh.*

To warm-milk pour spirit of nitre; the milk presently after will become *thicker* than it was. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not clear; not transparent; muddy; feculent.

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy cheeks,
And given my treasures and my rights of thee
To *thick*-ey'd musing and curs'd melancholy? *Shakspeare.*

A fermentation makes all the wine in the vessel *thick* or foul; but when that is past it grows clear of itself. *Temple.*

Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide
With heavy strokes the *thick* unwieldy tide. *Addison.*

4. Great in circumference; not slender.

My little finger shall be *thicker* than his loins. 1 *Kings.*

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*, covered with fatness. *Deuteronomy.*

5. Deep; noting the third dimension: as, a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches *thick*.

6. Noting comparative bulk; as, the door was three inches *thick*.

7. Frequent; in quick succession; with little intermission.

They charged the defendants with their small shot and Turky arrows as *thick* as hail. *Knolles.*

Favours came *thick* upon him, liker rain showers than sprinkling drops; he was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, and an annual pension given him. *Watton.*

This being once a week, came too *thick* and too often about. *Spelman.*

His pills as *thick* as handgranadoes flew,
And where they fell as certainly they slew. *Roscommon.*

Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main,
Nor *thicker* harvest on rich Hermus rise,
Than stand these troops. *Dryden.*

8. Close; not divided by much space; crowded.

It brought them to a hollow cave,
Amid the *thickest* woods. *Spenser.*

The people were gathered *thick* together. *Luke.*

He fought secure of fortune as of fame;
Still by new maps the island might be shewn:
Conquests he strew'd where'er he came,
Thick as the galaxy with stars is sown. *Dryden.*

Objects of pain or pleasure do not lie *thick* enough together in life to keep the soul in constant action. *Addison.*

9. Not easily pervious; set with things close to each other.

He through a little window cast his sight,
Though *thick* of bars that gave a scanty light. *Dryden.*

The speedy horse
Watch each entrance of the winding wood:
Black was the forest, *thick* with beech it stood. *Dryden.*

Next the proud palace of Salerno stood
A mount of rough ascent, and *thick* with wood. *Dryden.*

Bring it near some *thick*-headed tree. *Mortim.*

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10. Coarse; not thin.

It tasted a little of the wax, which in a pomegranate, or some such *thick*-coated fruit, it would not. *Bacon.*

Thick-leaved weeds amongst the grass will need more drying than ordinary grass. *Mortim.*

11. Without proper intervals of articulation.

Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemish,
Became the accents of the valiant,
To seem like him. *Shakspeare.*

THICK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest.

Achimetes having with a mine suddenly blown up a great part of the wall of the Spanish station, in the *thick* of the dust and smoak presently entered his men. *Knolles.*

2. A thicket; a place full of bushes.

Mists and rotten fogs
Hang in the gloomy *thicks*, and make unstedfast bogs. *Drayton.*

3. THICK *and thin.* Whatever is in the way.

Through perils both of wind and limb,
Through *thick and thin* she follow'd him. *Hudib.*

When first the down appears upon his chin,
For a small sum to swear through *thick and thin.* *Dryden.*

THICK. *adv.* [It is not always easy to distinguish the adverb from the adjective.]

1. Frequently; fast.

'T is some disaster,
Or else he would not send so *thick*. *Denham.*

I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet;
This way they move. *Dryden.*

2. Closely.

The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er;
The vale an iron harvest seems to yield,
Of *thick* sprung lances in a waving field. *Dryden.*

A little plat of ground *thick* sown is better than a great field which lies fallow. *Norris.*

3. To a great depth.

If you apply it *thick* spread, it will eat to the bone. *Wiseman.*

Cato has piercing eyes, and will discern
Our frauds, unless they 're cover'd *thick* with art. *Addison.*

4. THICK *and threefold.* In quick succession; in great numbers.

They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till one experienced stager discovered the plot. *L'Estrange.*

To THI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *thick.*]

1. To make thick.

2. To make close; to fill up interstices.

Waters evaporated and mounted up into the air, *thicken* and cool it. *Woodward.*

3. To condense; to make to concrete.

The white of an egg gradually dissolves by heat exceeding a little the heat of a human body; a greater degree of heat will *thicken* it into a white, dark-coloured, dry, viscous mass. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To strengthen; to confirm.

'T is a shrewd doubt, tho' it be but a dream;
And this may help to *thicken* other proofs,
That do demonstrate thinly. *Shakspeare.*

5. To make frequent.

6. To make close or numerous: as, to *thicken* the ranks.

To THI'CKEN. *v. n.*

1. To grow thick.

2. To grow dense or muddy.

Thy lustre *thickens*
When he shines by. *Shakspeare.*

3. To concrete; to be consolidated.

Water stopt gives birth
To grass and plants, and *thickens* into earth. *Prior.*

4. To grow close or numerous.

The press of people *thickens* to the court,
Th' impatient crowd devouring the report. *Dry.*

He saw the crowd *thickening*, and desired to know how many there were. *Tatler.*

5. To grow quick.

The combat *thickens*, like the storm that flies
From westward when the show'ry scuds arise,
Or patt'ring hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter descends in harden'd rain. *Addis.*

THI'CKET. *n. s.* [ðicceꝛu, Saxon.] A close knot or tuft of trees; a close wood or copse.

I drew you hither,
Into the chiefest *thicket* of the park. *Shakspeare.*

Within a *thicket* I repos'd; and found
Let fall from heav'n a sleep interminate. *Chapman.*

Chus, or any of his, could not in haste creep through those desart regions, which the length of one hundred and thirty years after the flood had fortified with *thickets*, and permitted every bush and briar, reed and tree, to join themselves into one main body and forest. *Raleigh.*

How often, from the steep
Of echoing hill, or *thicket*, have we heard
Celestial voices, to the midnight air,
Sole, or responsive, each to other's note,
Singing their great Creator! *Milton.*

My brothers stept to the next *thicket* side
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

Now Leda's twins
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe;
Nor had they miss'd, but he to *thickets* fled
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not pervious to the steed. *Dryden.*

I 've known young Juba rise before the sun,
To beat the *thicket* where the tyger slept,
Or seek the lion in his dreadful haunts. *Addison.*

THI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *thick.*]

1. Deeply; to a great quantity.

Mending cracked receivers, having *thickly* overlaid them with dissolved gold, we could not perceive leaks. *Boyle.*

2. Closely; in quick succession.

THI'CKNESS. *n. s.* [from *thick.*]

1. The state of being thick; density.

2. Quantity of matter interposed; space taken up by matter interposed.

In the darkened room, against the hole at which the light entered, I could easily see through the whole *thickness* of my hand the motions of a body placed beyond it. *Boyle.*

3. Quantity laid on quantity to some considerable depth.

Poll a tree, and cover it some *thickness* with clay on the top, and see what it will put forth. *Bacon.*

4. Consistence; grossness; not rareness; spissitude.

Nitre mingled with water to the *thickness* of honey, and anointed on the bud after the vine is cut, it will sprout forth. *Bacon.*

Diseases imagined to come from the *thickness* of blood, come often from the contrary cause. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Imperviousness; closeness.

The banks of the river and the *thickness* of the shades drew into them all the birds of the country. *Addison.*

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6. Want of sharpness; want of quickness.
A person found in himself, being at some times subject to a *thickness* of hearing, the like effect. *Holder.*
What you write is printed in large letters; otherwise, between the weakness of my eyes and *thickness* of hearing, I should lose the greatest pleasure. *Swift.*

THI'CKSCULLED. *adj.* Dull; stupid.
They 're pleas'd to hear their *thick-scull'd* judges cry,
Well mov'd! oh finely said! *Dryden.*
This downright fighting fool, this *thick-scull'd* hero,
This blunt unthinking instrument of death,
With plain dull virtue has outgone my wit. *Dryden.*

THI'CKSET. *adj.* [*thick* and *set.*] Close planted.
His eye-balls glare with fire, suffus'd with blood,
His neck shoots up a *thickset* thorny wood;
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears,
And stands erected like a field of spears. *Dryd.*
The world is so *thickset* with the numerous productions of the creatures, that besides the apparent beauty of things viewed by all, there are those secret graces in every part of nature, which some few alone have the skill to discern. *Grew.*

THI'CKSKIN. *n. s.* [*thick* and *skin.*] A coarse gross man; a numskull.
The shallow'st *thickskin* of that barren sort,
Who Pyramus presented in their sport,
Forsook his scene, and enter'd in a brake. *Shakspeare.*

THIEF. *n. s.* [*thiubs*, Gothick; ϑeıf, Saxon; *dief*, Dutch. It was anciently written *thieof*, and so appears to have been of two syllables: *thie* was wont to be taken for *thrift*; so that *thie of* is he that takes *of* or from a man his *thie*, that is, his *thrift* or *means* whereby he *thrives.*]
1. One who takes what belongs to another: *the thief* steals by secrecy, and *the robber* by violence; but these senses are confounded.
Take heed, have open eye; for *thieves* do foot by night. *Shakspeare.*
This he said because he was a *thief*, and had the bag. *John.*
Can you think I owe a *thief* my life,
Because he took it not by lawless force?
Am I oblig'd by that t'assist his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden.*
2. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle.
Their burning lamps the storm ensuing show,
Th'oil sparkles, *thieves* about the snuff do grow. *May.*

THIEF-CATCHER. } *n. s.* [*thief*, and *catch*, *lead*, *take.*] One
THIEF-LEADER, } whose business is
THIEF-TAKER. } to detect thieves, and bring them to justice.
A wolf passed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution. *L'Estrange.*
My ev'nings all I would with sharpers spend,
And make the *thief-catcher* my bosom friend. *Bramston.*

To THIEVE. *v. n.* [from *thief.*] To steal; to practise theft.

THI'EVERY. *n. s.* [from *thieve.*]
1. The practice of stealing; theft.
Ne how to 'scape great punishment and shame,
For their false treason and vile *thievery*. *Spenser.*
Do villany, do, since you profess to do 't,
Like workmen; I 'll example you with *thievery*. *Shakspeare.*
He makes it a help unto *thievery*; for thieves having a design upon a house, make a fire at the four corners thereof, and cast therein the fragments of loadstone, which raiseth fume. *Brown.*
Amongst the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honest. *South.*
2. That which is stolen.
Injurious time now, with a robber's haste,
Crams his rich *thiev'ry* up he knows not how. *Shakspeare.*

THI'EVISH. *adj.* [from *thief.*]
1. Given to stealing; practising theft.
What, wouldst thou have me go and beg my food?
Or with a base and boist'rous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road? *Shakp.*
O *thievish* night,
Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus close up the stars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*
The *thievish* God suspected him, and took
The hind aside, and thus in whispers spoke:
Discover not the theft. *Addison.*
2. Secret; sly; acting by stealth.
Four and twenty times the pilot's glass
Hath told the *thievish* minutes how they pass. *Shakspeare.*

THI'EVISHLY. *adv.* [from *thievish.*] Like a thief.
They lay not to live by their worke,
But *thievishly* loiter and lurke. *Tusser.*

THI'EVISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *thievish.*] Disposition to steal; habit of stealing.

THIGH. *n. s.* [ϑeoh, Saxon; *thio*, Islandick; *die*, Dutch.]
The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The *thigh* bone is the longest of all the bones in the body: its fibres are close and hard: it has a cavity in its middle: it is a little convex and round on its foreside, but a little hollow, with a long and small ridge on its backside. *Quincy.*
He touched the hollow of his *thigh*, and it was out of joint. *Genesis.*
The flesh dissolved, and left the *thigh* bone bare. *Wiseman.*

THILK. *pronoun.* [ϑilc, Saxon.] That same. Obsolete.
I love *thilk* lass: alas, why do I love!
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove,
And of my rural musick holdeth scorn. *Spenser.*

THILL. *n. s.* [ϑille, Saxon, a piece of timber cut.] The shafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the last horse is placed.
More easily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis. *Mortimer.*

THILL-HORSE. } *n. s.* [*thill* and *horse.*]
THI'LLER. } The last horse; the horse that goes between the shafts.
Whose bridle and saddle, whitlether and nall,
With collars and harneiss for *thiller* and all. *Tusser.*
What a beard hast thou got! thou hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin my *thill horse* has on his tail. *Shakspeare.*

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THI'MBLE. *n. s.* [This is supposed by *Minshew* to be corrupted from *thumb bell*.] A metal cover by which women secure their fingers from the needle when they sew.

Your ladies and pale visag'd maids,
Like Amazons, come tripping after drums;
Their *thimbles* into armed gantlets change,
Their needles to lances. *Shakspeare.*

Examine Venus and the Moon,
Who stole a *thimble* or a spoon. *Hudibras.*

Veins that run perpendicular to the horizon, have valves sticking to their sides like so many *thimbles*; which, when the blood presses back, stop its passage, but are compressed by the former motion of the blood. *Cheyne.*

THIME. *n. s.* [*thymus*, Latin; *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. This should be written *thyme*.

Fair marigolds, and bees alluring *thyme*. *Spens.*

THIN. *adj.* [ðinn, Saxon; *thunnur*, Islandick; *dunn*, Dutch.]

1. Not thick.

Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Exodus.*

2. Rare; not dense.

The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wisdom.*

In the day when the air is more *thin*, the sound pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the sound spendeth and spreadeth abroad less. *Bacon.*

Understand the same
Of fish within their wat'ry residence;
Not hither summon'd, since they cannot change
Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton.*

The waters of Boristhenes are so *thin* and light, that they swim upon the top of the stream of Hypanis. *More.*

To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at rest, though it appear somewhat *thinner*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Not close; separate by large spaces.

He pleas'd the *thin* and bashful audience
Of our well-meaning, frugal ancestors. *Roscom.*

Thou art weak, and full of art is he;
Else how could he that host seduce to sin,
Whose fall has left the heav'nly nation *thin*?
Dryden.

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow,
Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields;
The sand no gold, the mine no silver, yields.
Dryden.

Thin on the tow'rs they stand; and ev'n those few,
A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*

Already Cæsar
Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and sees
Mankind grown *thin* by his destructive sword.
Addison.

Sick with the love of fame, what throngs pour in,
Unpeople court, and leave the senate *thin*!
Young.

4. Not closely compacted or accumulated.

Seven *thin* ears blasted with the east wind sprung up. *Genesis.*

5. Exile; small.

I hear the groans of ghosts;
Thin, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams.
Dryden.

6. Not coarse; not gross in substance: as, a *thin* veil.

7. Not abounding.

Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addison.*

8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender.

A slim *thin*-gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a hen-roost; and when he had stuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Estrange.*

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly.

Spain is *thin* sown of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil, and the natives being exhausted in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*

Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid
As varnish on a harlot's cheek; the rest
Thin sown with aught of profit or delight. *Milt.*

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
That last infirmity of noble mind,
To scorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred shears,
And slits the *thin*-spun life. *Milton.*

Thin-leaved arbute hazle-graffs receives,
And planes huge apples bear, that bore but leaves.
Dryden.

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain, goes not abroad *thin* clad. *Locke.*

To THIN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make thin or rare; to make less thick.

The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make less close or numerous.

The bill against root and branch never passed till both houses were sufficiently *thinned* and overawed. *King Charles.*

T' unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*
That suck the vital moisture of the vine. *Dryd.*

'T is Cæsar's sword has made Rome's senate little,
And *thinn'd* its ranks. *Addison.*

3. To attenuate.

The vapours, by the solar heat
Thinn'd and exhal'd, rise to their airy seat.
Blackmore.

THINE. *pronoun.* [*thein*, Gothick; ðin, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of *thou*. It is used for *thy* when the substantive is divided from it: as, *this is* thy *house*; thine *is this house*; *this house is* thine.

Thou hast her, France; let her be *thine*, for we
Have no such daughter. *Shakspeare.*

THING. *n. s.* [ðing, Sax. *ding*, Dutch.]

1. Whatever is; not a person. A general word.

Do not you chide; I have a *thing* for you.
——You have a *thing* for me!
It is a common *thing*——
——Ha?
——To have a foolish wife. *Shakspeare.*

The great master he found busy in packing up his *things* against his departure. *Knolles.*

The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* most holy. *Leviticus.*

Says the master, You devour the same *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *L'Est.*

When a *thing* is capable of good proof in any kind, men ought to rest satisfied in the best evidence for it which that kind of *things* will bear, and beyond which better would not be expected, supposing it were true. *Wilkins.*

I should blush to own so rude a *thing*,
As 't is to shun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*

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Wicked men, who understand any *thing* of wisdom, may see the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courses. *Tillotson.*

Princes, when they come to know the true state of *things*, are not unwilling to prevent their own ruin. *Davenant.*

2. It is used in contempt.

I have a *thing* in prose, begun about twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished: it will make a four shilling volume. *Swift.*

3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.

See, sons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the foolish over-careful fathers
Have broke their sleeps with thought, their brains with care. *Shakspeare.*

A *thing* by neither man nor woman priz'd,
And scarcely known enough to be despis'd.
Dryden.

Never any *thing* was so unbred as that odious man. *Congreve.*

The poor *thing* sighed, and, with a blessing expressed with the utmost vehemence, turned from me. *Addison.*

I'll be this abject *thing* no more.
Love, give me back my heart again. *Granville.*

4. It is used by *Shakspeare* once in a sense of honour.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath: but that I see thee here,
Thou noble *thing!* more dances my wrapt heart.

To THINK. *v. n.* pret. *thought.* [*thankgan*, Gothick; *bencean*, Saxon; *denckcn*, Dutch.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation, whether of apprehension, judgment, or illation.

Thinking, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with some degree of voluntary attention, considers any thing. *Locke.*

What am I? or from whence? for that I am
I know, because I *think*; but whence I came,
Or how this frame of mine began to be,
What other being can disclose to me? *Dryden.*

Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds ill, will have little matter to *think* on. *Locke.*

It is an opinion, that the soul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself constantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inseparable from the soul as actual extension is from the body. *Locke.*

These are not matters to be slightly and superficially *thought* upon. *Tillotson.*

His experience of a good prince must give great satisfaction to every *thinking* man. *Addis.*

2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.

Let them marry to whom they *think* best; only to their father's tribe shall they marry. *Numb.*

I fear we shall not find
This long desired king such as was *thought*.
Daniel.

Can it be *thought* that I have kept the gospel terms of salvation, without ever so much as intending, in any serious and deliberate manner, either to know them or keep them? *Law.*

3. To intend.

Thou *thought'st* to help me, and such thanks I give
As one near death to those that wish him live.
Shakspeare.

4. To imagine; to fancy.

Something since his coming forth is *thought* of, which
Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most requir'd. *Shakspeare.*

Edmund, I *think*, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His nighted life. *Shakspeare.*

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think* of and observe such a thing. *Burnet.*

Those who love to live in gardens, have never *thought* of contriving a winter garden. *Spectator.*

5. To muse; to meditate.

You pine, you languish, love to be alone,
Think much, speak little, and in speaking sigh.
Dryden.

6. To recollect; to observe.

We are come to have the warrant.
—Well *thought* upon; I have it here about me.
Shakspeare.

Think upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done. *Nehemiah.*

7. To judge; to be of opinion.

If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are safe. *Swift.*

8. To consider; to doubt; to deliberate.

Any one may *think* with himself, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn?
Bentley.

9. *To* THINK *on.* To contrive; to light upon by meditation.

Still the work was not complete,
When Venus *thought on* a deceit. *Swift.*

10. *To* THINK *of.* To estimate.

The opinions of others whom we know and *think* well *of* are no ground of assent. *Locke.*

To THINK. *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive.

Charity *thinketh* no evil. 1 *Corinthians.*
Nor *think* superfluous others aid. *Milton.*
Think nought a trifle, though it small appear.
Young.

2. To believe; to esteem.

Nor *think* superfluous others aid. *Milton.*

3. *To* THINK *much.* To grudge.

He *thought* not *much* to clothe his enemies.
Milton.

If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to *think much* to sacrifice to him our dearest interests in this world. *Tillotson.*

4. *To* THINK *scorn.* To disdain.

He *thought scorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Esther.*

5. { *Me* THINKETH. It seems to me. } { *Me* THOUGHT. It appeared to me. }

These are anomalous phrases of long continuance and great authority, but not easily reconciled to grammar. In *me thinketh*, the verb being of the third person, seems to be referred not to the thing, and is therefore either active, as signifying *to cause to think;* or has the sense of *seems, me thinks it seems to me.*

Me thought I saw the grave where Laura lay.
Sidney.

Me thinketh the running of the foremost is like that of Ahimaas. 2 *Samuel.*

THI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *think.*] One who thinks in a certain manner.

No body is made any thing by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice must settle the habit: you may as well hope to make

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a good musician by a lecture on the art of musick, as a coherent *thinker*, or strict reasoner, by a set of rules. *Locke.*

If a man had an ill-favoured nose, deep *thinkers* would impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

THI'NKING. *n. s.* [from *think.*] Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it. *Shakspeare.*

If we did think
His contemplations were above the earth,
And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should still
Dwell in his musings; but I am afraid
His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth
His serious considering. *Shakspeare.*

I heard a bird so sing,
Whose musick, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king. *Shakspeare.*

I was a man, to my *thinking*, very likely to get a rich widow. *Addison.*

THI'NLY. *adv.* [from *thin.*]

1. Not thickly.

2. Not closely; not numerously.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown.*

Our walls are *thinly* mann'd; our best men slain:
The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching. *Dryden.*

THI'NNESS. *n. s.* [from *thin.*]

1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity.

Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides, because of the *thinness* of the skin. *Bacon.*

No breach, but an expansion,
Like gold to airy *thinness* beat. *Donne.*

Transparent substances, as glass, water, air, &c. when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, do exhibit various colours, according to their various *thinness*, although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless. *Newton.*

Such depend upon a strong projectile motion of the blood, and too great *thinness* and delicacy of the vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Paucity; scarcity.

The buzzard
Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race
To hide the *thinness* of their flock from sight,
And all together make a seeming goodly flight. *Dryden.*

In country villages pope Leo the seventh indulged a practice, through the *thinness* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities. *Ayliffe.*

3. Rareness; not spissitude.

Those pleasures that spring from honour the mind can nauseate, and quickly feel the *thinness* of a popular breath. *South.*

THIRD. *adj.* [ðꞃıðða, Saxon.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.

This is the *third* time: I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakspeare.*

Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheats, to delude some *third* person. *Decay of Piety.*

THIRD. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The third part.

To thee and thine hereditary ever,
Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,
A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shakspeare.*

The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *third* of its people. *Addison.*

No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by two *thirds* of the council. *Addison.*

2. The sixtieth part of a second.

Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*. *Holder.*

THI'RDBOROUGH. *n. s.* [*third* and *borough.*] An under-constable.

THI'RDLY. *adv.* [from *third.*] In the third place.

First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; *thirdly*, they are wholly subterrany. *Bacon.*

To THIRL. *v. a.* [ðıꞃlıan, Saxon.] To pierce; to perforate. It is now pronounced and written *thrill*. *Ainsworth.*

THIRST. *n. s.* [ðẏꞃꞅꞇ, Saxon; *dorst*, Dutch.]

1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink.

But fearless they pursue, nor can the flood
Quench their dire *thirst*; alas! they thirst for blood. *Denham.*

Thus accurs'd,
In midst of water I complain of *thirst*. *Dryden.*

Thirst and hunger denote the state of spittle and liquor of the stomach. *Thirst* is the sign of an acrimony commonly alkalescent or muriatick. *Arbuthnot.*

For forty years
I've liv'd an anchorite in pray'rs and tears:
Yon spring, which bubbles from the mountain's side,
Has all the luxury of *thirst* supply'd. *Harte.*

2. Eagerness; vehement desire: with *of*, *for*, or *after*.

Not hope of praise, nor *thirst of* worldly good,
Enticed us to follow this emprize. *Fairfax.*

Thou hast allay'd the *thirst* I had *of* knowledge. *Milton.*

Say, is't thy bounty, or thy *thirst of* praise? *Granville.*

This is an active and ardent *thirst after* happiness, or after a full beatifying object. *Cheyne.*

3. Drought.

The rapid current, through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* up drawn,
Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton.*

To THIRST. *v. n.* [ðẏꞃꞅꞇan, Saxon; *dersten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst: with *for*.

They shall not hunger nor *thirst*. *Isaiah.*

The people *thirsted* there *for* water. *Exodus.*

They as they *thirsted* scoop the brimming stream. *Milton.*

2. To have a vehement desire for any thing: with *for* or *after*.

My soul *thirsteth for* the living God. *Psalms.*

Till a man hungers and *thirsts after* righteousness, till he feels an uneasiness in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed greater good. *Locke.*

But furious *thirsting* thus *for* gore,
The sons of men shall ne'er approach thy shore. *Pope.*

To THIRST. *v. a.* To want to drink. This structure is not usual.

Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains:
For the kind gifts of water and of food,
He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood. *Prior.*

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THI'RSTINESS. *n. s.* [from *thirst.*] The state of being thirsty.

Next they will want a sucking and soaking *thirstiness*, or a fiery appetite to drink in the lime. *Wotton.*

THI'RSTY. *adj.* [ðunſtiȝ, Saxon.]

1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.

Thy brother's blood the *thirsty* earth hath drank,
Broach'd with the steely point of Clifford's lance. *Shakspeare.*

Give me a little water to drink, for I am *thirsty*. *Judges.*

Unworthy was thy fate,
To fall beneath a base assassin's stab,
Whom all the *thirsty* instruments of death
Had in the field of battle sought in vain. *Rowe.*

2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, blood *thirsty*.

THIRTE'EN. *adj.* [ðreotine, Sax.] Ten and three.

Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice *thirteen* times. *Bacon.*

THIRTE'ENTH. *adj.* [from *thirteen*; ðreoteoða, Saxon.] The third after the tenth.

If she could prove a *thirteenth* task for him
Who twelve atchiev'd, the work would me beseem. *Beaumont's Psyche.*

The *thirteenth* part difference bringeth the business but to such a pass, that every woman may have an husband. *Graunt.*

THI'RTIETH. *adj.* [from *thirty*; ðuittezoða, Saxon.] The tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty.

Henry shall espouse the lady Margaret ere the *thirtieth* of May next ensuing. *Shakspeare.*

A *thirtieth* part of the sun's revolution. *Hale.*

More will wonder at so short an age,
To find a blank beyond the *thirtieth* page. *Dryd.*

THI'RTY. *adj.* [ðuittiȝ, Saxon.] Thrice ten.

I have slept fifteen years.
—Ay, and the time seems *thirty* unto me. *Shakspeare.*

The Claudian aqueduct ran *thirty*-eight miles. *Addison.*

THIS. *pronoun.* [ðiſ, Saxon.]

1. That which is present; what is now mentioned.

Bardolph and Nim had more valour than *this*, yet they were both hanged; and so would *this* be, if he durst steal. *Shakspeare.*

Come a little nearer *this* way. *Shakspeare.*

Within *this* three mile may you see it coming; I say a moving grove. *Shakspeare.*

Must I endure all *this*? *Shakspeare.*

This same shall comfort us concerning our toil. *Genesis.*

This is not the place for a large reduction. *Hale.*

There is a very great inequality among men as to their internal endowments, and their external conditions, in *this* life. *Calamy.*

2. The next future.

Let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak yet but *this* once: peradventure ten shall be found there. *Genesis.*

3. *This* is used for *this time*.

By *this* the vessel half her course had run. *Dryden.*

4. The last past.

I have not wept *this* forty years; but now
My mother comes afresh into my eyes. *Dryden.*

5. It is often opposed to *that*.

As when two winds with rival force contend,
This way and that, the wav'ring sails they bend,
While freezing Boreas and black Eurus blow,
Now here, now there, the reeling vessel throw. *Pope.*

According as the small parts of matter are connected together after *this* or that determinate manner, a body of *this* or that denomination is produced. *Boyle.*

Do we not often hear of *this* or that young heir? are not his riches and his lewdnesses talked of together? *South.*

This way and that the impatient captives tend,
And pressing for release the mountains rend. *Dryden.*

6. When *this* and *that* respect a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member. See THOSE.

Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not, follow. *Hooker.*

7. Sometimes it is opposed to *the other*.

Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to design *the other*, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*

With endless pain *this* man pursues
What, if he gain'd, he could not use:
And *t'other* fondly hopes to see
What never was, nor e'er shall be. *Prior.*

THI'STLE. *n. s.* [ðiſtel, Saxon; *diestel*, Dutch; *carduus*, Lat.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields.

The leaves of the *thistle* grow alternately on the branches, and are prickly; and the heads are, for the most part, squamose and prickly. *Miller.*

The roots of *thistles* have my hunger fed,
Two roods of cultur'd barley give me bread,
A rock my pillow, and green moss my bed. *Harte.*

Hateful docks, rough *thistles*, kecksies, burs. *Shakspeare.*

Get you some carduus benedictus, and lay it to your heart.
—There thou prick'st her with a *thistle*. *Shakspeare.*

Thorns also and *thistles* it shall bring thee forth. *Milton.*

Tough *thistles* choak'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,
And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born. *Dryd.*

Rie grass will kill *thistles*. *Mortimer.*

THI'STLE, *golden. n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

THI'STLY. *adj.* [from *thistle.*] Overgrown with thistles.

Wide o'er the *thistly* lawn as swells the breeze,
A whitening shower of vegetable down
Amusive floats. *Thomson.*

THI'THER. *adv.* [ðiðen, Sax.]

1. To that place: opposed to *hither*.

We 're coming *thither*. *Shakspeare.*

The gods, when they descended, hither
From heav'n did always chuse their way;
And therefore we may boldly say,
That 't is the way too *thither*. *Cowley.*

When, like a bridegroom from the east, the sun
Sets forth; he *thither*, whence he came, doth run. *Denham.*

There Phœnix and Ulysses watch the prey;
And *thither* all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryden.*

2. To that end; to that point.

THI'THERTO. *adv.* [*thither* and *to.*] To that end; so far.

THI'THERWARD. *adv.* [*thither* and *ward.*] Toward that place.

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Ne would he suffer sleep once *thitherward*
Approach, albe his drowsy den were next.
Spenser.

Madam, he's gone to serve the duke of Florence:
We met him *thitherward*, for thence we came.
Shakspeare.

By quick instinctive motion, up I sprung,
As *thitherward* endeavouring. *Milton.*

The foolish beasts went to the lion's den, leaving very goodly footsteps of their journey *thitherward*, but not the like of their return.
L'Estrange.

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay
They saw, and *thitherward* they bent their way.
Dryden.

THO. *adv.* [ðonne, Saxon.]

1. Then. *Spenser.*
2. *Tho'* contracted for *though*.

To THOLE. *v. n.* To wait awhile.

THONG. *n. s.* [ðnanz, ðnonz, Saxon.] A strap, or string of leather.

The Tuscan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling;
Thrice whirl'd the *thong* about his head, and threw
The heated lead half melted as it flew. *Dryden.*

The ancient cestus only consisted of so many large *thongs* about the hand, without any lead at the end. *Addison.*

The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
And nails for loosen'd spears, and *thongs* for shields provide. *Dryden.*

THORA'CICK. *adj.* [from *thorax*, Latin.] Belonging to the breast.

The chyle grows grey in the *thoracick* duct.
Arbuthnot.

THO'RAL. *adj.* [from *thorus*, Latin.] Relating to the bed.

The punishment for adultery, according to the Roman law, was sometimes made by a *thoral* separation. *Ayliffe.*

THORN. *n. s.* [*thaurns*, Gothick; ðopn, Saxon; *doorne*, Dutch.]

1. A prickly tree of several kinds.

Thorns and thistles shall it bring forth. *Genesis.*

The most upright is sharper than a *thorn* hedge.
Micah.

2. A prickle growing on the thorn bush.

Flowers of all hue, and without *thorn* the rose.
Milton.

3. Any thing troublesome.

The guilt of empire; all its *thorns* and cares
Be only mine. *Southern.*

THO'RNAPPLE. *n. s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

THO'RNBACK. *n. s.* [*raia clavata*, Lat.] A sea fish.

The *thornback*, when dried, tastes of sal ammoniac. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RNBUT. *n. s.* [*rhombus aculeatus*, Latin.] A sort of sea fish, *Ainsworth*; which he distinguishes from thornback. A birt or turbot.

THO'RNY. *adj.* [from *thorn*.]

1. Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly.

Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;
He wore, sweet head! a *thorny* diadem. *Randolph.*

The boar's eye-balls glare with fire,
His neck shoots up a thickset *thorny* wood;
His bristled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryd.*

The wiser madmen did for virtue toil
A *thorny*, or at best a barren, soil. *Dryden.*

They on the bleaky top
Of rugged hills the *thorny* bramble crop. *Dryd.*

2. Pricking; vexatious.

No dislike against the person
Of our good queen, but the sharp *thorny* points
Of my alleged reasons drive this forward. *Shaks.*

Stiff opposition, and perplex'd debate,
And *thorny* care, and rank and stinging hate.
Young.

3. Difficult; perplexing.

By how many *thorny* and hard ways they are come thereunto, by how many civil broils.
Spenser.

THO'ROUGH. *prepos.* [the word *through* extended into two syllables.]

1. By way of making passage or penetration.
2. By means of.

Mark Antony will follow
Thorough the hazards of this untrod state,
With all true faith. *Shakspeare.*

THO'ROUGH. *adj.* [The adjective is always written *thorough*, the preposition commonly *through*.]

1. Complete; full; perfect.

The Irish horseboys, in the *thorough* reformation of that realm, should be cut off. *Spenser.*

He did not desire a *thorough* engagement till he had time to reform some, whom he resolved never more to trust. *Clarendon.*

A *thorough* translator must be a *thorough* poet.
Dryden.

A *thorough* practice of subjecting ourselves to the wants of others, would extinguish in us pride. *Swift.*

Now, can I call a general disregard, and a *thorough* neglect of all religious improvements, a frailty or imperfection, when it was as much in my power to have been exact, and careful, and diligent? *Law.*

2. Passing through.

Let all three sides be a double house, without *thorough* lights on the sides. *Bacon.*

THO'ROUGHFARE. *n. s.* [*thorough* and *fare*.]

1. A passage through; a passage without any stop or let.

Th' Hyrcanian deserts are as *thoroughfares* now
For princes to come view fair Portia. *Shaksp.*

His body is a passable carcase, if he be not hurt: it is a *thoroughfare* for steel, if it be not hurt. *Shakspeare.*

The ungrateful person is a monster, which is all throat and belly; a kind of *thoroughfare*, or common shore for the good things of the world to pass into. *South.*

The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or entering in:
A *thoroughfare* of news; where some devise
Things never heard; some mingle truth with lies.
Dryden.

2. Power of passing.

Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent
Of easy *thoroughfare*. *Milton.*

THO'ROUGHLY. *adv.* [from *thorough*.] Completely; fully.

Look into this business *thoroughly*. *Shakspeare.*

We can never be grieved for their miseries who are *thoroughly* wicked, and have thereby justly called their calamities on themselves.
Dryden.

One would think, that every member of the community who embraces with vehemence the principles of either party had *thoroughly* sifted and examined them. *Addison.*

They had forgotten their solemn vows as *thoroughly* as if they had never made them.
Atterbury.

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THOROUGHPA'CED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *pace.*] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughsped. Generally in a bad sense.

When it was proposed to repeal the test clause, the ablest of those who were reckoned the most stanch and *thoroughpaced* whigs fell off at the first mention of it. *Swift.*

THO'ROUGHSPED. *adj.* [*thorough* and *sped.*] Finished in principles; thoroughpaced: commonly, finished in ill.

Our *thoroughsped* republick of whigs, which contains the bulk of all hopers, pretenders, and professors, are most highly useful to princes. *Swift.*

THOROUGHSTI'TCH. *adv.* [*thorough* and *stitch.*] Completely; fully. A low word.

Perseverance alone can carry us *thoroughstitch.* *L'Estrange.*

THORP. *n. s. Thorp, throp, threp, trop,* are all from the Saxon ðorp, which signifies a village. *Gibson.*

THOSE. *pronoun.*

1. The plural of *that.*

Make all our trumpets speak, give them all breath,
Those clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakspeare.*

Sure there are poets which never did dream
Upon Parnassus, nor did taste the stream
Of Helicon; we therefore may suppose
Those made not poets, but the poets *those.* *Denh.*

The fibres of this muscle act as *those* of others. *Cheyne.*

2. *Those* refers to the former, *these* to the latter noun.

Neither their sighs nor tears are true,
Those idly blow, *these* idly fall,
Nothing like to ours at all,
But sighs and tears have sexes too. *Cowley.*

THOU. *pronoun.* [ðu, Saxon; *du,* Dutch; in the oblique cases singular *thee,* ðe, Saxon; in the plural *ye,* ȝe, Saxon; in the oblique cases plural *you,* eop, Sax.] *You* is now commonly used for the nominative plural.

1. The second pronoun personal.

Is this a dagger which I see before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch *thee.*
I have *thee* not, and yet I see *thee* still.
Art *thou* not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight? *Shakspeare.*

I am as like to call *thee* so again,
To spit on *thee* again, to spurn *thee* too:
If *thou* wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend. *Shakspeare.*

Thou, if there be a *thou* in this base town,
Who dares with angry Eupolis to frown;
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And steers against it with a full-blown sail. *Dryd.*

2. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language. When we speak to equals or superiours, we say *you;* but in solemn language, and in addresses of worship, we say *thou.*

[Familiar.]

Here 's to *thee,* Dick. *Cowley.*

[Solemn.]

For though in dreadful whirls we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew *thou* wert not slow to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Addison.*

To THOU. *v. a.* [from *thou.*] To treat with familiarity.

Taunt him with the licence of ink; if thou *thou'st* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss. *Shakspeare.*

THOUGH. *conjunction.* [ðeah, Sax. *thauh,* Gothick.]

1. Notwithstanding that; although.

Not that I so affirm, *though* so it seem. *Milt.*

The sound of love makes your soft heart afraid,
And guard itself, *though* but a child invade. *Waller.*

I can desire to perceive those things that God has prepared for those that love him, *though* they be such as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

Though the name of abstracted ideas is attributed to universal ideas, yet this abstraction is not great. *Watts.*

2. *As* THOUGH. As if; like as if.

In the vine were three branches; and it was *as though* it budded. *Genesis.*

3. It is used at the end of a sentence in familiar language: however; yet.

You shall not quit Cydaria for me:
'T is dang'rous *though* to treat me in this sort,
And to refuse my offers, though in sport. *Dryd.*

A good cause would do well *though;*
It gives my sword an edge. *Dryden.*

THOUGHT. The preterit and participle passive of *think.*

I told him what I *thought.* *Shakspeare.*

Are my friends embark'd?
Can any thing be *thought* of for their service?
Whilst I yet live, let me not live in vain. *Addis.*

No other tax could have been *thought* of, upon which so much money would have been immediately advanced. *Addison.*

THOUGHT. *n. s.* [from the preterit of *To think.*]

1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking.

And cards are dealt, and chessboards bought,
To ease the pain of coward *thought.* *Prior.*

2. Idea; image formed in the mind.

For our instruction to impart
Things above earthly *thought.* *Milton.*

3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery; conceit.

Thought, if translated truly, cannot be lost in another language; but the words that convey it to our apprehension, which are the image and ornament of that *thought,* may be so ill chosen as to make it appear unhandsome. *Dryden.*

One may often find as much *thought* on the reverse of a medal as in a canto of Spenser. *Addis.*

Thoughts come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuse or to reject. *Dryden.*

The *thoughts* of a soul that perish in thinking. *Locke.*

One only couplet fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a *thought.* *Pope.*

4. Reflection; particular consideration.

Why do you keep alone?
Of sorriest fancies your companions making,
Using those *thoughts* which should indeed have died
With them they think on. *Shakspeare.*

5. Conception; preconceived notion.

Things to their *thought*
So unimaginable as hate in heaven. *Milton.*

6. Opinion; judgment.

He that is ready to slip, is as a lamp despised in the *thought* of him that is at ease. *Job.*

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They communicated their *thoughts* on this subject to each other; and therefore their reasons are little different. *Dryden.*

Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his *thought*,
And always thinks the very thing he ought. *Pope.*

7. Meditation; serious consideration.

Pride, of all others the most dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of sense, or want of *thought*. *Roscommon.*

8. Design; purpose.

The *thoughts* I think towards you are *thoughts* of peace, and not evil. *Jeremiah.*

Nor was godhead from her *thought*. *Milton.*

9. Silent contemplation.

Who is so gross
That cannot see this palpable device?
Yet who so bold, but says, he sees it not?
Bad is the world; and all will come to nought,
When such ill dealings must be seen in *thought*. *Shakspeare.*

10. Solicitude; care; concern.

Let us return, lest he leave caring for the asses, and take *thought* for us. 1 *Samuel.*

Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish before his business came to an end. *Bacon.*

Adam took no *thought*, eating his fill. *Milton.*

11. Expectation.

The main descry
Stands on the hourly *thought*. *Shakspeare.*

12. A small degree; a small quantity. It seems a loose term, but is used by good writers.

His face was a *thought* longer than the exact symmetrians would allow. *Sidney.*

If our own be but equal, the law of common indulgence alloweth us to think them at the least half a *thought* the better, because they are our own. *Hooker.*

A needle pierced through a globe of cork, cut away by degrees, will swim under water, yet not sink unto the bottom: if the cork be a *thought* too light to sink under the surface, the water may be attenuated with spirits of wine. *Brown.*

My giddiness seized me; and though I now totter, yet I think I am a *thought* better. *Swift.*

THO'UGHTFUL. *adj.* [*thought* and *full*.]

1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation.

On these he mus'd within his *thoughtful* mind,
And then resolv'd what Faunus had divin'd. *Dryden.*

2. Attentive; careful.

Thoughtful of thy gain, I all the live-long day
Consume in meditation deep. *Philips.*

3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing.

War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,
And steel now glitters in the muses' shades. *Pope.*

4. Anxious; solicitous.

In awful pomp, and melancholy state,
See settled reason on the judgment-seat;
Around her crowd distrust, and doubt and fear,
And *thoughtful* foresight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*

THO'UGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *thoughtful*.] With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THO'UGHTFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *thoughtful*.]

1. Deep meditation.

While the nervous fibres preserve their due tension and firmness, and the spirits are transmitted to them from the brain, endowed with due strength, swiftness, and vivacity, and suffered to attend their duty, without the avocations of *thoughtfulness* and intense contemplation, the concoction of the meats is well performed. *Blackmore.*

2. Anxiety; solicitude.

THO'UGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *thought*.]

1. Airy; gay; dissipated.

2. Negligent; careless.

It is something peculiarly shocking to see gray hairs without remorse for the past, and *thoughtless* of the future. *Rogers.*

3. Stupid; dull.

His goodly fabrick fills the eye,
And seems design'd for *thoughtless* majesty:
Thoughtless as monarch oaks that shade the plain,
And spread in solemn state supinely reign. *Dryden.*

THO'UGHTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *thought*.] Without thought; carelessly; stupidly.

In restless hurries *thoughtlessly* they live,
At substance oft unmov'd, for shadows grieve. *Garth.*

THO'UGHTLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *thoughtless*.] Want of thought; absence of thought.

THO'UGHTSICK. *adj.* [*thought* and *sick*.] Uneasy with reflection.

Heav'n's face doth glow
With tristful visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
Is *thoughtsick* at the act. *Shakspeare.*

THO'USAND. *adj.* or *n. s.* [ðuſend, Sax. *duysend*, Dutch.]

1. The number of ten hundred.

About three *thousand* years ago, navigation of the world for remote voyages was greater than at this day. *Bacon.*

2. Proverbially, a great number.

So fair, and *thousand*, *thousand* times more fair
She seem'd, when she presented was to sight. *Spenser.*

For harbour at a *thousand* doors they knock'd;
Not one of all the *thousand* but was lock'd. *Dryden.*

Search the herald's roll,
Where thou shalt find thy famous pedigree,
Drawn from the root of some old Tuscan tree,
And thou, a *thousand* off, a fool of long degree. *Dryden.*

Though he regulates himself by justice, he finds a *thousand* occasions for generosity and compassion. *Spectator.*

How many *thousands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick, whom God nor men never qualified for such judgment! *Watts.*

THO'USANDTH. *adj.* [from *thousand*.] The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand: proverbially, very numerous.

He that will divide a minute into a thousand parts, and break but a part of a *thousandth* part in the affairs of love, it may be said of him, that Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder but I'll warrant him heart whole. *Shakspeare.*

Such is the poet's lot: what luckier fate
Does on the works of grave historians wait?
More time they spend, in greater toils engage,
Their volumes swell beyond the *thousandth* page. *Dryden.*

The French hugonots are many thousand witnesses to the contrary; and I wish they deserved the *thousandth* part of the good treatment they have received. *Swift.*

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THOWL. *n. s.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places when rowing. *Ainsworth.*

THRA'LDOM. *n. s.* [from *thrall.*] Slavery; servitude.

How far am I inferior to thee in the state of the mind! and yet know I that all the heavens cannot bring me to such *thraldom.* *Sidney.*

He swore with sobs,
That he would labour my delivery.
—Why so he doth, when he delivers you
From this earth's *thraldom* to the joys of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

This country, in a great part desolate, groaneth under the Turkish *thraldom.* *Sandys.*

He shall rule, and she in *thraldom* live. *Dryd.*

They tell us we are all born slaves; life and *thraldom* we entered into together, and can never be quit of the one till we part with the other. *Locke.*

THRALL. *n. s.* [ðrael, Saxon.]

1. A slave; one who is in the power of another. Not much in use.

No *thralls* like them that inward bondage have. *Sidney.*

But sith she will the conquest challenge need,
Let her accept me as her faithful *thrall.* *Spens.*

Look gracious on thy prostrate *thrall.* *Shaks.*

The two delinquents
That were the slaves of drink, and *thralls* of sleep. *Shakspeare.*

I know I 'm one of Nature's little kings;
Yet to the least and vilest things am *thrall.* *Davies.*

That we may so suffice his vengeful ire,
Or do him mightier service, as his *thralls*
By right of war, whate'er his business be. *Milt.*

2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement.

Her men took land,
And first brought forth Ulysses, bed, and all
That richly furnisht it; he still in *thrall*
Of all-subduing sleepe. *Chapman.*

And laid about him, till his nose
From *thrall* of ring and cord broke loose. *Hudibras.*

To THRALL. *v. a. Spenser.* [from the noun.] To enslave; to bring into the power of another. Out of use.

Let me be a slave t' atchieve the maid,
Whose sudden sight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye. *Shakspeare.*

Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode
The bad with bad, a spider with a toad.
For so ill *thralls* not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will. *Donne.*

The author of nature is not *thralled* to the laws of nature. *Drummond.*

THRA'PPLE. *n. s.* The windpipe of any animal. They still retain it in the Scottish dialect; we say rather *throttle.*

To THRASH. *v. a.* [ðapjcan, Saxon; *derschen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. This is written variously *thrash* or *thresh*, but *thrash* is agreeable to etymology.

First *thrash* the corn, then after burn the straw. *Shakspeare.*

Gideon *threshed* wheat to hide it. *Judges.*

Here be oxen for burnt sacrifice, and *threshing* instruments for wood. 2 *Samuel.*

In the sun your golden grain display,
And *thrash* it out, and winnow it by day. *Dryd.*

This is to preserve the ends of the bones from an incalescency, which they being hard bodies would contract from a swift motion; such as that of running or *threshing.* *Ray.*

Out of your clover well dried in the sun, after the first *threshing*, get what seed you can. *Mortimer.*

2. To beat; to drub.

Thou scurvy valiant ass! thou art here but to *thrash* Trojans, and thou art bought and sold among those of any wit like a Barbarian slave. *Shakspeare.*

To THRASH. *v. n.* To labour; to drudge.

I rather would be Mevius, *thresh* for rhimes
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times,
Than that Philippick fatally divine,
Which is inscrib'd the second, should be mine. *Dryden.*

THRA'SHER. *n. s.* [from *thrash.*] One who thrashes corn.

Our soldiers, like a lazy *thrasher* with a flail,
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends. *Shakspeare.*

Not barely the plowman's pains, the reaper's and *thresher's* toil, and the baker's sweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat: the labour of those employed about the utensils must all be charged. *Locke.*

THRA'SHINGFLOOR. *n. s.* An area on which corn is beaten.

In vain the hinds the *threshing-floor* prepare,
And exercise their flails in empty air. *Dryden.*

Delve of convenient depth your *threshing-floor*
With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er. *Dryden.*

THRASO'NICAL. *adj.* [from *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy.] Boastful; bragging.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thrasonical.* *Shakspeare.*

THRAVE. *n. s.* [ðpaf, Saxon.]

1. A herd; a drove. Out of use.

2. The number of two dozen. I know not how derived.

THREAD. *n. s.* [ðpæd, Saxon; *draed*, Dutch.]

1. A small line; a small twist; the rudiment of cloth.

Let not Bardolph's vital *thread* be cut
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach. *Shakspeare.*

Though the slender *thread* of dyed silk looked on single seem devoid of redness, yet when numbers of these *threads* are brought together, their colour becomes notorious. *Boyle.*

Though need urg'd me never so,
He not receive a *thread*, but naked go. *Chapman.*

He who sat at a table with a sword hanging over his head but by one single *thread* or hair, surely had enough to check his appetite. *South.*

The art of pleasing is the skill of cutting to a *thread* betwixt flattery and ill-manners. *L'Estrange.*

2. Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenor.

The eagerness and trembling of the fancy doth not always regularly follow the same even *thread* of discourse, but strikes upon some other thing that hath relation to it. *Burnet.*

The gout being a disease of the nervous parts, makes it so hard to cure; diseases are so as they are more remote in the *thread* of the motion of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

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To THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pass through with a thread.
   The largest crooked needle, with a ligature of the size of that I have *threaded* it with, in taking up the spermatick vessels. *Sharp.*
2. To pass through; to pierce through.
   Thus out of season *threading* dark-eyed night. *Shakspeare.*
   Being prest to th' war,
   Ev'n when the nave of the state was touch'd,
   They would not *thread* the gates. *Shakspeare.*

THRE'ADBARE. *adj.* [*thread* and *bare.*]

1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads.
   Threadbare coat and cobbled shoes he ware. *Spenser.*
   The clothier means to dress the commonwealth, and set a new nap upon it: so he had need; for 't is *threadbare*. *Shakspeare.*
   Will any freedom here from you be borne,
   Whose cloaths are *threadbare*, and whose cloaks are torn? *Dryden.*
   He walk'd the streets, and wore a *threadbare* cloak;
   He din'd and supp'd at charge of other folk. *Swift.*
   A Thracian slave the porter's place maintain'd,
   Sworn foe to *threadbare* suppliants, and with pride
   His master's presence, nay, his name, deny'd. *Harte.*
2. Worn out; trite.
   A hungry lean-fac'd villain,
   A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
   A *threadbare* juggler, and a fortune-teller. *Shakspeare.*
   Many writers of moral discourses run into stale topicks and *threadbare* quotations, not handling their subject fully and closely. *Swift.*
   If he understood trade, he would not have mentioned this *threadbare* and exploded project. *Child.*

THRE'ADEN. *adj.* [from *thread.*] Made of thread.
   Behold the *threaden* sails,
   Borne with th' invisible and creeping wind,
   Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea. *Shakspeare.*

To THREAP. *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Ainsworth.*

THREAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill.
   There is no terror, Cassius, in your *threats*. *Shakspeare.*
   The emperor perceiving that his *threats* were little regarded, regarded little to threaten any more. *Hayward.*
   Do not believe
   Those rigid *threats* of death: ye shall not die. *Milton.*

To THREAT. } *v. a.* [ðneatian, Sax.
To THRE'ATEN. } *threat* is seldom used but in poetry.]

1. To menace; to denounce evil.
   Death to be wish'd
   Though *threaten'd*, which no worse than this can bring. *Milton.*
2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by showing or denouncing evil. It has *with* before the thing threatened, if a noun; *to*, if a verb.
   What *threat* you me *with* telling of the king?
   Tell him, and spare not. *Shakspeare.*
   That it spread no further, straitly *threatn* them that they speak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts.*
   The void profound
   Wide gaping, and *with* utter loss of being *Threatens* him. *Milton.*
   This day black omens *threat* the brightest fair
   That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope.*
3. To menace by action.
   Void of fear,
   He *threaten'd* with his long protended spear. *Dryden.*
   The noise increases as the billows roar,
   When rowling from afar they *threat* the shore. *Dryden.*

THRE'ATENER, *n. s.* [from *threaten.*] Menacer; one that threatens.
   Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;
   Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow
   Of bragging horrour. *Shakspeare.*
   The fruit, it gives you life
   To knowledge by the *threat'ner*. *Milton.*

THRE'ATENING. *n. s.* [from *threaten.*] A menace; a denunciation of evil.
   Æneas their assault undaunted did abide,
   And thus to Lausus loud with friendly *threat'ning* cry'd. *Dryden.*
   How impossible would it be for a master, that thus interceded with God for his servants, to use any unkind *threatnings* towards them, to damn and curse them as dogs and scoundrels, and treat them only as the dregs of the creation! *Law.*

THRE'ATENINGLY. *adv.* [from *threaten.*] With menace; in a threatening manner.
   The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,
   Before I speak, too *threat'ningly* replies. *Shaksp.*

THRE'ATFUL. *adj.* [*threat* and *full.*] Full of threats; minacious.
   Like as a warlike brigandine applide
   To fight, lays forth her *threatful* pikes afore,
   The engines which in them sad death do hide. *Spenser.*

THREE. *adj.* [ðpie, Sax. *dry*, Dut. *tri*, Welsh and Erse; *tres*, Latin.]

1. Two and one.
   Prove this a prosp'rous day, the *three*-nook'd world
   Shall bear the olive freely. *Shakspeare.*
   If you speak *three* words, it will *three* times report you the whole *three* words. *Bacon.*
   Great Atreus' sons, Tydides fixt above,
   With *three*-ag'd Nestor. *Creech.*
   Jove hurls the *three*-fork'd thunder from above. *Addison.*
   These *three* and *three* with osier bands we ty'd. *Pope.*
   Down to these worlds I trod the dismal way,
   And dragg'd the *three*-mouth'd dog to upper day. *Pope.*
   A strait needle, such as glovers use, with a *three*-edged point, useful in sewing up dead bodies. *Sharp.*
2. Proverbially, a small number.
   Away, thou *three*-inch'd fool! I am no beast. *Shakspeare.*
   A base, proud, shallow, beggarly, *three*-suited, filthy, worsted-stocking knave. *Shakspeare.*

THRE'EFOLD. *adj.* [ðpeopealb, Saxon.] Thrice repeated; consisting of three.
   A *threefold* cord is not easily broken. *Ecclesiasticus.*
   By a *threefold* justice the world hath been governed from the beginning: by a justice natural, by which the parents and elders of families governed their children, in which the obedience was called natural piety: again, by a

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justice divine, drawn from the laws of God; and the obedience was called conscience: and lastly, by a justice civil, begotten by both the former; and the obedience to this we call duty. *Raleigh.*

A *threefold* off'ring to his altar bring,
A bull, a ram, a boar. *Pope.*

THRE'PENCE. *n. s.* [*three* and *pence.*] A small silver coin valued at thrice a penny.

A *threepence* bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakspeare.*

Laying a caustick, I made an escar the compass of a *threepence*, and gave vent to the matter. *Wiseman.*

THRE'PENNY. *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Latin.] Vulgar; mean.

THRE'PILE. *n. s.* [*three* and *pile.*] An old name for good velvet.

I, in my time, wore *threepile*, but am out of service. *Shakspeare.*

THREEPI'LED. *adj.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it seems to mean piled one on another.

Thou art good velvet; thou 'rt a *threepil'd* piece: I had as lief be English kersey, as be piled as thou art. *Shakspeare.*

Threepil'd hyperboles; spruce affectation. *Shakspeare.*

THRE'SCORE. *adj.* [*three* and *score.*] Thrice twenty; sixty.

Threescore and ten I can remember well. *Shakspeare.*

Their lives before the flood were abbreviated after, and contracted unto hundreds and *threescores*. *Brown.*

By chace our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food;
Toil strung the nerves, and purify'd the blood:
But we their sons, a pamper'd race of men,
Are dwindled down to *threescore* years and ten. *Dryden.*

THRENO'DY. *n. s.* [Θρηνῳδία.] A song of lamentation.

THRE'SHER. *n. s.* [properly *thrasher.*]

Here too the *thresher* brandishing his flail,
Bespeaks a master. *Dodsley.*

THRE'SHING. See *To* THRASH.

The careful ploughman doubting stands,
Lest on the *threshing* floor his sheaves prove chaff. *Milton.*

Gideon was taken from *threshing*, as well as Cincinnatus from the plough, to command armies. *Locke.*

THRE'SHOLD. *n. s.* [ðneꝛcpalb, Saxon.] The ground or step under the door; entrance; gate; door.

Fair marching forth in honourable wise,
Him at the *threshold* met she well did enterprize. *Spenser.*

Many men, that stumble at the *threshold*,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within. *Shakspeare.*

Not better
Than still at hell's dark *threshold* t' have sat watch,
Unnam'd, undreaded, and thyself half starv'd? *Milton.*

Before the starry *threshold* of Jove's court
My mansion is, where those immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live inspher'd
In regions mild, of calm and serene air. *Milton.*

There sought the queen's apartment, stood before
The peaceful *threshold*, and besieg'd the door. *Dryden.*

THREW. The preterit of *throw.*

A broken rock the force of Pyrrhus *threw:*
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous stone,
Burst the strong nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

THRICE. *adv.* [from *three.*]

1. Three times.

Thrice he assay'd it from his foot to draw,
And *thrice* in vain to draw it did assay,
It booted nought to think, to rob him of his prey. *Spenser.*

Thrice within this hour
I saw him down; *thrice* up again and fighting. *Shakspeare.*

Thrice did he knock his iron teeth; *thrice* howl,
And into frowns his wrathful forehead rowl. *Cowley.*

2. A word of amplification.

Thrice noble lord, let me intreat of you
To pardon me. *Shakspeare.*

Thrice and four times happy those
That under Ilian walls before their parents dy'd. *Dryden.*

To THRID. *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *thread*; in French *enfiler.*] To slide through a narrow passage.

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the pendents of her ear. *Pope.*

THRIFT. *n. s.* [from *thrive.*]

1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; state of prospering.

He came out with all his clowns, horst upon such cart jades, and so furnished, as I thought with myself, if that were *thrift*, I wished none of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

You some permit
To second ills with ills, each worse than other,
And make them dreaded to the doer's *thrift.* *Shakspeare.*

Had I but the means
To hold a rival place with one of them,
I have a mind presages me such *thrift*,
That I should be fortunate. *Shakspeare.*

Should the poor be flatter'd?
No; let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where *thrift* may follow fawning. *Shakspeare.*

2. Parsimony; frugality; good husbandry.

The rest unable to serve any longer, or willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good husbands. *Spenser.*

Out of the present sparing and untimely *thrift*, there grow many future inconveniences and continual charge in repairing and re-edifying such imperfect slight-built vessels. *Raleigh.*

Thus Heaven, tho' all-sufficient, shows a *thrift*
In his œconomy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden.*

3. A plant.

THRI'FTILY. *adv.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugally; parsimoniously.

Cromartie after fourscore went to his country-house to live *thriftily*, and save up money to spend at London. *Swift.*

THRI'FTINESS. *n. s.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugality; husbandry.

If any other place you have,
Which asks small pains, but *thriftiness* to save. *Spenser.*

Some are censured for keeping their own, whom tenderness how to get honestly teacheth to spend discreetly; whereas such need no great *thriftiness* in preserving their own, who assume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton.*

THRI'FTLESS. *adj.* [from *thrift.*] Profuse; extravagant.

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They in idle pomp and wanton play
Consumed had their goods and *thriftless* hours,
And thrown themselves into these heavy stowers. *Spenser.*

He shall spend mine honour with his shame,
As *thriftless* sons their scraping fathers' gold. *Shakspeare.*

THRI'FTY. *adj.* [from *thrift.*]

1. Frugal; sparing; not profuse; not lavish.

Though some men do, as do they would,
Let *thrifty* do, as do they should. *Tusser.*

Nature never lends
The smallest scruple of her excellence,
But like a *thrifty* goddess she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor,
Thanks and use. *Shakspeare.*

Lest he should neglect his studies
Like a young heir, the *thrifty* goddess,
For fear young master should be spoil'd,
Would use him like a younger child. *Swift.*

I am glad he has so much youth and vigour left, of which he hath not been *thrifty*; but wonder he has no more discretion. *Swift.*

2. Well husbanded.

I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I sav'd under your father. *Shak.*

To THRILL. *v. a.* [ðyrlian, Saxon; *drilla*, Swedish.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.

The cruel word her tender heart so *thrill'd*,
That sudden cold did run through every vein,
And stormy horrour all her senses fill'd
With dying fit, that down she fell for pain. *Spenser.*

He pierced through his chaffed chest
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,
And lanc'd his lordly heart. *Spenser.*

A servant, that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorse,
Oppos'd against the act; bending his sword
To his great master. *Shakspeare.*

Nature, that heard such sound,
Beneath the hollow round
Of Cynthia's seat, the airy region *thrilling*,
Now was almost won,
To think her part was done. *Milton.*

To THRILL. *v. n.*

1. To have the quality of piercing.

The knight his *thrillant* spear again assay'd,
In his brass-plated body to emboss. *Spenser.*

With that, one of his *thrillant* darts he threw,
Headed with ire and vengeable despite. *Spenser.*

2. To pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound.

The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,
Does throw out *thrilling* shrieks, and shrieking cries. *Spenser.*

3. To feel a sharp tingling sensation.

To seek sweet safety out,
In vaults and prisons; and to *thrill* and shake,
Ev'n at the crying of our nation's crow,
Thinking his voice an armed Englishman. *Shaks.*

Art thou not horridly afraid? Doth not thy blood *thrill* at it? *Shakspeare.*

4. To pass with a tingling sensation.

A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,
That almost freezes up the heat of life. *Shaksp.*

A sudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein. *Addison.*

To THRIVE. *v. n.* pret. *throve*, and sometimes less properly *thrived*; part. *thriven*. [Of this word there is found no satisfactory etymology: in the northern dialect they use *throdden*, *to make grow*; perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *throa*, Islandick, *to increase*.] To prosper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing desired.

The better thou *thrivest*, the gladder am I. *Tusser.*

If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king
Dismiss his power, he means to visit us. *Shaksp.*

It grew amongst bushes, where commonly plants do not *thrive*. *Bacon.*

They by vices *thrive*,
Sail on smooth seas, and at their port arrive. *Sandys.*

O son! why sit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*
In other worlds, and happier seat provides
For us, his offspring dear? *Milton.*

Those who have resolved upon the *thriving* sort of piety, seldom embark all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*

A careful shepherd not only turns his flock into a common pasture, but with particular advertence observes the *thriving* of every one. *Decay of Piety.*

Growth is of the very nature of some things: to be and to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know no middle season between their spring and their fall. *South.*

Experienc'd age in deep despair was lost,
To see the rebel *thrive*, the loyal crost. *Dryden.*

Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make the greater advantage. *Locke.*

The *thriven* calves in meads their food forsake,
And render their sweet souls before the plenteous rack. *Dryden.*

A little hope——but I have none.
On air the poor camelions *thrive*:
Deny'd ev'n that, my love can live. *Granville.*

Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities, that they have *thriven* and prospered gradually from their infancy down to this very day. *Atterbury.*

In the fat age of pleasure, wealth, and ease,
Sprung the rank weed, and *thriv'd* with large increase. *Pope.*

Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches of the understanding, as well as in gold. *Watts.*

Personal pride, and affectation, a delight in beauty, and fondness of finery, are tempers that must either kill all religion in the soul, or be themselves killed by it; they can no more *thrive* together, than health and sickness. *Law.*

THRI'VER. *n. s.* [from *thrive.*] One that prospers; one that grows rich.

He had so well improved that little stock his father left, as he was like to prove a *thriver* in the end. *Hayward.*

THRI'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *thriving.*] In a prosperous way.

THRO'. Contracted by barbarians from *through*.

What thanks can wretched fugitives return,
Who, scatter'd *thro'* the world, in exile mourn? *Dryden.*

THROAT. *n. s.* [ðnote, ðnota, Sax.]

1. The forepart of the neck; the passages of nutriment and breath.

The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour
Down thy ill-uttering *throat*. *Shakspeare.*

Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?
I had most need of blessing, and amen
Stuck in my *throat*. *Shakspeare.*

Larissa's gutturals convuls'd his *throat*;
He smooth'd his voice to the Byzantine note. *Harte.*

2. The main road of any place.

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Her honour and her courage try'd,
Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*
Of sulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field.
Thomson.

3. *To cut the* THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence.
These bred up amongst the Englishmen, when they become kern, are made more fit *to cut their throats*. *Spenser.*
A trumpeter that was made prisoner, when the soldiers were about *to cut his throat*, says, Why should you kill a man that kills nobody? *L'Estrange.*

THRO'ATPIPE. *n. s.* [*throat* and *pipe*.] The weason; the windpipe.

THRO'ATWORT. *n. s.* [*throat* and *wort*; *digitalis*, Latin.] A plant.

To THROB. *v. n.* [from θροῶ, *Minshew* and *Junius*; formed in imitation of the sound, *Skinner*; perhaps contracted from *throw up*.]

1. To heave; to beat; to rise as the breast with sorrow or distress.
Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breast. *Shakspeare.*
My heart *throbs* to know one thing:
Shall Banquo's issue ever reign? *Shakspeare.*
'T was the clash of swords: my troubled heart
Is so cast down, and sunk amidst its sorrows,
It *throbs* with fear, and akes at every sound.
Addison.
How that warm'd me! How my *throbbing* heart
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,
When you should strain me in your folding arms! *Smith.*

2. To beat; to palpitate.
In the depending orifice there was a *throbbing* of the arterial blood, as in an aneurism, the blood being choaked in by the contused flesh. *Wiseman.*

THROB. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; stroke of palpitation.
She sigh'd from bottom of her wounded breast,
And after many bitter *throbs* did throw,
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue opprest.
Spenser.
Thou talk'st like one who never felt
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a soul
That pants and reaches after distant good. *Addis.*

THROE. *n. s.* [from θρυπτan, *to suffer*, Saxon.]

1. The pain of travail; the anguish of bringing children: it is likewise written *throw*.
Lucina lent not me her bed,
But took me in my *throes*. *Shakspeare.*
His perswasive and practical tract, which was xceeding agreeable to his desires, cost him most *throes* and pangs of birth. *Fell.*
My womb, pregnant and now excessive grown,
Prodigious motion felt and rueful *throes*. *Milt.*
Not knowing 't was my labour, I complain
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pain,
My *throes* come thicker, and my cries increas'd.
Dryden.
Reflect on that day, when earth shall be again in travail with her sons, and at one fruitful *throe* bring forth all the generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble dust. *Rogers.*

2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal struggle.
O man! have mind of that most bitter *throe*,
For as the tree does fall, so lies it ever low.
Spenser.
To ease them of their griefs,
Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses,
Their pangs of love, with other incident *throes*,
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do
Some kindness to them. *Shakspeare.*

To THROE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies.
The setting of thine eye and cheek proclaim
A matter from thee, and a birth, indeed,
Which *throes* thee much to yield. *Shakspeare.*

THRONE. *n. s.* [*thronus*, Lat. θρόνος.]

1. A royal seat; the seat of a king.
Boundless intemperance hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy *throne*,
And fall of many kings. *Shakspeare.*
Th' eternal Father from his *throne* beheld
Their multitude. *Milton.*
Stonehenge, once thought a temple, you have found
A *throne* where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*
We have now upon the *throne* a king willing and able to correct the abuses of the age. *Decoctat.*

2. The seat of a bishop.
Bishops preached on the steps of the altar standing, having not as yet assumed the state of a *throne*. *Ayliffe.*

To THRONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to set on a royal seat.
They have, as who have not, whom their great stars
Thron'd and set high? *Shakspeare.*
True image of the Father, whether *thron'd*
In the bosom of bliss and light of light,
Conceiving or remote from heav'n, enshrin'd
In fleshly tabernacle and human form. *Milton.*
He *thron'd* in glass, and nam'd it Caroline.
Pope.

THRONG. *n. s.* [θnanz, Saxon; from θpinzan, *to press*.] A crowd; a multitude pressing against each other.
Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:
We are enow, yet living in the field,
To smother up the English in our *throngs*. *Shakspeare.*
A *throng*
Of thick short sobs in thund'ring vollies float,
And roul themselves over her lubrick throat
In panting murmurs. *Crashaw.*
This book, the image of his mind,
Will make his name not hard to find.
I wish the *throng* of great and good
Made it less eas'ly understood. *Waller.*
With studious thought observ'd th' illustrious *throng*,
In nature's order as they pass'd along;
Their names, their fates. *Dryden.*

To THRONG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes.
I have seen
The dumb men *throng* to see him, and the blind
To hear him speak. *Shakspeare.*
His mother could not longer bear the agitations of so many passions as *throng'd* upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying out, My son! *Tatler.*

To THRONG. *v. a.* To oppress or incommode with crowds or tumults.
I 'll say, thou hast gold:
Thou wilt be *throng'd* too shortly. *Shakspeare.*
The multitude *throng* thee and press thee. *Luke.*
All access was *throng'd*, the gates
Thick swarm'd. *Milton.*

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THRO'STLE. *n. s.* [ðꞃoꞅꞇle, Sax.] The thrush; a small singing bird.

The *throstle* with his note so true,
The wren with little quill. *Shakspeare.*

The black-bird and *throstel*, with their melodious voices, bid welcome to the cheerful spring. *Walton.*

THRO'TTLE. *n. s.* [from *throat.*] The windpipe; the larinx.

At the upper extreme it hath no larinx or *throttle* to qualify the sound. *Brown.*

To THRO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choak; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath.

I have seen them shiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midst of sentences,
Throttle their practis'd accents in their fears,
And, in conclusion, dumbly have broke off. *Shakspeare.*

As when Antæus in Irassa strove
With Jove's Alcides, and oft foil'd still rose,
Receiving from his mother earth new strength,
Fresh from his fall and fiercer grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*

His throat half *throttled* with corrupted phlegm,
And breathing through his jaws a belching steam. *Dryden.*

The *throttling* quinsey 't is my star appoints,
And rheumatism I send to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Throttle thyself with an ell of strong tape,
For thou hast not a groat to atone for a rape. *Swift.*

THROVE. The preterit of *thrive.*

England never *throve* so well, nor was there ever brought into England so great an increase of wealth since. *Locke.*

THROUGH. *prep.* [ðuꞃh, Saxon; *door*, Dutch; *durch*, German.]

1. From end to end of; along the whole mass or compass.

He hath been so successful with common heads, that he hath led their belief *through* all the works of nature. *Brown.*

A simplicity shines *through* all he writes. *Dryden.*

Fame of th' asserted sea *through* Europe blown,
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love. *Dryden.*

2. Noting passage.

Through the gate of iv'ry he dismiss'd
His valiant offspring. *Dryden.*

The same thing happened when I removed the prism out of the sun's light, and looking *through* it upon the hole shining by the light of the clouds beyond it. *Newton.*

3. By transmission.

Through these hands this science has passed with great applause. *Temple.*

Material things are presented only *through* their senses; they have a real influx on these, and all real knowledge of material things is conveyed into the understanding *through* these senses. *Cheyne.*

4. By means of; by agency of; in consequence of.

The strong *through* pleasure soonest falls, the weak *through* smart. *Spenser.*

Something you may deserve of him *through* me. *Shakspeare.*

By much slothfulness the building decayeth, and *through* idleness of the hands the house droppeth through. *Ecclesiasticus.*

You will not make this a general rule to debar such from preaching the gospel, as have *through* infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*

Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirst of gold,
Have slain their brothers, and their country sold. *Dryden.*

To him, to him 't is giv'n
Passion, and care, and anguish, to destroy:
Through him soft peace and plenitude of joy
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd shall flow. *Prior.*

THROUGH. *adv.*

1. From one end or side to the other.

You 'd be so lean, that blasts of January
Would blow you *through* and *through.* *Shaksp.*

Inquire how metal may be tinged *through* and *through*, and with what, and into what colours? *Bacon.*

Pointed satire runs him *through* and *through.* *Oldham.*

To understand the mind of him that writ, is to read the whole letter *through*, from one end to the other. *Locke.*

2. To the end of any thing; to the ultimate purpose; to the final conclusion.

Every man brings such a degree of this light into the world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven, yet it will carry him so far, that if he follows it faithfully he shall meet with another light, which shall carry him quite *through.* *South.*

THRO'UGHBRED. *adj.* [*through* and *bred*, commonly *thoroughbred.*] Completely educated; completely taught.

A *through-bred* soldier weighs all present circumstances and all possible contingents. *Grew.*

THROUGHLI'GHTED. *adj.* [*through* and *light.*] Lighted on both sides.

That the best pieces be placed where are the fewest lights; therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *throughlighted*, but with two or more windows on the same side, are enemies to this art. *Wotton.*

THRO'UGHLY. *adv.* [from *through.* It is commonly written *thoroughly*, as coming from *thorough.*]

1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly.

The sight so *throughly* him dismay'd,
That nought but death before his eyes he saw. *Spenser.*

For bed then next they were,
All *throughly* satisfied with compleat cheare. *Chapman.*

Rice must be *throughly* boiled in respect of its hardness. *Bacon.*

No less wisdom than what made the world can *throughly* understand so vast a design. *Tillotson.*

2. Without reserve; sincerely.

Though it be somewhat singular for men truly and *throughly* to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in this is a singular commendation. *Tillotson.*

THROUGHO'UT. *prep.* [*through* and *out.*] Quite through; in every part of.

Thus it fareth even clean *throughout* the whole controversy about that discipline which is so earnestly urged. *Hooker.*

There followed after the defeat an avoiding of all Spanish forces *throughout* Ireland. *Bacon.*

O for a clap of thunder, as loud
As to be heard *throughout* the universe,
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it! *Ben Jonson.*

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Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourselves *throughout* the course of this long war. *Atterbury.*

THROUGHO'UT. *adv.* Every where; in every part.

Subdue it, and *throughout* dominion hold
Over fish of the sea and fowl of the air. *Milt.*

His youth and age
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*

THROUGHPA'CED. *adj.* [*through* and *pace.*] Perfect; complete.

He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not *throughpaced* speculators in those great theories. *More.*

To THROW. *v. a.* pret. *threw*; part. pass. *thrown.* [ðpapan, Saxon.]

1. To fling; to cast; to send to a distant place by any projectile force.

Preianes *threw* down upon the Turks fire and scalding oil. *Knolles.*

Shimei *threw* stones at him, and cast dust. *2 Samuel.*

A poor widow *threw* in two mites, which make a farthing. *Mark.*

He fell
From heav'n, they fabled, *thrown* by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the crystal battlements. *Milton.*

Calumniate stoutly; for though we wipe away with never so much care the dirt *thrown* at us, there will be left some sulliage behind. *Decay of Piety.*

Ariosto, in his voyage of Astolpho to the moon, has a fine allegory of two swans, who, when time had *thrown* the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in readiness to secure the best, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality. *Dryden.*

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to *throw*,
The line too labours, and the words move slow. *Pope.*

The air-pump, barometer, and quadrant, were *thrown* out to those busy spirits, as tubs and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ship sail on, while he diverts himself with those innocent amusements. *Spectator.*

2. To toss; to put with any violence or tumult. It always comprises the idea of haste, force, or negligence.

To threats the stubborn sinner oft is hard,
Wrapp'd in his crimes, against the storm prepar'd;
But when the milder beams of mercy play,
He melts, and *throws* his cumb'rous cloak away. *Dryden.*

The only means for bringing France to our conditions, is to *throw* in multitudes upon them, and overpower them with numbers. *Addison.*

Labour casts the humours into their proper channels, *throws* off redundancies, and helps nature. *Spectator.*

Make room for merit, by *throwing* down the worthless and depraved part of mankind from those conspicuous stations to which they have been advanced. *Spectator.*

The island Inarime contains, within the compass of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all *thrown* together in a most romantick confusion. *Berkley to Pope.*

3. To lay carelesly, or in haste.

His majesty departed to his chamber, and *threw* himself upon his bed, lamenting with much passion, and abundance of tears, the loss of an excellent servant. *Clarendon.*

At th' approach of night,
On the first friendly bank he *throws* him down,
Or rests his head upon a rock till morn. *Addis.*

4. To venture at dice.

Learn more than thou trowest,
Set less than thou *throwest.* *Shakspeare.*

5. To cast; to strip; to put off.

There the snake *throws* the enamell'd skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakp.*

6. To emit in any careless or vehement manner.

To arms; for I have *thrown*
A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth. *Shak.*

One of the Greek orator's antagonists, reading over the oration that procured his banishment, and seeing his friends admire it, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading, how much more they would have been alarmed if they had heard him actually *throwing* out such a storm of eloquence? *Addison.*

There is no need to *throw* words of contempt on such a practice; the very description of it carries reproof. *Watts.*

7. To spread in haste.

O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry vest he *threw*,
And issued like a god to mortal view. *Pope.*

8. To overturn in wrestling.

If the sinner shall not only wrestle with this angel, but *throw* him too, and win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all these considerations shall be able to strike no terrour into his mind, he is too strong for grace. *South.*

9. To drive; to send by force.

Myself distrest, an exile and unknown,
Debarr'd from Europe, and from Asia *thrown*,
In Libyan desarts wander thus alone. *Dryden.*

When seamen are *thrown* upon any unknown coast in America, they never venture upon the fruit of any tree, unless they observe it marked with the pecking of birds. *Addison.*

Poor youth! how canst thou *throw* him from thee?
Lucia, thou know'st not half the love he bears thee. *Addison.*

10. To make to act at a distance.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make th' aerial blue
An indistinct regard. *Shakspeare.*

11. To repose.

In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but rely upon the conclusion, and *throw* yourself upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer. *Taylor.*

12. To change by any kind of violence.

A new title, or an unsuspected success, *throws* us out of ourselves, and in a manner destroys our identity. *Addison.*

To *throw* his language more out of prose, Homer affects the compound epithets. *Pope.*

13. To turn. [*tornare*, Latin.] As balls *thrown* in a lathe. *Ainsworth.*

14. *To* THROW *away.* To lose; to spend in vain.

He warns 'em to avoid the courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To *throw* herself *away* on fools and knaves. *Otway.*

In vain on study time *away* we *throw*,
When we forbear to act the things we know. *Denham.*

A man had better *throw away* his care upon any thing else than upon a garden on wet or moist ground. *Temple.*

Had we but lasting youth and time to spare,
Some might be *thrown away* on fame and war. *Dryden.*

He sigh'd, breath'd short, and would have spoke,
But was too fierce to *throw away* the time. *Dryden.*

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The next in place and punishment are they
Who prodigally *threw* their souls *away*;
Fools who, repining at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious life, suborn'd their fate.
Dryden.

In poetry the expression beautifies the design: if it be vicious or unpleasing, the cost of colouring is *thrown away* upon it. *Dryden.*

The well-meaning man should rather consider what opportunities he has of doing good to his country, than *threw away* his time in deciding the rights of princes. *Addison.*

She *threw away* her money upon roaring bullies that went about the streets. *Arbuthnot.*

15. *To* THROW *away*. To reject.

He that will *throw away* a good book because not gilded, is more curious to please his eye than understanding. *Taylor.*

16. *To* THROW *by*. To reject; to lay aside as of no use.

It can but shew
Like one of Juno's disguises; and,
When things succeed, be *thrown by*, or let fall.
Ben Jonson.

He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought, in reference to that question, to *throw* wholly *by* all his former notions. *Locke.*

17. *To* THROW *down*. To subvert; to overturn.

Must one rash word, th' infirmity of age,
Throw down the merit of my better years:
This the reward of a whole life of service?
Addison.

18. *To* THROW *off*. To expel.

The salts and oils in the animal body, as soon as they putrefy, are *thrown off*, or produce mortal distempers. *Arbuthnot.*

19. *To* THROW *off*. To reject; to discard: as, *to* throw off *an acquaintance*.

'T would be better
Could you provoke him to give you th' occasion,
And then to *throw* him *off*. *Dryden.*

Can there be any reason why the household of God alone should *throw off* all that orderly dependence and duty, by which all other houses are best governed? *Spratt.*

20. *To* THROW *out*. To exert; to bring forth into act.

She *throws out* thrilling shrieks, and shrieking cries. *Spenser.*

The gods in bounty work up storms about us,
That give mankind occasion to exert
Their hidden strength, and *throw out* into practice
Virtues which shun the day. *Addison.*

21. *To* THROW *out*. To distance; to leave behind.

When e'er did Juba, or did Portius, show
A virtue that has cast me at a distance,
And *thrown* me *out* in the pursuits of honour?
Addison.

22. *To* THROW *out*. To eject; to expel.

The other two whom they had *thrown out*, they were content should enjoy their exile.
Swift.

23. *To* THROW *out*. To reject; to exclude.

The oddness of the proposition taught others to reflect a little; and the bill was *thrown out*.
Swift.

24. *To* THROW *up*. To resign angrily.

Bad games are *thrown up* too soon,
Until they 're never to be won. *Hudibras.*

Experienced gamesters *throw up* their cards when they know the game is in the enemy's hand, without unnecessary vexation in playing it out. *Addison.*

Life we must not part with foolishly: it must not be *thrown up* in a pet, nor sacrificed to a quarrel. *Collier.*

25. *To* THROW *up*. To emit; to eject; to bring up.

Judge of the cause by the substances the patient *throws up*. *Arbuthnot.*

26. This is one of the words which is used with great latitude; but in all its uses, whether literal or figurative, it retains from its primitive meaning some notion of haste or violence.

To THROW. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of casting.

2. To cast dice.

3. *To* THROW *about*. To cast about; to try expedients.

Now unto despair I 'gin to grow,
And mean for better wind *about* to *throw*.
Spenser.

THROW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast; the act of casting or throwing.

The top he tore
From off a huge rocke; and so right a *throw*
Made at our ship, that just before the prow
It overflew and fell. *Chapman.*

He heav'd a stone, and, rising to the *throw*,
He sent it in a whirlwind at the foe;
A tow'r assaulted by so rude a stroke,
With all its lofty battlements had shook. *Addis.*

2. A cast of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are cast.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice
Which is the better man, the greater *throw*
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides beaten by his page. *Shakspeare.*

If they err finally, it is like a man's missing his cast when he throws dice for his life; his being, his happiness, and all is involved in the errour of one *throw*. *South.*

Suppose any particular order of the alphabet to be assigned, and that twenty-four letters cast at a venture, so as to fall in a line; it is many million of millions odds to one against any single *throw*, that the assigned order will not be cast.
Bentley.

The world, where lucky *throws* to blockheads fall,
Knaves know the game, and honest men pay all.
Young.

3. The space to which any thing is thrown.

Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground,
I've tumbled past the *throw*; and in his praise
Have, almost, stamp'd the leasing. *Shakspeare.*

The Sirenum Scopuli are sharp rocks that stand about a stone's *throw* from the south side of the island. *Addison.*

4. Stroke; blow.

So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either side, that neither mail could hold,
Ne shield defend the thunder of his *throws*.
Spenser.

5. Effort; violent sally.

Your youth admires
The *throws* and swellings of a Roman soul;
Cato's bold flights, the extravagance of virtue.
Addison.

6. The agony of childbirth: in this sense it is written *throe*. See THROE.

The most pregnant wit in the world never brings forth any thing great without some pain and travail, pangs and *throws* before the delivery. *South.*

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But when the mother's *throws* begin to come,
The creature, pent within the narrow room,
Breaks his blind prison. *Dryden.*
Say, my friendship wants him
To help me bring to light a manly birth;
Which to the wond'ring world I shall disclose,
Or, if he fail me, perish in my *throws*. *Dryden.*

THRO'WER. *n. s.* [from *throw.*] One that throws.
Fate, against thy better disposition,
Hath made thy person for the *thrower* out
Of my poor babe. *Shakspeare.*

THRUM. *n. s.* [*thraum*, Islandick, the end of any thing.]
1. The ends of weavers threads.
2. Any coarse yarn.
There 's her *thrum* hat, and her muffler too. *Shakspeare.*
O fates, come, come,
Cut thread and *thrum*,
Quail, crush, conclude and quell. *Shakspeare.*
All moss hath here and there little stalks, besides the low *thrum*. *Bacon.*
Would our *thrum*-capp'd ancestors find fault
For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt? *King.*

To THRUM. *v. a.* To grate; to play coarsely.
Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole go off constantly at the squeaking of a fiddle and the *thrumming* of a guitar. *Dryden.*

THRUSH. *n. s.* [ðꞃıꞅc, Saxon; *turdus*, Latin.]
1. A small singing bird.
Of singing-birds they have linnets, goldfinches, blackbirds, and *thrushes*. *Carew.*
Pain, and a fine *thrush*, have been severally endeavouring to call off my attention; but both in vain. *Pope.*
2. [from *thrust*: as we say, a *push*; a breaking out.] By this name are called small, round, superficial ulcerations, which appear first in the mouth; but as they proceed from the obstruction of the emissaries of the saliva, by the lentor and viscosity of the humour, they may affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts: they are just the same in the inward parts as scabs in the skin, and fall off from the inside of the bowels like a crust: the nearer they approach to a white colour the less dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

To THRUST. *v. a.* [*trusito*, Latin.]
1. To push any thing into matter, or between close bodies.
Thrust in thy sickle, and reap. *Revelations.*
2. To push; to move with violence; to drive. It is used of persons or things.
They should not only not be *thrust* out, but also have estates and grants of their lands new made to them. *Spenser.*
When the king comes, offer him no violence,
Unless he seek to *thrust* you out by force. *Shakspeare.*
Lock up my doors; and when you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the casements then,
Nor *thrust* your head into the publick streets. *Shakspeare.*
When the ass saw the angel, she *thrust* herself unto the wall, and crusht Balaam's foot. *Numb.*
On this condition will I make a covenant with you, that I may *thrust* out all your right eyes. *1 Samuel.*
She caught him by the feet; but Gehazi came near to *thrust* her away. *2 Kings.*
The prince shall not take of the people's inheritance, by oppression to *thrust* them out. *Isaiah.*
Thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, shalt be *thrust* down to hell. *Luke.*
Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and lively delivery of speech, but as of mean birth so prone to *thrust* forwards the ruin of great persons, in this manner spake. *Hayward.*
They
In hate of kings shall cast anew the frame,
And *thrust* out Collatine that bore their name. *Dryden.*
To justify his threat, he *thrusts* aside
The crowd of centaurs, and redeems the bride. *Dryden.*
3. To stab.
Phineas *thrust* both of them through. *Numb.*
4. To compress.
He *thrust* the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of it. *Judges.*
5. To impel; to urge.
We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity, and all that we are evil in, by a divine *thrusting* on. *Shakspeare.*
6. To obtrude; to intrude.
Who 's there, I say? How dare you *thrust* yourselves
Into my private meditations? *Shakspeare.*
I go to meet
The noble Brutus, *thrusting* this report
Into his ears. *Shakspeare.*
Should he not do as rationally, who took physick from any one who had taken on himself the name of physician, or *thrust* himself into that employment? *Locke.*

To THRUST. *v. n.*
1. To make a hostile push; to attack with a pointed weapon.
2. To squeeze in; to put himself into any place by violence.
I 'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;
But, when in heav'n, I 'll stand next Hercules,
And *thrust* between my father and the god. *Dryden.*
3. To intrude.
Not all,
Who like intruders *thrust* into their service,
Participate their sacred influence. *Rowe.*
4. To push forward; to come violently; to throng; to press.
Young, old, *thrust* there,
In mighty concourse. *Chapman.*
The miserable men which shrunk from the work were again beaten forward, and presently slain, and fresh men still *thrust* on. *Knolles.*

THRUST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Hostile attack with any pointed weapon.
Zelmane, hearkening to no more, began with such witty fury to pursue him with blows and *thrusts*, that nature and virtue commanded him to look to his safety. *Sidney.*
That *thrust* had been mine enemy indeed,
But that my coat is better than thou know'st. *Shakspeare.*
Polites Pyrrhus with his lance pursues,
And often reaches, and his *thrusts* renews. *Dryd.*
2. Assault; attack.
There is one *thrust* at your pure pretended mechanism. *More.*

THRU'STER. *n. s.* [from *thrust.*] He that thrusts.

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THRU'STLE. *n. s.* [from *thrush.*] The thrush; the throstle.

No *throstles* shrill the bramble-bush forsake;
No chirping lark the welkin sheen invokes. *Gay.*

To THRYFA'LLOW. *v. a.* [*thrice* and *fallow.*] To give the third plowing in summer.

Thryfallow betime for destroying of weed,
Lest thistle and docke fal a blooming and seed.
Tusser.

THUMB. *n. s.* [ðuma, Sax.] The short strong finger answering to the other four.

Here I have a pilot's *thumb*,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come. *Shakspeare.*

When he is dead you will wear him in *thumb* rings, as the Turks did Scanderbeg. *Dryden.*

Every man in Turkey is of some trade: Sultan Achmet was a maker of ivory rings, which the Turks wear upon their *thumbs* when they shoot their arrows. *Broome.*

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one opposite bending backwards, called the *thumb*, to join with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects. *Ray.*

To THUMB. *v. n.* To handle awkwardly.

THUMB-BAND. *n. s.* [*thumb* and *band.*] A twist of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.

Tie *thumb-bands* of hay round them. *Mortim.*

THU'MBSTAL. *n. s.* [*thumb* and *stall.*] A thimble.

THUMP. *n. s.* [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt.

And blund'ring still with smarting rump,
He gave the knight's steed such a *thump*
As made him reel. *Hudibras.*

Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around
Their hollow sides the rattling *thumps* resound.
Dryden.

Their *thumps* and bruises might turn to account, if they could beat each other into good manners. *Addison.*

The watchman gave so great a *thump* at my door, that I awaked at the knock. *Tatler.*

To THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.

Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their land beaten, bobb'd, and *thump'd.*
Shakspeare.

To THUMP. *v. n.* To fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

A stone
Levell'd so right, it *thump'd* upon
His manly paunch, with such a force,
As almost beat him off his horse. *Hudibras.*

A watchman at midnight *thumps* with his pole.
Swift.

THU'MPER. *n. s.* [from *thump.*] The person or thing that thumps.

THUNDER. *n. s.* [ðunoep, ðunop, Sax. *dunder*, Swedish; *donder*, Dutch; *tonnerre*, French.]

1. *Thunder* is a most bright flame rising on a sudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line; or in several right lines, as it were in serpentine tracts, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noise or rattling. *Muschenbroek.*

2. In popular and poetick language, *thunder* is commonly the noise, and lightning the flash; though thunder is sometimes taken for both.

I do not bid the *thunder* bearer shoot,
Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove.
Shakspeare.

The revenging gods
'Gainst parricides all the *thunder* bend. *Shakp.*

The *thunder*
Wing'd with red lightning and impetuous rage,
Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceases now
To bellow through the vast and boundless deep.
Milton.

3. Any loud noise or tumultuous violence.

So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either side, that neither mail could hold
Ne shield defend the *thunder* of his throws.
Spenser.

Here will we face this storm of insolence,
Nor fear the noisy *thunder*; let it roll,
Then burst, and spend at once its idle rage.
Rowe.

To THU'NDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make thunder.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Nor Jove for 's power to *thunder.* *Shakspeare.*

2. To make a loud or terrible noise.

So soon as some few notable examples had *thundered* a duty into the subjects hearts, he soon shewed no baseness of suspicion. *Sidney.*

His dreadful name late through all Spain did *thunder*,
And Hercules' two pillars standing near
Did make to quake and fear. *Spenser.*

His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton.*

Like a black sheet the whelming billow spread,
Burst o'er the float, and *thunder'd* on his head.
Pope.

To THU'NDER. *v. a.*

1. To emit with noise and terrour.

Oracles severe
Were daily *thunder'd* in our general's ear,
That by his daughter's blood we must appease
Diana's kindled wrath. *Dryden.*

2. To publish any denunciation or threat.

An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an ecclesiastical censure. *Ayliffe.*

THU'NDERBOLT. *n. s.* [*thunder* and *bolt*, as it signifies an arrow.]

1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven.

If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell who should down. *Shakspeare.*

Let the lightning of this *thunderbolt*, which hath been so severe a punishment to one, be a terrour to all. *King Charles.*

My heart does beat,
As if 't were forging *thunderbolts* for Jove. *Denh.*

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth, those *thunderbolts* of war?
Dryden.

The most remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar is Jupiter Pluvius sending down rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and *thunderbolts* on his enemies; which is the greatest confirmation of the story of the Christian legion. *Addison.*

2. Fulmination; denunciation: properly ecclesiastical.

He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Hakewill.*

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THU'NDERCLAP. *n. s.* [*thunder* and *clap*.] Explosion of thunder.

The kindly bird that bears Jove's *thunderclap*,
One day did scorn the simple scarabee,
Proud of his highest service, and good hap,
That made all other fowls his thralls to be.
Spenser.

When some dreadful *thunderclap* is nigh,
The winged fire shoots swiftly through the sky;
Strikes and consumes ere scarce it does appear,
And, by the sudden ill, prevents the fear. *Dryd.*

When suddenly the *thunderclap* was heard,
It took us unprepar'd, and out of guard. *Dryden.*

THU'NDERER. *n. s.* [from *thunder*.] The power that thunders.

How dare you, ghosts,
Accuse the *thunderer*, whose bolt you know,
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts? *Shaks.*

Had the old Greeks discover'd your abode,
Crete had n't been the cradle of their god;
On that small island they had look'd with scorn,
And in Great Britain thought the *thunderer* born.
Waller.

When the bold Typheus
Forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The lesser gods, that shar'd his prosp'rous state,
All suffer'd in the exil'd *thunderer*'s fate. *Dryd.*

THU'NDEROUS. *adj.* [from *thunder*.] Producing thunder.

Look in and see each blissful deity,
How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie.
Milton.

THU'NDERSHOWER. *n. s.* [*thunder* and *shower*.] A rain accompanied with thunder.

The conceit is long in delivering, and at last it comes like a *thundershower*, full of sulphur and darkness, with a terrible crack. *Stilling fleet.*

In *thundershowers* the winds and clouds are oftentimes contrary to one another, especially if hail falls, the sultry weather below directing the wind one way, and the cold above the clouds another. *Derham.*

THU'NDERSTONE. *n. s.* [*thunder* and *stone*.] A stone fabulously supposed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt.

Fear no more the lightning flash,
Nor th' all-dreaded *thunderstone*. *Shakspeare.*

To THU'NDERSTRIKE. *v. a.* [*thunder* and *strike*.]

1. To blast or hurt with lightning.

I remained as a man *thunderstricken*, not daring, nay not able, to behold that power. *Sidney.*

The overthrown he rais'd, and as a herd
Of goats, or tim'rous flock, together throng'd,
Drove them before him *thunderstruck*. *Milton.*

With the voice divine
Nigh *thunderstruck*, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high attest was giv'n, a while survey'd
With wonder. *Milton.*

'T is said that *thunderstruck* Enceladus
Lies stretch'd supine. *Addison.*

2. To astonish with any thing terrible.

Feare from our hearts tooke
The very life; to be so *thunderstrooke*
With such a voice. *Chapman.*

THURI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*thurifer*, Latin.] Bearing frankincense.

THURIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*thuris* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense.

The several acts of worship which are required to be performed to images are processions, genuflections, *thurifications*, deosculations, and oblations. *Stilling fleet.*

THU'RSDAY. *n. s.* [*thorsgday*, Danish; from *thor*. *Thor* was the son of Odin; yet in some of the northern parts they worshipped the supreme deity under his name, attributing the power over all things, even the inferiour deities, to him. *Stilling fleet.*] The fifth day of the week.

THUS. *adv.* [ðuꝛ, Saxon.]

1. In this manner; in this wise.

It cannot be that they who speak *thus*, should *thus* judge. *Hooker.*

The knight him calling, asked who he was?
Who, lifting up his head, him answer'd *thus*.
Spenser.

I return'd with similar proof enough,
With tokens *thus*, and *thus*. *Shakspeare.*

To be *thus* is nothing;
But to be safely *thus*. *Shakspeare.*

I have sinned against the Lord, and *thus* and *thus* have I done. *Joshua.*

The Romans used a like wise endeavour, and whiles in a higher, in a wiser strain, making concord a deity; *thus* seeking peace, not by an oath, but by prayer. *Holyday.*

That the principle that sets on work these organs is nothing else but the modification of matter *thus* or *thus* posited, is false. *Judge Hale.*

Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs
In terms becoming majesty to hear:
I warn thee *thus*, because I know thy temper
Is insolent. *Dryden.*

Thus in the triumphs of soft peace I reign.
Dryden.

All were attentive to the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he *thus* began. *Dryd.*

2. To this degree; to this quantity.

A counsellor of state in Spain said to his master, I will tell your majesty *thus* much for your comfort, your majesty hath but two enemies; whereof the one is all the world, and the other your own ministers. *Bacon.*

Even *thus* wise, that is, *thus* peaceable, were very heathens; *thus* peaceable among themselves, though without grace; *thus* peaceable by wise nature very like grace. *Holyday.*

He said, *Thus* far extend, *thus* far thy bounds.
Milton.

Thus much concerning the first earth, and its production and form. *Burnet.*

No man reasonably pretends to know *thus* much, but he must pretend to know all things.
Tillotson.

This you must do to inherit life; and if you have come up *thus* far, firmly persevere in it.
Wake.

To THWACK. *v. a.* [ðaccian, Saxon.] To strike with something blunt and heavy; to thrash; to bang; to belabour. A ludicrous word.

He shall not stay;
We 'll *thwack* him hence with distaffs. *Shaksp.*

Nick fell foul upon John Bull, to snatch the cudgel he had in his hand, that he might *thwack* Lewis with it. *Arbuthnot.*

These long fellows, as sightly as they are, should find their jackets well *thwacked*. *Arbuthnot.*

THWACK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow.

But Talgol first with a hard *thwack*
Twice bruis'd his head, and twice his back.
Hudibras.

They place several pots of rice, with cudgels in the neighbourhood of each pot; the monkeys descend from the trees, take up the arms, and belabour one another with a storm of *thwacks*.
Addison.

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THWART. *adj.* [ðýꝛn, Sax. *dwars*, Dut.]

1. Transverse; cross to something else.

This else to several spheres thou must ascribe,
Mov'd contrary with *thwart* obliquities. *Milt.*

2. Perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.

To THWART. *v. a.*

1. To cross; to lie or come cross any thing.

Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night. *Milton.*

Yon stream of light, a thousand ways
Upward and downward *thwarting* and convolv'd. *Thomson.*

2. To cross; to oppose; to traverse; to contravene.

Some sixteen months and longer might have staid,
If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. *Shaks.*

Lesser had been
The *thwartings* of your dispositions, if
You had not shew'd how you were dispos'd
Ere they lack power to cross you. *Shakspeare.*

The understanding and will then never disagreed; for the proposals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South.*

The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,
Each *thwarting* other made a mingled hour. *Dryden.*

In vain did I the godlike youth deplore:
The more I begg'd, they *thwarted* me the more. *Addison.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath shall now refrain,
Or *thwart* the synod of the gods in vain. *Pope.*

By *thwarting* passions tost, by cares opprest,
He found the tempest pictur'd in his breast. *Young.*

To THWART. *v. n.* To be in opposition to.

It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition shall find, that shall at all *thwart* with these internal oracles. *Locke.*

THWA'RTING. *n. s.* [from *thwart*.] The act of crossing, &c. as the verb.

THWA'RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppositely; with opposition.

THY. *pronoun.* [ðin, Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee: the possessive of *thou*. See THOU.

Whatever God did say,
Is all *thy* clear and smooth uninterrupted way. *Cowley.*

Th' example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*

These are *thy* works, parent of good! *Milton.*

THYINE *wood*. *n. s.* A precious wood.

The merchandize of gold and all *thyine wood* are departed from thee. *Revelations.*

THYME. *n. s.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant.

The *thyme* hath a labiated flower, consisting of one leaf, whose upper lip is erect, and generally split in two, and the under lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup arises the pointal, accompanied by four embrios, which afterward become so many seeds, inclosed in a husk, which before was the flower-cup; to these marks must be added hard ligneous stalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. *Miller.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry *thyme*. *Dryden.*

THYSE'LF. *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *self*.]

1. It is commonly used in the oblique cases, or following the verb.

Come high or low,
Thyself and office deftly show. *Shakspeare.*

It must and shall be so; content *thyself*. *Shakspeare.*

2. In poetical or solemn language it is sometimes used in the nominative.

These goods *thyself* can on *thyself* bestow. *Dryden.*

TI'AR. } *n. s.* [*tiare*, Fr. *tiara*, Lat.] A
TIA'RA. } dress for the head; a diadem.

His back was turn'd, but not his brightness hid;
Of beaming sunny rays a golden *tiar*
Circled his head. *Milton.*

This royal robe and this *tiara* wore
Old Priam, and this golden sceptre bore
In full assemblies. *Dryden.*

A *tiar* wreath'd her head with many a fold,
Her waist was circled with a zone of gold. *Pope.*

Fairer she seem'd, distinguish'd from the rest,
And better mien disclos'd, as better drest:
A bright *tiara* round her forehead ty'd
To juster bounds confin'd its rising pride. *Prior.*

To TICE. *v. a.* [from *entice*.] To draw; to allure.

Lovely enchanting language, sugar-cane,
Honey of roses, whither wilt thou fly?
Hath some fond lover *tic'd* thee to thy bane?
And wilt thou leave the church, and love a sty? *Herbert.*

TICK. *n. s.* [This word seems contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are scored.]

1. Score; trust.

If thou hast the heart to try 't,
I 'll lend thee back thyself awhile,
And once more for that carcase vile
Fight upon *tick*. *Hudibras.*

When the money is got into hands that have bought all that they have need of, whoever needs any thing else must go on *tick*, or barter for it. *Locke.*

You would see him in the kitchen weighing the beef and butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a *tick* at the market. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*tique*, Fr. *teke*, Dut.] The louse of dogs or sheep.

Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I might water an ass at it! I had rather be a *tick* in a sheep, than such a valiant ignorance. *Shakspeare.*

3. The case which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run on score.

2. To trust; to score.

The money went to the lawyers; council wo'n't *tick*. *Arbuthnot.*

TI'CKEN. } *n. s.* The same with *tick*.
TI'CKING. } A sort of strong linen for bedding. *Bailey.*

TI'CKET. *n. s.* [*etiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admission is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

There should be a paymaster appointed, of special trust, which should pay every man according to his captain's *ticket*, and the account of the clerk of his band. *Spenser.*

In a lottery with one prize, a single *ticket* is only enriched, and the rest are all blanks. *Collier.*

Let fops or fortune fly which way they will,
Disdains all loss of *tickets* or codille. *Pope.*

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To TI'CKLE. *v. a.* [*titillo*, Latin.]

1. To affect with a prurient sensation by slight touches.

Dissembling courtesy! How fine this tyrant
Can *tickle* where she wounds! *Shakspeare.*

The mind is moved in great vehemency only by *tickling* some parts of the body. *Bacon.*

There is a sweetness in good verse, which *tickles* even while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him who pleases him against his will. *Dryden.*

It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a straw can *tickle* a man, it is an instrument of happiness. *Dryden.*

2. To please by slight gratifications.

Dametas, that of all manners of stile could best conceive of golden eloquence, being withal *tickled* by Musidorus's praises, had his brain so turned, that he became slave to that which he that sued to be his servant offered to give him. *Sidney.*

Expectation *tickling* skittish spirits,
Sets all on hazard. *Shakspeare.*

Such a nature
Tickled with good success, disdains the shadow
Which it treads on at noon. *Shakspeare.*

I cannot rule my spleen;
My scorn rebels, and *tickles* me within. *Dryden.*

Dunce at the best; in streets but scarce allow'd
To *tickle*, on thy straw, the stupid crowd. *Dryd.*

A drunkard the habitual thirst after his cups drives to the tavern, though he has in his view the loss of health, and perhaps of the joys of another life, the least of which is such a good as he confesses is far greater than the *tickling* of his palate with a glass of wine. *Locke.*

To TI'CKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation.

He with secret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein,
And his false heart, fraught with all treason's store,
Was fill'd with hope his purpose to obtain. *Spenser.*

TI'CKLE. *adj.* [I know not whence to deduce the sense of this word.] Tottering; unfixed; unstable; easily overthrown.

When the last O'Neal began to stand upon some *tickle* terms, this fellow, called baron of Dungannon, was set up to beard him. *Spenser.*

Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milkmaid, if she be in love, may sigh it off. *Shakspeare.*

The state of Normandy
Stands on a *tickle* point, now they are gone. *Shakspeare.*

TI'CKLISH. *adj.* [from *tickle*.]

1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled.

The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts, yet is not *ticklish*, because it is accustomed to be touched. *Bacon.*

2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed.

Ireland was a *ticklish* and unsettled state, more easy to receive distempers and mutations than England was. *Bacon.*

Did it stand upon so *ticklish* and tottering a foundation as some men's fancy hath placed it, it would be no wonder should it frequently vary. *Woodward.*

3. Difficult; nice.

How shall our author hope a gentle fate,
Who dares most impudently not translate?
It had been civil, in these *ticklish* times,
To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes. *Swift.*

TI'CKLISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *ticklish*.] The state of being ticklish.

TI'CKTACK. *n. s.* [*trictrac*, Fr.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*

TID. *adj.* [cyddep, Sax.] Tender; soft; nice.

TI'DBIT. *n. s.* [*tid* and *bit*.] A dainty.

To TI'DDLE. } *v. a.* [from *tid*.] To use
To TI'DDER. } tenderly; to fondle.

TIDE. *n. s.* [cyd, Saxon; *tijd*, Dutch and Islandick.]

1. Time; season; while.

There they alight, in hope themselves to hide
From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs a *tide*. *Spenser.*

They two forth passing
Received those two fair brides, their love's delight,
Which, at the appointed *tide*,
Each one did make his bride. *Spenser.*

What hath this day deserv'd,
That it in golden letter should be set
Among the high *tides* in the kalendar? *Shaksp.*

At New-year's *tide* following, the king chose him master of the horse. *Wotton.*

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.

That motion of the water called *tides* is a rising and falling of the sea: the cause of this is the attraction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from east to west, and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebound back again, and so make floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers. *Locke.*

3. Commotion; violent confluence.

As in the *tides* of people once up there want not stirring winds to make them more rough, so this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon.*

4. Stream; course.

Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the *tide* of times. *Shakspeare.*

The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating sea their furious *tide*. *Milton.*

But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,
And pays the sea in tributary *tides*,
Be bribe sufficient to corrupt thy breast,
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest. *Dryd.*

Continual *tide*
Flows from th' exhilarating fount. *Philips.*

To TIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the stream.

Their images, the relicks of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore. *Dryden.*

To TIDE. *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.

When from his dike the fee still backward shrunk,
Wading within the Ouse, he dealt his blows,
And sent them, rolling, to the *tiding* Humber. *Philips.*

TI'DEGATE. *n. s.* [*tide* and *gate*.] A gate through which the tide passes into a basin. *Bailey.*

TI'DESMAN. *n. s.* [*tide* and *man*.] A tide-waiter or customhouse officer, who watches on board of merchant-ships till the duty of goods be paid, and the ships unloaded. *Bailey.*

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TI'DEWAITER. *n. s.* [*tide* and *wait*.] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.

Employments will be in the hands of Englishmen; nothing left for Irishmen but vicarages and *tidewaiters* places. *Swift.*

TI'DILY. *adv.* [from *tidy*.] Neatly; readily.

TI'DINESS. *n. s.* [from *tidy*.] Neatness; readiness.

TI'DINGS. *n. s.* [tiban, Saxon, *to happen, to betide*; *tidende*, Islandick.] News; an account of something that has happened; incidents related.

When her eyes she on the dwarf had set,
And saw the signs that deadly *tidings* spake,
She fell to ground for sorrowful regret. *Spenser.*

I shall make my master glad with these *tidings*. *Shakspeare.*

They win
Great numbers of each nation to receive,
With joy, the *tidings* brought from heav'n. *Milt.*

Portius, thy looks speak somewhat of importance:
What *tidings* dost thou bring? methinks I see
Unusual gladness sparkling in thy eyes. *Addis.*

The messenger of these glad *tidings*, by whom this covenant of mercy was proposed and ratified, was the eternal Son of his bosom. *Rogers.*

TI'DY. *adj.* [*tidt*, Islandick.]

1. Seasonable.

If weather be faire and *tidie*, thy grain
Make speedilie carriage, for feare of a raine. *Tusser.*

2. Neat; ready.

Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* lass. *Gay.*

3. It seems to be here put by mistake or irony for *untidy*.

Thou whorson *tidy* Bartholomew boar-pig, when wilt thou leave fighting? *Shakspeare.*

To TIE. *v. a.* [tian, tigan, Saxon.]

1. To bind; to fasten with a knot.

Tie the kine to the cart, and bring their calves home from them. 1 *Samuel.*

Thousands of men and women, *tied* together in chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run as fast as their horses. *Knolles.*

2. To knit; to complicate.

We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument; but the harder it is *tied*, we shall feel the pleasure more sensibly when we come to loose it. *Burnet.*

3. To hold; to fasten; to join so as not easily to be parted.

In bond of virtuous love together *tied*,
Together serv'd they, and together died. *Fairf.*

The intermediate ideas *tie* the extremes so firmly together, and the probability is so clear, that assent necessarily follows it. *Locke.*

Certain theorems resolve propositions which depend on them, and are as firmly made out from thence, as if the mind went afresh over every link of the whole chain that *ties* them to first self-evident principles. *Locke.*

4. To hinder; to obstruct: with *up* intensive.

Death, that hath ta'en her hence to make me wail,
Ties up my tongue, and will not let me speak. *Shakspeare.*

Melantius, stay,
You have my promise; and my hasty word
Restrains my tongue, but *ties* not *up* my sword. *Waller.*

Honour and good-nature may *tie up* his hands; but as these would be very much strengthened by reason and principle, so without them they are only instincts. *Addison.*

5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.

Although they profess they agree with us touching a prescript form of prayer to be used in the church, they have declared that it shall not be prescribed as a thing whereunto they will *tie* their ministers. *Hooker.*

It is the cowish terrour of his spirit,
That dares not undertake; he 'll not feel wrongs
Which *tie* him to an answer. *Shakspeare.*

Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of worship to become due only to himself? cannot he *tie* us to perform them to him? *Stillingfl.*

They *tie* themselves so strictly to unity of place, that you never see in any of their plays a scene change in the middle of an act. *Dryden.*

Not *tied* to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryd.*

No one seems less *tied* up to a form of words. *Locke.*

The mind should, by several rules, be *tied* down to this, at first, uneasy task; use will give it facility. *Locke.*

They have no uneasy expectations of what is to come, but are ever *tied* down to the present moment. *Atterbury.*

A healthy man ought not to *tie* himself up to strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in common use. *Arbuthnot.*

6. It may be observed of *tie*, that it has often the particles *up* and *down* joined to it, which are, for the most part, little more than emphatical, and which, when united with this word, have at least consequentially the same meaning.

TIE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Knot; fastening.

2. Bond; obligation.

The rebels that had shaken off the great yoke of obedience, had likewise cast away the lesser *tie* of respect. *Bacon.*

No forest, cave, or savage den,
Holds more pernicious beasts than men;
Vows, oaths, and contracts, they devise,
And tell us they are sacred *ties*. *Waller.*

3. A knot of hair.

The well-swoln *ties* an equal homage claim,
And either shoulder has its share of fame. *Young.*

TIER. *n. s.* [*tiere*, *tieire*, old French; *tuyer*, Dutch.] A row; a rank.

Fornovius, in his choler, discharged a *tier* of great ordnance amongst the thickest of them. *Knolles.*

TIERCE. *n. s.* [*tiers*, *tiercier*, Fr.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe.

Go now deny his *tierce*. *Ben Jonson.*

Wit, like *tierce* claret, when 't begins to pall,
Neglected lies, and 's of no use at all;
But in its full perfection of decay
Turns vinegar, and comes again in play. *Dorset.*

TI'ERCET. *n. s.* [from *tiers*, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.

TIFF. *n. s.* [A low word, I suppose without etymology.]

1. Liquor; drink.

I, whom griping penury surrounds,
And hunger, sure attendant upon want,
With scanty offals, and small acid *tiff*,
Wretched repast! my meagre corps sustain. *Philips.*

2. A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet.

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To TIFF. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. A low word.

TI'FFANY. *n. s.* [*tiffer*, to dress up, old French; *Skinner.*] Very thin silk.

The smoak of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to whiten *tiffanies*. *Brown.*

TIGE. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TI'GER. *n. s.* [*tigre*, Fr. *tigris*, Latin.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind.

When the blast of war blows in your ear,
Then imitate the action of the *tiger*:
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood. *Shaks.*

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian *tiger*;
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakspeare.*

Has the steer,
At whose strong chest the deadly *tiger* hangs,
E'er plow'd for him? *Thomson.*

TIGHT. *adj.* [*dicht*, Dutch.]

1. Tense; close; not loose.

If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pikes fill them not very *tight*, the strength of the string will alter the centre holes. *Moxon.*

I do not like this running knot, it holds too *tight*; I may be stifled all of a sudden. *Arbuth.*

Every joint was well grooved; and the door did not move on hinges, but up and down like a sash, which kept my closet so *tight* that very little water came in. *Swift.*

2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat.

A *tight* maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and unoils the flask.
Dryden.

The girl was a *tight* clever wench as any.
Arbuthnot.

O Thomas, I 'll make a loving wife;
I 'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight*.
Gay.

Drest her again genteel and neat,
And rather *tight* than great. *Swift.*

To TI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *tight*.] To straiten; to make close.

TI'GHTER. *n. s.* [from *tighten*.] A riband or string by which women straiten their clothes.

TI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *tight*.]

1. Closely; not loosely.

2. Neatly; not idly.

Hold, sirrah, bear you these letters *tightly*;
Sail like my pinnace to these golden shores.
Shakspeare.

Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity; *tightly*, I say, go *tightly* to your business; you have cost me much. *Dryden.*

TI'GHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *tight*.]

1. Closeness; not looseness.

The bones are inflexible; which arises from the greatness of the number of corpuscles that compose them, and the firmness and *tightness* of their union. *Woodward.*

2. Neatness.

TI'GRESS. *n. s.* [from *tiger*.] The female of the tiger.

It is reported of the *tigress*, that several spots rise in her skin when she is angry. *Addison.*

TIKE. *n. s.* [*tik*, Swedish; *teke*, Dutch; *tique*, French.]

1. The louse of dogs or sheep. See TICK.

Lice and *tikes* are bred by the sweat close kept, and somewhat arefied by the hair. *Bacon.*

2. It is in *Shakspeare* the name of a dog, in which sense it is used in Scotland. [from *tijk*, Runick, a little dog.]

Avaunt, you curs!
Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail *tike*, or trundle tail. *Shakspeare.*

TILE. *n. s.* [ᵹiᵹle, Saxon; *tegel*, Dutch; *tuile*, Fr. *tegola*, Italian.] Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.

The roof is all *tile*, or lead, or stone. *Bacon.*

Earth turned into brick serveth for building as stone doth; and the like of *tile*. *Bacon.*

In at the window he climbs, or o'er the *tiles*.
Milton.

Worse than all the clatt'ring *tiles*, and worse
Than thousand padders was the poet's curse. *Dry.*

Tile pins made of oak or fir they drive into holes made in the plain *tiles*, to hang them upon their lathing. *Moxon.*

To TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with tiles.

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses *tiled* or thatched. *Bacon.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories;
A lyrick ode would slate; a catch
Would *tile*; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*

2. To cover as tiles.

The rafters of my body, bone,
Being still with you, the muscle, sinew and vein,
Which *tile* this house, will come again. *Donne.*

TI'LER. *n. s.* [*tuilier*, Fr. from *tile*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

A Flemish *tiler*, falling from the top of a house upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood prosecuted his death; and when he was offered pecuniary recompence, nothing would serve him but *lex talionis*: whereupon the judge said to him, he should go up to the top of the house, and then fall down upon the *tiler*. *Bacon.*

TI'LING. *n. s.* [from *tile*.] The roof covered with tiles.

They went upon the house-top, and let him down through the *tiling* with his couch before Jesus. *Luke.*

TILL. *n. s.* A money box in a shop.

They break up counters, doors and *till*,
And leave the empty chests in view. *Swift.*

TILL. *prep.* [ᵹil, Saxon.] To the time of.

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy *till* the last, the kind releasing knell.
Cowley.

TILL *now*. To the present time.

Pleasure not known *till now*. *Milton.*

TILL *then*. To that time.

The earth *till then* was desert. *Milton.*

TILL. *conjunction.*

1. To the time when.

Woods and rocks had ears
To rapture, *till* the savage clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

The unity of place we neither find in Aristotle, Horace, or any who have written of it, *till* in our age the French poets first made it a precept of the stage. *Dryden.*

2. To the degree that.

Meditate so long *till* you make some act of prayer to God, or glorification of him. *Taylor.*

To this strange pitch their high assertions flew,
Till Nature's self scarce look'd on them as two.
Cowley.

Goddess, spread thy reign *till* Isis elders reel.
Pope.

To TILL. *v. a.* [ᵹylian, Saxon; *teulen*, Dutch.] To cultivate; to husband:

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commonly used of the husbandry of the plough.

This paradise I give thee, count it thine,
To *till*, and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milt.*

Send him from the garden forth, to *till*
The ground whence he was taken. *Milton.*

The husbandman *tilleth* the ground, is employed in an honest business that is necessary in life, and very capable of being made an acceptable service unto God. *Law.*

TI'LLABLE. *adj.* [from *till.*] Arable; fit for the plough.

The *tillable* fields are so hilly, that the oxen can hardly take sure footing. *Carew.*

TI'LLAGE. *n. s.* [from *till.*] Husbandry; the act or practice of ploughing or culture.

Tillage will enable the kingdom for corn for the natives, and to spare for exportation. *Bacon.*

A sweaty reaper from his *tillage* brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*

Incite them to improve the *tillage* of their country, to recover the bad soil, and to remedy the waste. *Milton.*

Bid the laborious hind,
Whose harden'd hands did long in *tillage* toil,
Neglect the promis'd harvest of the soil. *Dryden.*

That there was *tillage*, Moses intimates; but whether bestowed on all, or only upon some parts of that earth, as also what sort of *tillage* that was, is not expressed. *Woodward.*

TI'LLER. *n. s.* [from *till.*]

1. Husbandman; ploughman.

They bring in sea-sand partly after their nearness to the places, and partly by the good husbandry of the *tiller*. *Carew.*

Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a *tiller* of the ground. *Genesis.*

The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, sad guest!
Canker or locust hurtful to infest
The blades; while husks elude the *tiller*'s care,
And eminence of want distinguishes the year. *Prior.*

2. The rudder of a boat.

3. The horse that goes in the thill. Properly THILLER.

4. A till; a small drawer.

Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find
Each *tiller* there with love epistles lin'd. *Dryd.*

TI'LLYFALLY. } *adj.* A word used
TI'LLYVALLEY. } formerly when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.

Am not I consanguineous? am not I of her blood? *tillyvalley* lady. *Shakspeare.*

Tillyfally, sir John, never tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shaksp.*

TI'LMAN. *n. s.* [*till* and *man.*] One who tills; a husbandman.

Good shepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good Gil,
Makes husband and huswife their coffers to fill. *Tusser.*

TILT. *n. s.* [tylb, Saxon.]

1. A tent; any support of covering over head.

The roof of linen
Intended for a shelter!
But the rain made an ass
Of *tilt* and canvas,
And the snow which you know is a meker. *Denham.*

2. The cover of a boat.

It is a small vessel, like in proportion to a Gravesend *tilt*-boat. *Sandys.*

The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their *tilts* in blue. *Gay.*

3. A military game at which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback.

His study is his *tilt*-yard, and his loves
Are brazen images of canonized saints. *Shaksp.*

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been sworn brother to him; and he never saw him but once in the *tilt*-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shakspeare.*

Images representing the forms of Hercules, Apollo, and Diana, he placed in the *tilt*-yard at Constantinople. *Knolles.*

The spousals of Hippolite the queen,
What *tilts* and tourneys at the feast were seen. *Dryden.*

In *tilts* and tournaments the valiant strove
By glorious deeds to purchase Emma's love. *Prior.*

4. A thrust.

His majesty seldom dismissed the foreigner till he had entertained him with the slaughter of two or three of his liege subjects, whom he very dextrously put to death with the *tilt* of his lance. *Addison.*

5. Inclination forward; as, *the vessel is a* tilt, when it is inclined that the liquor may run out.

To TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.

2. To carry as in tilts or tournaments.

Ajax interpos'd
His sevenfold shield, and screen'd Laertes' son,
When the insulting Trojans urg'd him sore
With *tilted* spears. *Philips.*

3. To point as in tilts.

Now horrid slaughter reigns;
Sons against fathers *tilt* the fatal lance,
Careless of duty, and their native grounds
Distain with kindred blood. *Philips.*

4. [*tillen*, Dut.] To turn up so as to run out: as, the barrel is *tilted*; that is, leaned forward.

To TILT. *v. n.*

1. To run in tilts or tournaments.

To describe races and games,
Or *tilting* furniture, emblazon'd shields. *Milton.*

2. To fight with rapiers.

Friends all but even now; and then, but now—
Swords out and *tilting* one at other's breasts,
In opposition bloody. *Shakspeare.*

Scow'ring the watch grows out of fashion wit:
Now we set up for *tilting* in the pit,
Where 't is agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,
To fright the ladies first, and then be parted. *Dryden.*

It is not yet the fashion for women of quality to *tilt*. *Collier.*

Satire 's my weapon, but I 'm too discreet
To run a muck, and *tilt* at all I meet. *Pope.*

3. To rush as in combat.

Some say the spirits *tilt* so violently, that they make holes where they strike. *Collier.*

4. To play unsteadily.

The floating vessel swam
Uplifted; and secure with beaked prow
Rode *tilting* o'er the waves. *Milton.*

The fleet swift *tilting* o'er the surges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope.*

5. To fall on one side.

As the trunk of the body is kept from *tilting* forward by the muscles of the back, so from falling backward by those of the belly. *Grew.*

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TI'LTER. *n. s.* [from *tilt.*] One who tilts; one who fights.

A puisny *tilter*, that spurs his horse on one side, breaks his staff like a noble goose. *Shaksp.*

He us'd the only antique philters,
Deriv'd from old heroick *tilters*. *Hudibras.*

If war you chuse, and blood must needs be spilt here,
Let me alone to match your *tilter*. *Granville.*

TILTH. *n. s.* [from *till.*] Husbandry; culture.

Bourn, bound of land, *tilth*, vineyard, none;
No use of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shaksp.*

Her plenteous womb
Expresseth its full *tilth* and husbandry. *Shaksp.*

Give the fallow lands their seasons and their *tilth*. *Drayton.*

TILTH. *adj.* [from *till.*] Arable; tilled.

I know not how this word can be so used.

He beheld a field,
Part arable and *tilth*; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd. *Milton.*

TI'MBER. *n. s.* [ʒymbpian, Sax. *to build.*]

1. Wood fit for building.

I learn'd of lighter *timber* cotes to frame,
Such as might save my sheep and me from shame. *Spenser.*

For the body of the ships no nation doth equal England for the oaken *timber* wherewith to build them; but there must be a great providence used, that our ship *timber* be not unnecessarily wasted. *Bacon.*

The straw was laid below,
Of chips and serewood was the second row;
The third of greens, and *timber* newly fell'd. *Dryden.*

There are hardly any countries that are destitute of *timber* of their own growth. *Woodward.*

Upon these walls they plant quick and *timber* trees, which thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer.*

Who set the twigs, shall he remember,
That is in haste to sell the *timber?*
And what shall of thy woods remain,
Except the box that threw the main? *Prior.*

2. The main trunk of a tree.

We take
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' th' *timber*;
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,
The air will drink the sap. *Shakspeare.*

3. The main beams of a fabrick.

4. Materials, ironically.

Such dispositions are the very errors of human nature; and yet they are the fittest *timber* to make politicks of, like to knee *timber*, that is good for ships to be tossed, but not for houses that shall stand firm. *Bacon.*

To TI'MBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A cant word.

The one took up in a thicket of brush-wood, and the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by. *L'Estrange.*

To TI'MBER. *v. a.* To furnish with beams or timber.

TI'MBERED. *adj.* [from *timber*; *timbré*, French.] Built; formed; contrived.

He left the succession to his second son; not because he thought him the best *timbered* to support it. *Wotton.*

Many heads that undertake learning were never squared nor *timbered* for it. *Brown.*

TI'MBERSOW. *n. s.* A worm in wood; perhaps the woodlouse.

Divers creatures, though they be loathsome to take, are of this kind; as earth-worms, *timbersows*, snails. *Bacon.*

TI'MBREL. *n. s.* [*timbre*, Fr. *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of musical instrument played by pulsation.

The damsels they delight
When they their *timbrels* smite,
And thereunto dance and carrol sweet. *Spenser.*

In their hands sweet *timbrels* all upheld on hight. *Spenser.*

Praise with *timbrels*, organs, flutes;
Praise with violins and lutes. *Sandys.*

For her, through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd,
Let weeping Nilus hear the *timbrel* sound. *Pope.*

TIME. *n. s.* [ɪima, Sax. *tym*, Erse.]

1. The measure of duration.

This consideration of duration, as set out by certain periods, and marked by certain measures or epochas, is that which most properly we call *time*. *Locke.*

Time is like a fashionable host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand,
But with his arms out-stretch'd, as he would fly,
Grasps the incomer. *Shakspeare.*

Come what come may,
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day. *Shakspeare.*

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross exhalement, be found a long *time* defective upon the exactest scale. *Brown.*

Time, which consisteth of parts, can be no part of infinite duration, or of eternity; for then there would be infinite *time* past to-day, which to-morrow will be more than infinite. *Time* is one thing, and infinite duration is another. *Grew.*

2. Space of time.

Daniel desired that he would give him *time*, and that he would shew him the interpretation. *Daniel.*

If a law be enacted to continue for a certain *time*, when that *time* is elapsed, the law ceaseth without any farther abrogation. *White.*

He for the *time* remained stupidly good. *Milton.*

No *time* is allowed for digressions. *Swift.*

3. Interval.

Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have continually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but at *times*. *Bacon.*

4. Life considered as employed, or destined to employment.

A great devourer of his *time* was his agency for men of quality. *Fell.*

All ways of holy living, all instances, and all kinds of virtue, lie open to those who are masters of themselves, their *time*, and their fortune. *Law.*

5. Season; proper time.

To every thing there is a season, and a *time* to every purpose. *Ecclesiasticus.*

They were cut down out of *time*, whose foundation was overflown with a flood. *Job.*

He found nothing but leaves on it; for the *time* of figs was not yet. *Mark.*

Knowing the *time*, that it is high *time* to awake out of sleep. *Romans.*

Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his *time*. *Dryd.*

I hope I come in *time*, if not to make,
At least to save, your fortune and your honour. *Dryden.*

The *time* will come when we shall be forced to bring our evil ways to remembrance, and then consideration will do us little good. *Calamy.*

6. A considerable space of duration; continuance; process of time.

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Fight under him, there 's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful trade:
And when in service your best days are spent,
In *time* you may command a regiment. *Dryden.*

In *time* the mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by sensation, and thereby stores itself with a new set of ideas, ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

One imagines, that the terrestrial matter which is showered down along with rain enlarges the bulk of the earth, and that it will in *time* bury all things under ground. *Woodward.*

I have resolved to take *time*, and, in spite of all misfortunes, to write you, at intervals, a long letter. *Swift.*

7. Age; part of duration distinct from other parts.

They shall be given into his hand until a *time* and *times*. *Daniel.*

If we should impute the heat of the season unto the co-operation of any stars with the sun, it seems more favourable for our *times* to ascribe the same unto the constellation of Leo. *Brown.*

The way to please being to imitate nature, the poets and the painters, in ancient *times*, and in the best ages, have studied her. *Dryden.*

8. Past time.

I was the man in th' moon when *time* was. *Shakspeare.*

9. Early time.

Stanley at Bosworth-field, though he came *time* enough to save his life, yet he staid long enough to endanger it. *Bacon.*

If they acknowledge repentance and a more strict obedience to be one time or other necessary, they imagine it is *time* enough yet to set about these duties. *Rogers.*

10. Time considered as affording opportunity.

The earl lost no *time*, but marched day and night. *Clarendon.*

He continued his delights till all the enemies horse were passed through his quarters; nor did then pursue them in any *time*. *Clarendon.*

I would ask any man that means to repent at his death, how he knows he shall have an hour's *time* for it? *Duty of Man.*

Time is lost, which never will renew,
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,
Surveying nature. *Dryden.*

11. Particular quality of some part of duration.

Comets, importing change of *times* and states,
Brandish your crystal tresses in the sky. *Shaksp.*

All the prophets in their age, the *times*
Of great Messiah sing. *Milton.*

If any reply, that the *times* and manners of men will not bear such a practice, that is an answer from the mouth of a professed *time*-server. *South.*

12. Particular time.

Give order, that no sort of person
Have, any *time*, recourse unto the princes. *Shakspeare.*

When that company died, what *time* the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men. *Numbers.*

The worst on me must light, when *time* shall be. *Milton.*

A *time* will come, when my maturer muse
In Cæsar's wars a nobler theme shall chuse. *Dryden.*

These reservoirs of snow they cut, distributing them to several shops, that from *time* to *time* supply Naples. *Addison.*

13. Hour of childbirth.

She intended to stay till delivered; for she was within one month of her *time*. *Clarendon.*

The first time I saw a lady dressed in one of these petticoats, I blamed her for walking abroad when she was so near her *time*; but soon I found all the modish part of the sex as far gone as herself. *Spectator.*

14. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition.

Four *times* he cross'd the car of night. *Milton.*

Many *times* I have read of the like attempts begun, but never of any finished. *Heylin.*

Every single particle would have a sphere of void space around it many hundred thousand million million *times* bigger than the dimensions of that particle. *Bentley.*

Lord Oxford, I have now the third *time* mentioned in this letter, expects you. *Swift.*

15. Musical measure.

Musick do I hear?
Ha, ha! keep *time*. How sour sweet musick is
When *time* is broke, and no proportion kept! *Shakspeare.*

You by the help of tune and *time*
Can make that song which was but rhyme. *Waller.*

On their exalted wings
To the celestial orbs they climb,
And with th' harmonious spheres keep *time*. *Denham.*

Heroes who o'ercome, or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The strings of which in battle's heat
Against their very corslets beat;
Keep *time* with their own trumpet's measure,
And yield them most excessive pleasure. *Prior.*

To TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do it a proper time.

There is no greater wisdom than well to *time* the beginnings and onsets of things. *Bacon.*

It is hard to believe, that where his most numerous miracles were afforded, they should all want the advantage of the congruous *timings* to give them their due weight and efficacy. *Hammond.*

The *timing* of things is a main point in the dispatch of all affairs. *L'Estrange.*

This 't is to have a virtue out of season:
Mercy is good, but kings mistake its *timing*. *Dryden.*

A man's conviction should be strong, and so well *timed*, that worldly advantages may seem to have no share in it. *Addison.*

2. To regulate as to time.

To the same purpose old Epopeus spoke,
Who overlook'd the oars, and *tim'd* the stroke. *Addison.*

3. To measure harmonically.

He was a thing of blood, whose every motion
Was *tim'd* with dying cries. *Shakspeare.*

TI'MEFUL. *adj.* [*time* and *full.*] Seasonable; timely; early.

If this arch-politician find in his pupils any remorse, any feeling of God's future judgments, he persuades them that God hath so great need of men's souls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition; interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timeful* return towards God. *Raleigh.*

TI'MELESS. *adj.* [from *time.*]

1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time.

Nor fits it to prolong the heav'nly feast
Timeless, indecent, but retire to rest. *Pope.*

2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.

A pack of sorrows, which would press you down,
If unprevented, to your *timeless* grave. *Shakesp.*

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Noble Gloster's death,
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd
The bloody office of his *timeless* end. *Shaksp.*

TI'MELY. *adj.* [from *time*.] Seasonable; sufficiently early.

The west glimmers with some streaks of day,
Now spurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the *timely* inn. *Shakspeare.*

Happy were I in my *timely* death,
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shakspeare.*

Lest heat should hinder us, his *timely* care
Hath unbesought provided. *Milton.*

I'll to my charge,
And show my duty by my *timely* care. *Dryden.*

TI'MELY. *adv.* [from *time*.] Early; soon.

The beds i' th' east are soft, and thanks to you,
That call'd me *timelier* than my purpose hither. *Shakspeare.*

Sent to forewarn
Us *timely* of what else might be our loss. *Milt.*

Timely advis'd, the coming evil shun;
Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*

TI'MEPLEASER. *n. s.* [*time* and *please*.] One who complies with prevailing opinions, whatever they be.

Scandal, the suppliants for the people, call them
Timepleasers, flatterers, foes to nobleness. *Shakspeare.*

TI'MESERVING. *n. s.* [*time* and *serve*.] Mean compliance with present power.

If such by trimming and *timeserving*, which are but two words for the same thing, abandon the church of England, this will produce confusion. *South.*

TI'MID. *adj.* [*timide*, Fr. *timidus*, Lat.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldness.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomson.*

TIMI'DITY. *n. s.* [*timidité*, Fr. *timiditas*, Lat. from *timid*.] Fearfulness; timorousness; habitual cowardice.

The hare figured pusillanimity and *timidity* from its temper. *Brown.*

TI'MOROUS. *adj.* [*timor*, Lat.] Fearful; full of fear and scruple.

Prepossessed heads will ever doubt it, and *timorous* beliefs will never dare to try it. *Brown.*

The infant flames, whilst yet they were conceal'd
In *tim'rous* doubts, with pity I beheld;
With easy smiles dispell'd the silent fear,
That durst not tell me what I dy'd to hear. *Prior.*

TI'MOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfully; with much fear.

We would have had you heard
The traitor speak, and *tim'rously* confess
The manner and the purpose of his treasons. *Shakspeare.*

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a stone, and metal from wood, yet they but *timorously* ventured on such terms which should pretend to signify their real essences. *Locke.*

Let dastard souls be *timorously* wise:
But tell them, Pyrrhus knows not how to form
Far-fancy'd ills, and dangers out of sight. *A. Philips.*

TI'MOROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *timorous*.] Fearfulness.

The clergy, through the *timorousness* of many among them, were refused to be heard by their council. *Swift.*

TI'MOUS. *adj.* [from *time*.] Early; timely; not innate. Obsolete.

By a wise and *timous* inquisition, the peccant humours and humourists must be discovered, purged, or cut off. *Bacon.*

TIN. *n. s.* [*ten*, Dutch.]

1. One of the primitive metals, called by the chymists Jupiter.

Quicksilver, lead, iron, and *tin*, have opacity or blackness. *Peacham.*

Tin ore sometimes holds about one-sixth of *tin*. *Woodward.*

2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

To TIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin.

To keep the earth from getting into the vessel, he employed a plate of iron *tinned* over and perforated. *Boyle.*

The cover may be *tinned* over only by nailing of single tin plates over it. *Mortimer.*

New *tinning* a saucepan is chargeable. *Swift.*

TI'NCAL. *n. s.* A mineral.

The *tincal* of the Persians seems to be the chrysocolla of the ancients, and what our borax is made of. *Woodward.*

To TINCT. *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Lat. *teint*, Fr.]

1. To stain; to colour; to spot; to die.

Some bodies have a more departible nature than others in colouration; for a small quantity of saffron will *tinct* more than a very great quantity of wine. *Bacon.*

Some were *tincted* blue, some red, others yellow. *Brown.*

I distilled some of the *tincted* liquor, and all that came over was as limpid as rock water. *Boyle.*

Those who have preserved an innocence, would not suffer the whiter parts of their soul to be discoloured or *tincted* by the reflection of one sin. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To imbue with a taste.

We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tincted* upon vitriol, sulphur, and steel. *Bacon.*

TINCT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Colour; stain; spot.

That great med'cine hath
With his *tinct* gilded thee. *Shakspeare.*

The first scent of a vessel lasts, and the *tinct* the wool first appears of. *Ben Jonson.*

Of evening *tinct*
The purple-streaming amethyst is thine. *Thoms.*

TI'NCTURE. *n. s.* [*teinture*, Fr. *tinctura*, from *tinctus*, Latin.]

1. Colour or taste superadded by something.

The sight must be sweetly deceived by an insensible passage from bright colours to dimmer, which Italian artizans call the middle *tinctures*. *Wotton.*

Hence the morning planet gilds her horn,
By *tincture* or reflection they augment
Their small peculiar. *Milton.*

'T is the fate of princes, that no knowledge
Come pure to them, but, passing through the eyes
And ears of other men, it takes a *tincture*
From every channel. *Denham.*

That beloved thing engrosses him, and, like a coloured glass before his eyes, casts its own colour and *tincture* upon all the images of things. *South.*

To begin the practice of an art with a light

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tincture of the rules, is to expose ourselves to the scorn of those who are judges. *Dryden.*

Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will discover their natural *tincture* of mind. *Addison.*

Few in the next generation who will not write and read, and have an early *tincture* of religion. *Addison.*

Sire of her joy, and source of her delight!
O! wing'd with pleasure, take thy happy flight,
And give each future morn a *tincture* of thy white. *Prior.*

All manners take a *tincture* from our own,
Or come discolour'd through our passions shown. *Pope.*

Have a care lest some darling science so far prevail over your mind, as to give a sovereign *tincture* to all your other studies, and discolour all your ideas. *Watts.*

2. Extract of some drug made in spirits.

In *tinctures* drawn from vegetables, the superfluous spirit of wine distilled off leaves the extract of the vegetable. *Boyle.*

To TI'NCTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste.

The bright sun compacts the precious stone,
Imparting radiant lustre like his own:
He *tinctures* rubies with their rosy hue,
And on the saphire spreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*

A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colours. *Watts.*

2. To imbue the mind.

Early were our minds *tinctured* with a distinguishing sense of good and evil; early were the seeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, sown in our hearts. *Atterbury.*

To TIND. *v. a.* [*tendgan*, Gothick; tendan, Sax.] To kindle; to set on fire.

TI'NDER. *n. s.* [tynbne, tendne, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

Strike on the *tinder*, ho!
Give me a taper. *Shakspeare.*

To these shameless pastimes were their youth admitted, thereby adding, as it were, fire to *tinder*. *Hakewill.*

Where sparks and fire do meet with *tinder*,
Those sparks more fire will still engender. *Suckl.*

Whoever our trading with England would hinder,
To inflame both the nations do plainly conspire;
Because Irish linen will soon turn to *tinder*,
And wool it is greasy, and quickly takes fire. *Swift.*

TI'NDERBOX. *n. s.* [*tinder* and *box*.] The box for holding tinder.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows
And *tinderbox* of all his fellows. *Hudibras.*

He might even as well have employed his time in catching moles, making lanterns and *tinderboxes*. *Atterbury.*

TINE. *n. s.* [*tinne*, Islandick.]

1. The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork.

In the southern parts of England they destroy moles by traps that fall on them, and strike sharp *tines* or teeth through them. *Mortimer.*

2. Trouble; distress.

The tragical effect,
Vouchsafe, O thou the mournful'st muse of nine,
That wont'st the tragick stage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful *tine*. *Spenser.*

To TINE. *v. a.* [tynan, Saxon.]

1. To kindle; to light; to set on fire.

Strifeful Atin in their stubborn mind
Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tin'd*. *Spenser.*

The clouds
Justling or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the slant lightning; whose thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir. *Milton.*

The priest with holy hands was seen to *tine*
The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*

2. [tinan, Saxon.] To shut.

To TINE. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to smart. *Spenser.*

2. To fight.

Eden stain'd with blood of many a band
Of Scots and English both, that *tined* on his strand. *Spenser.*

To TINGE. *v. a.* [*tingo*, Latin.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste.

Sir Roger is something of an humourist; and his virtues, as well as imperfections, are *tinged* by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his. *Spectator.*

A red powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue with a little red, doth not presently lose its colour; but a white powder mixed with any colour is presently *tinged* with that colour, and is equally capable of being *tinged* with any colour whatever. *Newton.*

If the eye be *tinged* with any colour, as in the jaundice, so as to *tinge* pictures in the bottom of the eye with that colour, all objects appear *tinged* with the same colour. *Newton.*

She lays some useful bile aside,
To *tinge* the chyle's insipid tide;
Else we should want both gibe and satire,
And all be burst with pure good-nature. *Prior.*

The infusions of rhubarb and saffron *tinge* the urine with a high yellow. *Arbuthnot.*

TI'NGENT. *adj.* [*tingens*, Latin.] Having the power to tinge.

This wood, by the tincture it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property. *Boyle.*

TI'NGLASS. *n. s.* [*tin* and *glass*.] Bismuth.

To TI'NGLE. *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.]

1. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound, in the ears. This is perhaps rather *tinkle*.

The ears of them that hear it shall *tingle*. *Bible.*

When our ear *tingleth*, we usually say that somebody is talking of us; which is an ancient conceit. *Brown.*

2. To feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion.

The pale boy senator yet *tingling* stands. *Pope.*

3. To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion. The sense of this word is not very well ascertained.

They suck pollution through their *tingling* veins. *Tickel.*

In a palsy, sometimes the sensation or feeling is either totally abolished, or dull with a sense of *tingling*. *Arbuthnot.*

To TINK. *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Latin; *tinciau*, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.

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TI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *tink*, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their work they make a tinkling noise.] A mender of old brass.

Am not I old Sly's son, by education a card-maker, and now by present profession a *tinker*? *Shakspeare.*

My copper medals by the pound
May be with learned justice weigh'd:
To turn the balance, Otho's head
May be thrown in; and for the mettle,
The coin may mend a *tinker*'s kettle. *Prior.*

To TI'NKLE. *v. n.* [*tinter*, French; *tinnio*, Latin.]

1. To make a sharp quick noise; to clink.

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched out necks, making a *tinkling* with their feet. *Isaiah.*

His feeble hand a javelin threw,
Which flutt'ring, seem'd to loiter as it flew;
Just, and but barely, to the mark it held,
And faintly *tinkled* on the brazen shield. *Dryd.*

The sprightly horse
Moves to the musick of his *tinkling* bells. *Dodsley.*

2. It seems to have been improperly used by *Pope*.

The wand'ring streams that shine, between the hills,
The grots that echo to the *tinkling* rills. *Pope.*

3. To hear a low quick noise.

With deeper brown the grove was overspread,
A sudden horrour seiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled. *Dryd.*

TI'NMAN. *n. s.* [*tin* and *man*.] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

Didst thou never pop
Thy head into a *tinman*'s shop? *Prior.*

TI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *tin*; tin, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines.

The Cornish men, many of them could for a need live under-ground, that were *tinners*. *Bacon.*

TI'NNY. *adj.* [from *tin*.] Abounding with tin.

Those arms of sea that thrust into the *tinny* strand. *Drayton.*

TI'NPENNY. *n. s.* A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen. *Bailey.*

TI'NSEL. *n. s.* [*étincelle*, French.]

1. A kind of shining cloth.

A *tinsel* vail her amber locks did shrowd,
That strove to cover what it could not hide. *Fairfax.*

It's but a night-gown in respect of your's; cloth of gold and cuts, underborne with a bluish *tinsel*. *Shakspeare.*

By Thetis' *tinsel* slipper'd feet,
And the songs of sirens sweet. *Milton.*

2. Any thing shining with false lustre; any thing showy and of little value.

For favours cheap and common who would strive?
Yet scatter'd here and there I some behold,
Who can discern the *tinsel* from the gold. *Dryd.*

If the man will too curiously examine the superficial *tinsel* good, he undeceives himself to his own cost. *Norris.*

No glittering *tinsel* of May-fair
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*

Ye *tinsel* insects, whom a court maintains,
That count your beauties only by your stains,
Spin all your cobwebs o'er the eyes of day,
The muse's wing shall brush you all away. *Pope.*

To TI'NSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with lustre that has no value.

Hence, you phantastick postillers in song,
My text defeats your art, 't is Nature's tongue,
Scorns all her *tinsell'd* metaphors of pelf,
Illustrated by nothing but herself. *Cleaveland.*

She, *tinsell'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,
With self-applause her wild creation views;
Sees momentary monsters rise and fall,
And with her own fool's colours gilds them all. *Pope.*

TINT. *n. s.* [*teinte*, French; *tinta*, Ital.] A dye; a colour.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line;
Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colour'd mass,
And from the canvas call the mimick face. *Pope.*

The virtues of most men will only blow,
Like coy auriculas, in Alpine snow:
Transplant them to the equinoctial line,
Their vigour sickens, and their *tints* decline. *Harte.*

Though it be allowed that elaborate harmony of colouring, a brilliancy of *tints*, a soft and gradual transition from one to another, present to the eye what an harmonious concert of musick does to the ear; it must be remembered, that painting is not merely a gratification of sight. *Reynolds.*

TI'NWORM. *n. s.* An insect. *Bailey.*

TI'NY. *adj.* [*tint*, *tynd*, Danish.] Little; small; puny. A burlesque word.

Any pretty little *tiny* kickshaws. *Shakspeare.*

When that I was a little *tiny* boy,
A foolish thing was but a toy. *Shakspeare.*

But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves
On little females, and on little loves;
Thy pigmy children, and thy *tiny* spouse,
The baby playthings that adorn thy house. *Swift.*

TIP. *n. s.* [*tip*, *tipken*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity.

The *tip* no jewel needs to wear,
The *tip* is jewel of the ear. *Sidney.*

They touch the beard with the *tip* of their tongue, and wet it. *Bacon.*

Thrice upon thy finger's *tip*,
Thrice upon thy rubied lip. *Milton.*

All the pleasure dwells upon the *tip* of his tongue. *South.*

She has fifty private amours, which nobody yet knows any thing of but herself, and thirty clandestine marriages, that have not been touched by the *tip* of the tongue. *Addison.*

I no longer look upon lord Plausible as ridiculous, for admiring a lady's fine *tip* of an ear and pretty elbow. *Pope.*

To TIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To top; to end; to cover on the end.

In his hand a reed
Stood waving, *tipp'd* with fire. *Milton.*

With truncheon *tipp'd* with iron head,
The warriour to the lists he led. *Hudibras.*

How would the old king smile
To see you weigh the paws, when *tipp'd* with gold,
And throw the shaggy spoils about your shoulders! *Addison.*

Quarto's, octavo's shape the less'ning pyre,
And last a little Ajax *tips* the spire. *Pope.*

Behold the place, where if a poet
Shin'd in description, he might shew it;
Tell how the moon-beam trembling falls,
And *tips* with silver all the walls. *Pope.*

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Tipt with jet,
Fair ermines spotless as the snows they press.
Thomson.

2. To strike slightly; to tap.
She writes love-letters to the youth in grace,
Nay, *tips* the wink before the cuckold's face.
Dryden.
The pert jackanapes *tipped* me the wink, and put out his tongue at his grandfather. *Tatler.*
A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow. *Swift.*
Their judgment was, upon the whole,
That lady is the dullest soul;
Then *tipt* their forehead in a jeer,
As who should say, she wants it here. *Swift.*
When I saw the keeper frown,
Tipping him with half a crown,
Now, said I, we are alone,
Name your heroes one by one. *Swift.*

TI'PPET. *n. s.* [tæppet, Saxon.] Something worn about the neck.
His turban was white, with a small red cross on the top: he had also a *tippet* of fine linen. *Bacon.*

To TI'PPLE. *v. n.* [*tepel*, a dug, old Teutonick.] To drink luxuriously; to waste life over the cup.
Let us grant it is not amiss to sit,
And keep the turn of *tippling* with a slave,
To reel the streets at noon. *Shakspeare.*

To TI'PPLE. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess.
While his canting drone-pipe scann'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He *tipples* palmestry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*
To a short meal he makes a tedious grace,
Before the barley-pudding comes in place;
Then bids fall on; himself for saving charges
A peel'd slic'd onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice. *Dryden.*
If a slumber haply does invade
My weary limbs, my fancy 's still awake,
Thoughtful of drink, and eager, in a dream,
Tipples imaginary pots of ale. *Philips.*

TI'PPLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor.
While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on. *L'Estrange.*

TI'PPLED. *adj.* [from *tipple*.] Tipsy; drunk.
Merry, we sail from the east,
Half *tippled* at a rainbow feast. *Dryden.*

TI'PPLER. *n. s.* [from *tipple*.] A sottish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

TI'PSTAFF. *n. s.* [*tip* and *staff*.]
1. An officer with a staff tipped with metal.
2. The staff itself so tipt.
One had in his hand a *tipstaff* of a yellow cane, tipped at both ends with blue. *Bacon.*

TI'PSY. *adj.* [from *tipple*.] Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink.
The riot of the *tipsy* bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian singer in their rage. *Shaks.*
Welcome joy and feast,
Midnight shout and revelry,
Tipsy dance and jollity. *Milton.*

TI'PTOE. *n. s.* [*tip* and *toe*.] The end of the toe.
Where the fond ape himself uprearing high,
Upon his *tiptoes* stalketh stately by. *Spenser.*
He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a *tiptoe* when this day is nam'd,
And rouze him at the name of Crispian. *Shaks.*
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountains tops.
Shakspeare.
Religion stands on *tiptoe* in our land,
Ready to pass to the American strand. *Herbert.*
Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,
And stood on *tiptoes* from the ground. *Dryden.*

TIRE. *n. s.* [*tuyr*, Dutch.]
1. Rank; row. Sometimes written *tier*.
Your lowest *tire* of ordnance must lie four foot clear above water, when all loading is in, or else those your best pieces will be of small use at sea, in any grown weather that makes the billows to rise. *Raleigh.*
Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to displode their second *tire*
Of thunder. *Milton.*
In all those wars there were few triremes, most of them being of one *tire* of oars of fifty banks. *Arbuthnot.*
2. [Corrupted from *tiar* or *tiara*, or from *attire*.] A headdress.
On her head she wore a *tire* of gold,
Adorn'd with gems and ouches. *Spenser.*
Here is her picture: let me see;
If I had such a *tire*, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as is this of hers. *Shaksp.*
The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
Now fills a burnish'd throne of quenchless fire,
And for his old fair robes of light he wears
A gloomy mantle of dark flame; the *tire*
That crowns his hated head, on high appears. *Crashaw.*
When the fury took her stand on high,
A hiss from all the snaky *tires* went round. *Pope.*
3. Furniture; apparatus.
Saint George's worth
Enkindles like desire of high exploits:
Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war
Rowl in thy eager mind. *Philips.*
When they first peep forth of the ground, they shew their whole *tire* of leaves, then flowers, next seeds. *Woodward.*

To TIRE. *v. a.* [tiran, Saxon.]
1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harass; to wear out with labour or tediousness.
Tir'd with toil, all hopes of safety past,
From pray'rs to wishes he descends at last. *Dryden.*
For this a hundred voices I desire,
To tell thee what a hundred tongues would *tire*;
Yet never could be worthily exprest,
How deeply thou art seated in my breast. *Dryd.*
2. It has often *out* added, to intend the signification.
Often a few that are stiff do *tire out* a greater number that are more moderate. *Bacon.*
A lonely way
The cheerless Albion wander'd half a day;
Tir'd out, at length a spreading stream he spy'd. *Tickel.*
3. [from *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dress the head.
Jezebel painted her face, and *tired* her head. 2 *Kings.*

To TIRE. *v. n.* [teorian, Saxon.] To fail with weariness.

TI'REDNESS. *n. s.* [from *tired*.] State of being tired; weariness.
It is not through the *tiredness* of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence, that it hath not satisfied us bountifully. *Hakewill.*

TI'RESOME. *adj.* [from *tire*.] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.
Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove *tiresome* to the reader, the poet must

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sometimes relieve the subject with a pleasant and pertinent digression. *Addison.*

Nothing is so *tiresome* as the works of those criticks who write in a dogmatick way, without language, genius, or imagination. *Addison.*

TI'RESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *tiresome.*] Act or quality of being tiresome.

TI'REWOMAN. *n. s.* [*tire* and *woman.*] A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

Why should they not value themselves for this outside fashionableness of the *tirewoman*'s making, when their parents have so early instructed them to do so. *Locke.*

TI'RINGHOUSE. } *n. s.* [*tire* and *house*, or
TI'RINGROOM. } *room.*] The room in which players dress for the stage.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our *tiringhouse.* *Shakspeare.*

Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb,
From which he enters, is the *tiringroom;*
This spacious earth the theatre, and the stage
That country which he lives in; passions, rage,
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Wotton.*

TI'RWIT. *n. s.* [*vanellus*, Latin.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

'TIS. Contracted for *it is.*

'*Tis* destiny unshunnable. *Shakspeare.*

TI'SICAL. *adj.* [for *phthisical.*] Consumptive.

TI'SICK. *n. s.* [corrupted from *phthisick.*] Consumption; morbid waste.

TI'SSUE. *n. s.* [*tissue*, French; ꝛiꝼan, *to weave*, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours.

In their glittering *tissues* emblaz'd
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,
Recorded eminent. *Milton.*

A robe of *tissue*, stiff with golden wire;
An upper vest, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd adultress brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden.*

To TI'SSUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tissued* upon blue. *Bacon.*

They have been always frank of their blessings to countenance any great action; and then, according as it should prosper, to *tissue* upon it some pretence or other. *Wotton.*

Mercy will sit between,
Thron'd in celestial sheen,
With radiant feet the *tissued* clouds down steering. *Milton.*

TIT. *n. s.*

1. A small horse: generally in contempt.

No storing of pasture with baggagely *tit*,
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit. *Tusser.*

Thou might'st have ta'en example
From what thou read'st in story;
Being as worthy to sit
On an ambling *tit*
As thy predecessor Dory. *Denham.*

2. A woman: in contempt.

What does this envious *tit*, but away to her father with a tale. *L'Estrange.*

A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with you. *Dryden.*

Short pains for thee, for me a son and heir.
Girls cost as many throes in bringing forth;
Beside, when born, the *tits* are little worth. *Dryden.*

3. A *titmouse* or *tomtit.* [*parus*, Latin.] A bird.

TITBI'T. *n. s.* [properly *tidbit*; *tid*, tender, and *bit.*] Nice bit; nice food.

John pampered esquire South with *titbits* till he grew wanton. *Arbuthnot.*

TITHE. *n. s.* [ꝛeoꝺa, Saxon, *tenth.*]

1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry.

Many have made witty invectives against usury: they say, that it is a pity the devil should have God's part, which is the *tithe.* *Bacon.*

Sometimes comes she with a *tithe* pig's tail,
Tickling the parson as he lies asleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shaksp.*

2. The tenth part of any thing.

I have searched man by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before. *Shakspeare.*

Since the first sword was drawn about this question,
Ev'ry *tithe* soul 'mongst many thousand dismes
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakspeare.*

3. Small part; small portion, unless it be misprinted for *titles.*

Offensive wars for religion are seldom to be approved, unless they have some mixture of civil *tithes.* *Bacon.*

To TITHE. *v. a.* [ꝛeoꝺian, Saxon.] To tax; to levy the tenth part.

When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will *tithe* them one with another, and will make an Irishman the tithingman. *Spenser.*

By decimation and a *tithed* death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the destin'd tenth. *Shakspeare.*

When thou hast made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increase, the third year, the year of *tithing*, give unto the Levite, stranger, fatherless and widow. *Deuteronomy.*

To TITHE. *v. n.* To pay tithe.

For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
Tithe so as thy cattle the lord do not strike. *Tusser.*

TI'THEABLE. *adj.* [from *tithe.*] Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.

The popish priest shall, on taking the oath of allegiance to his majesty, be entitled to a tenth part or tithe of all things *titheable* in Ireland belonging to the papists, within their respective parishes. *Swift.*

TI'THER. *n. s.* [from *tithe.*] One who gathers tithes.

TI'THING. *n. s.* [*tithinga*, law Latin, from *tithe.*]

1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a constable. *Cowell.*

Poor Tom, who is whipt from *tithing* to *tithing*, and stock punished and imprisoned. *Shaksp.*

2. Tithe, tenth part due to the priest.

Though vicar be bad, or the parson be evil,
Go not for thy *tithing* thyself to the devil. *Tusser.*

TI'THINGMAN. *n. s.* [*tithing* and *man.*] A petty peaceofficer; an under constable.

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His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's service; and also every *tithingman* may controul him. *Spenser.*

TI'THYMAL. *n. s.* [*tithymalle*, French; *tithymallus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To TI'TILLATE. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Lat.] To tickle.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom just
The pungent grains of *titillating* dust. *Pope.*

TITILLA'TION. *n. s.* '*titillation*, Fr. *titillatio*, Lat. from *titillate*.]

1. The act of tickling.

Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a slight from *titillation*. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being tickled.

In sweets, the acid particles seem so attenuated in the oil, as only to produce a small and grateful *titillation*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any slight or petty pleasure.

The delights which result from these nobler entertainments our cool thoughts need not be ashamed of, and which are dogged by no such sad sequels as are the products of those *titillations* that reach no higher than the senses. *Glanville.*

TI'TLARK. *n. s.* A bird.

The smaller birds do the like in their seasons; as the leverock, *titlark*, and linnet. *Walton.*

TI'TLE. *n. s.* [*titelle*, old Fr. *titulus*, Lat.]

1. A general head comprising particulars.

Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles* and tables for the better drawing of observations; these we call compilers. *Bacon.*

Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I shall single out two particular *titles*, which give a handsome specimen of their excellencies above other laws in other parts or *titles* of the same. *Hale.*

2. An appellation of honour.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his *titles*, in a place
From whence himself does fly? *Shakspeare.*

Man over men
He made not lord: such *title* to himself
Reserving. *Milton.*

3. A name; an appellation.

My name 's Macbeth.
—The devil himself could not pronounce a *title*
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakspeare.*

Ill worthy I such *title* should belong
To me transgressor. *Milton.*

4. The first page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject; an inscription.

This man's brow, like to a *title* leaf,
Foretels the nature of a tragick volume. *Shaksp.*

Our adversaries encourage a writer who cannot furnish out so much as a *title* page with propriety. *Swift.*

Others with wishful eyes on glory look,
When they have got their picture towards a book;
Or pompous *title*, like a gaudy sign
Meant to betray dull sots to wretched wine. *Young.*

5. A claim of right.

Let the *title* of a man's right be called in question; are we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of such as are famous for their skill in the laws? *Hooker.*

Is a man impoverished by purchase? it is because he paid his money for a lye, and took a bad *title* for a good. *South*

'T is our duty
Such monuments, as we can build, to raise;
Lest all the world prevent what we should do,
And claim a *title* in him by their praise *Dryden.*

If there were no laws to protect them, there were no living in this world for good men; and in effect there would be no laws, if it were a sin in them to try a *title*, or right themselves by them. *Kettleworth.*

To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted *title* by your birth, you had a greater by your courage. *Dryden.*

Conti would have kept his *title* to Orange *Addison.*

O the discretion of a girl! she will be a slave to any thing that has not a *title* to make her one. *Southern.*

To TI'TLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives
Religious *titled* them the sons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! *Milton.*

TI'TLELESS. *adj.* [from *title*.] Wanting a name or appellation. Not in use.

He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,
Till he had forg'd himself a name o' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakspeare.*

TI'TLEPAGE. *n. s.* [*title* and *page*.] The page containing the title of a book.

We should have been pleased to have seen our own names at the bottom of the *titlepage*. *Dryden.*

TI'TMOUSE or *Tit. n. s.* [*tijt*, Dutch, a chick, or small bird; *titlingier*, Islandick, a little bird: *tit* signifies *little* in the Teutonick dialects.] A small species of birds.

The nightingale is sovereign of song,
Before him sits the *titmouse* silent by,
And I unfit to thrust in skilful throng,
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenser.*

The *titmouse* and the pecker's hungry brood,
And Progne with her bosom stain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

To TI'TTER. *v. n.* [formed, I suppose, from the sound.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise.

In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,
And *titt'ring* push'd the pedants off the place. *Pope.*

TI'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A restrained laugh.

2. I know not what it signifies in *Tusser*.

From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine,
If eare be not forth, it will rise again fine. *Tusser.*

TI'TTLE. *n. s.* [I suppose from *tit*.] A small particle; a point; a dot.

In the particular which concerned the church; the Scots would never depart from a *tittle*. *Clarendon.*

Angels themselves disdaining
T' approach thy temple, give thee in command
What to the smallest *tittle* thou shalt say
To thy adorers. *Milton.*

They thought God and themselves linked in so fast a covenant, that, although they never performed their part, God was yet bound to make good every *tittle* of his. *South.*

Ned Fashion hath been bred about court, and understands to a *tittle* all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift.*

You are not advanced one *tittle* towards the proof of what you intend. *Waterland.*

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TI'TTLETATTLE. *n. s.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.

As the foe drew near
With love, and joy, and life and dear,
Our don, who knew this *tittletattle*,
Did, sure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior.*

For every idle *tittletattle* that went about, Jack was suspected for the author. *Arbuthnot.*

To TI'TTLETATTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle*.] To prate idly.

You are full in your *tittletattlings* of Cupid: here is Cupid, and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old woman told me. *Sidney.*

TITUBA'TION. *n. s.* [*titubo*, Lat.] The act of stumbling.

TI'TULAR. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title.

They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to shadow their rebellion, and to be *titular* and painted head of those arms. *Bacon.*

Thrones, virtues, powers,
If these magnifick titles yet remain,
Not merely *titular*. *Milton.*

Both Valerius and Austin were *titular* bishops. *Ayliffe.*

TITULA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *titular*.] The state of being titular.

Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility received the name of imperator; but their successors retain the same even in its *titularity*. *Brown.*

TI'TULARY. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting in a title.

The malecontents of his kingdom have not been base nor *titulary* impostors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to a title.

William the Conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titulary* pretence, grounded upon the Confessor's will. *Bacon.*

TI'TULARY. *n. s.* [from the adj.] One that has a title or right.

The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but persons entirely conductitious. *Ayliffe.*

TI'VY. *adj.* [A word expressing speed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting-horn.]

In a bright moon-shine while winds whistle loud,
Tivy, *tivy*, *tivy*, we mount and we fly,
All rocking in a downy white cloud:
And lest our leap from the sky should prove too far,
We slide on the back of a new-falling star. *Dryden.*

TO. *adv.* [to, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.]

1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the second as the object of the first.

The delay of our hopes teaches us *to* mortify our desires. *Smallridge.*

2. It notes the intention.

Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to pass
O'er hollow arches of resounding brass,
To rival thunder. *Dryden.*

She rais'd a war
In Italy, *to* call me back. *Dryden.*

Urg'd by despair, again I go *to* try
The fate of arms, resolv'd in fight *to* die. *Dryd.*

3. It notes the consequence.

I have done my utmost to lead my life so pleasantly as *to* forget all misfortunes. *Pope.*

4. After an adjective it notes its object.

We ready are *to* try our fortunes
To the last man. *Shakspeare.*

The lawless sword his children's blood shall shed,
Increas'd for slaughter, born *to* beg their bread. *Sandys.*

5. Noting futurity.

It is not blood and bones that can be conscious of their own hardness and redness; and we are still *to* seek for something else in our frame that receives those impressions. *Bentley.*

6. { To *and again.* / To *and fro.* } Backward and forward.

Ismay binds and looseth souls condemn'd to woe,
And sends the devils on errands *to and fro*. *Fairfax.*

The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass *to and fro*,
To tempt or punish mortals. *Milton.*

Dress it not till the seventh day, and then move the joint *to and fro*. *Wiseman.*

Masses of marble, originally beat off from the strata of the neighbouring rocks, rolled *to and again* till they were rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward.*

The winds in distant regions blow,
Moving the world of waters *to and fro*. *Addison.*

The mind, when turn'd adrift, no rules to guide,
Drives at the mercy of the wind and tide;
Fancy and passion toss it *to and fro*,
A while torment, and then quite sink in woe. *Tate.*

To. *preposition.*

1. Noting motion *toward*: opposed to *from*.

With that she *to* him afresh, and surely would have put out his eyes. *Sidney.*

Tybalt fled;
But by and by comes back *to* Romeo,
And *to*'t they go like lightning. *Shakspeare.*

Give not over so; *to* him again, entreat him,
Kneel down before him. *Shakspeare.*

I 'll *to* him again in the name of Brook; he 'll tell me all his purpose. *Shakspeare.*

I 'll *to* the woods among the happier brutes:
Come, let 's away. *Smith.*

2. Noting accord or adaptation.

Thus they with sacred thought
Mov'd on in silence *to* soft pipes. *Milton.*

3. Noting address or compellation.

To you, my noble lord of Westmoreland.
——I pledge your grace. *Shakspeare.*

Here 's *to* you all, gentlemen; and let him that 's good-natur'd in his drink pledge me. *Denham.*

Now, *to* you, Raymond: can you guess no reason
Why I repose such confidence in you? *Dryden.*

4. Noting attention or application.

Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie! *Dryden.*

Go buckle *to* the law. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger's kindness extends *to* their children's children. *Addison.*

5. Noting addition or accumulation.

Wisdom he has, and *to* his wisdom courage;
Temper *to* that, and unto all success. *Denham.*

6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes.

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Take you some company, and away *to* horse. *Shakspeare.*

He sent his coachman's grandchild *to* prentice. *Addison.*

7. Noting opposition.

No foe, unpunish'd, in the fighting field
Shall dare thee foot *to* foot with sword and shield. *Dryden.*

8. Noting amount.

There were *to* the number of three hundred horse, and as many thousand foot English. *Bacon.*

9. Noting proportion.

Enoch, whose days were, though many in respect of ours, yet scarce as three *to* nine, in comparison of theirs with whom he lived. *Hooker.*

With these bars against me,
And yet to win her——all the world *to* nothing. *Shakspeare.*

Twenty *to* one offend more in writing too much than too little; even as twenty *to* one fall into sickness rather by overmuch fulness than by any lack. *Ascham.*

The burial must be by the smallness of the proportion as fifty *to* one; or it must be holpen by somewhat which may fix the silver never to be restored when it is incorporated. *Bacon.*

With a funnel filling bottles; *to* their capacity they will all be full. *Ben Jonson.*

Physicians have two women patients *to* one man. *Graunt.*

When an ambassador is dispatched to any foreign state, he shall be allowed *to* the value of a shilling a day. *Addison.*

Among the ancients the weight of oil was to that of wine as nine *to* ten. *Arbuthnot.*

Supposing them to have an equal share, the odds will be three *to* one on their side. *Swift.*

10. Noting possession or appropriation.

Still a greater difficulty upon translators rises from the peculiarities every language hath *to* itself. *Felton.*

11. Noting perception.

The flow'r itself is glorious to behold,
Sharp *to* the taste. *Dryden.*

12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.

I trust, I may not trust thee; for thy word
Is but the vain breath of a common man:
Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;
I have a king's oath *to* the contrary. *Shakspeare.*

13. In comparison of.

All that they did was piety *to* this. *Ben Jonson.*

There is no fool *to* the sinner, who every moment ventures his soul. *Tillotson.*

14. As far as.

Some Americans, otherwise of quick parts, could not count *to* one thousand, nor had any distinct idea of it, though they could reckon very well *to* twenty. *Locke.*

Coffee exhales in roasting *to* the abatement of near one-fourth of its weight. *Arbuthnot.*

15. Noting intention.

This the consul sees, yet this man lives!
Partakes the publick cares; and with his eye
Marks and points out each man of us *to* slaughter. *Ben Jonson.*

16. After an adjective it notes the object.

Draw thy sword in right.
I 'll draw it as apparent *to* the crown,
And in that quarrel use it to the death. *Shaksp.*

Fate and the dooming gods are deaf *to* tears. *Dry.*

All were attentive *to* the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he thus began. *Dryden.*

17. Noting obligation.

The rabbins subtilely distinguish between our duty *to* God, and *to* our parents. *Holyday.*

Almanzor is taxed with changing sides, and what tie has he on him *to* the contrary? He is not born their subject, and he is injured by them to a very high degree. *Dryden.*

18. Respecting.

He 's walk'd the way of nature;
And *to* our purposes he lives no more. *Shaksp.*

The effects of such a division are pernicious *to* the last degree, not only with regard *to* those advantages which they give the common enemy, but *to* those private evils which they produce in every particular. *Spectator.*

19. Noting extent.

From the beginning to the end all is due *to* supernatural grace. *Hammond.*

20. Toward.

She stretch'd her arms *to* heav'n. *Dryden.*

21. Noting presence.

She still beareth him an invincible hatred, and revileth him *to* his face. *Swift.*

22. Noting effect; noting consequence.

Factions carried too high are much *to* the prejudice of the authority of princes. *Bacon.*

He was wounded transverse the temporal muscle, and bleeding almost *to* death. *Wiseman.*

By the disorder in the retreat, great numbers were crowded *to* death. *Clarendon.*

Ingenious *to* their ruin, ev'ry age
Improves the act and instruments of rage. *Waller.*

Under how hard a fate are women born,
Priz'd *to* their ruin, or expos'd *to* scorn! *Waller.*

To prevent the aspersion of the Roman majesty, the offender was whipt *to* death. *Dryden.*

Thus, *to* their fame when finish'd was the fight,
The victors from their lofty steeds alight. *Dryden.*

Oh frail estate of human things!
Now *to* our cost your emptiness we know. *Dryden.*

A British king obliges himself by oath to execute justice in mercy, and not to exercise either *to* the total exclusion of the other. *Addison.*

The abuse reigns chiefly in the country, as I found *to* my vexation, when I was last there, in a visit I made to a neighbour. *Swift.*

Why with malignant elogies increase
The people's fears, and praise me *to* my ruin? *Smith.*

It must be confessed *to* the reproach of human nature, that this is but too just a picture of itself. *Browne.*

23. After a verb, *to* notes the object.

Give me some wine; fill full:
I drink *to* th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shakspeare.*

Had the methods of education been directed *to* their right end, this so necessary could not have been neglected. *Locke.*

This lawfulness of judicial process appears from these legal courts erected to minister *to* it in the apostles' days. *Kettleworth.*

Many of them have exposed *to* the world the private misfortunes of families. *Pope.*

24. Noting the degree.

This weather-glass was so placed in the cavity of a small receiver, that only the slender part of the pipe, *to* the height of four inches, remained exposed to the open air. *Boyle.*

Tell her, thy brother languishes *to* death. *Addison.*

A crow, though hatched under a hen, and who never has seen any of the works of its kind, makes its nest the same, *to* the laying of a stick, with all the nests of that species. *Addison.*

If he employs his abilities *to* the best advantage, the time will come when the Supreme Governor of the world shall proclaim his worth before men and angels. *Spectator.*

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25. Before *day*, *to* notes the present day; before *morrow*, the day next coming; before *night*, either the present night, or night next coming.

Banquo, thy soul's flight,
If it find heav'n, must find it out *to night*. *Shaks.*

To day they chas'd the boar. *Otway.*

This ought rather to be called a full purpose of committing sin *to day*, than a resolution of leaving it *to morrow*. *Calamy.*

26. *To day*, *to night*, *to morrow*, are used, not very properly, as substantives in the nominative and other cases.

To morrow, and *to morrow*, and *to morrow*,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusky death. *Shakspeare.*

The father of Solomon's house will have private conference with one of you the next day after *to morrow*. *Bacon.*

To day is ours, why do we fear?
To day is ours, we have it here;
Let's banish business, banish sorrow,
To the gods belongs *to morrow*. *Cowley.*

To morrow will deliver all her charms
Into my arms, and make her mine for ever. *Dryden.*

For what *to morrow* shall disclose,
May spoil what you *to night* propose;
England may change, or Cloe stray;
Love and life are for *to day*. *Prior.*

TOAD. *n. s.* [tade, Saxon.] A paddock; an animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps without reason.

From th' extremest upward of thy head,
To the descent and dust below thy foot,
A most *toad*-spotted traitor. *Shakspeare.*

I had rather be a *toad*,
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,
Than keep a corner in the thing I love
For others use. *Shakspeare.*

In the great plague there were seen, in divers ditches about London, many *toads* that had tails three inches long, whereas *toads* usually have no tails. *Bacon.*

In hollow caverns vermin make abode,
The hissing serpent, and the swelling *toad*. *Dryden.*

TO'ADFISH. *n. s.* A kind of sea fish.

TO'ADFLAX. *n. s.* A plant.

TO'ADSTONE. *n. s.* [*toad* and *stone*.] A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.

The *toadstone* presumed to be found in the head of that animal, is not a thing impossible. *Brown.*

TO'ADSTOOL. *n. s.* [*toad* and *stool*.] A plant like a mushroom.

The grisly *todestool* grow'n there mought I see,
And loathing paddocks lording on the same. *Spenser.*

Another imperfect plant like a mushroom, but sometimes as broad as a hat, called *toadstool*, is not esculent. *Bacon.*

To TOAST. *v. a.* [*torreo*, *tostum*, Latin.]

1. To dry or heat at the fire.

The earth whereof the grass is soon parched with the sun, and *toasted*, is commonly forced earth. *Bacon.*

To allure mice I find no other magick, than to draw out a piece of *toasted* cheese. *Brown.*

2. To name when a health is drunk. To *toast* is used commonly when women are named.

Several popish gentlemen *toasted* many loyal healths. *Addison.*

We 'll try the empire you so long have boasted;
And, if we are not prais'd, we 'll not be *toasted*. *Prior.*

TOAST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Bread dried before the fire.

You are both as rheumatick as two dry *toasts*; you cannot one bear with another's infirmities. *Shakspeare.*

Every third day take a small *toast* of manchet, dipped in oil of sweet almonds new drawn, and sprinkled with loaf sugar. *Bacon.*

2. Bread toasted and put into liquor.

Where 's then the saucy boat
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,
Or made a *toast* for Neptune? *Shakspeare.*

Some squire, perhaps, you take delight to rack,
Whose game is whisk, whose treat a *toast* in sack. *Pope.*

3. A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.

I shall likewise mark out every *toast*, the club in which she was elected, and the number of votes that were on her side. *Addison.*

Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd most,
The wise man's passion, and the vain man's *toast*?
Why deck'd with all that land and sea afford,
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd? *Pope.*

TO'ASTER. *n. s.* [from *toast*.] He who toasts.

We simple *toasters* take delight
To see our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry saucy ill-bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

TOBA'CCO. *n. s.* [from *Tobaco* or *Tobago*, in America.]

The flower of the *tobacco* consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and divided at the top into five deep segments, which expand like a star; the ovary becomes an oblong roundish membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and is filled with small roundish seeds. *Miller.*

It is a planet now I see;
And, if I err not, by his proper
Figure, that 's like a *tobacco*-stopper. *Hudibras.*

Bread or *tobacco* may be neglected; but reason at first recommends their trial, and custom makes them pleasant. *Locke.*

Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be fit for making *tobacco* pipes or bricks. *Woodward.*

TOBA'CCONIST. *n. s.* [from *tobacco*.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOD. *n. s.* [*totte haar*, a lock of hair, German. *Skinner.* I believe rightly.]

1. A bush; a thick shrub. Obsolete.

Within the ivie *tod*
There shrouded was the little god;
I heard a busy bustling. *Spenser.*

2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds.

Every eleven wether *tods*, every *tod* yields a pound and odd shillings. *Shakspeare.*

TOE. *n. s.* [ta, Saxon; *teen*, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.

Come, all you spirits,
And fill me, from the crown to th' *toe*, topful
Of direst cruelty. *Shakspeare.*

Sport, that wrinkled Care derides,
And Laughter, holding both his sides,

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Come, and trip it, as you go,
On the light fantastick *toe*. *Milton.*
Last to enjoy her sense of feeling,
A thousand little nerves she sends
Quite to our *toes*, and fingers ends. *Prior.*

TOFO'RE. *adv.* [tofoꞃan, Saxon.] Before. Obsolete.
It is an epilogue, to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath *tofore* been sain. *Shakspeare.*
So shall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon *tofore* him that hath won it. *Spect.*

TOFT. *n. s.* [*toftum*, law Latin.] A place where a messuage has stood. *Cowell and Ainsworth.*

TO'GED. *adj.* [*togatus*, Latin.] Gowned; dressed in gowns.
The bookish theorick,
Wherein the *toged* consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiership. *Shakspeare.*

TOGE'THER. *adv.* [toȝæðeꞃe, Saxon.]
1. In company.
We turn'd o'er many books *together*. *Shaksp.*
Both *together* went into the wood. *Milton.*
2. Not apart; not in separation.
That king joined humanity and policy *together*. *Bacon.*
3. In the same place.
She lodgeth heat and cold, and moist and dry,
And life and death, and peace and war *together*. *Davies.*
4. In the same time.
While he and I live *together*, I shall not be thought the worst poet. *Dryden.*
5. Without intermission.
The Portuguese expected his return for almost an age *together* after the battle. *Dryden.*
They had a great debate concerning the punishment of one of their admirals, which lasted a month *together*. *Addison.*
6. In concert.
The subject is his confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made *together* upon France. *Addison.*
7. In continuity.
Some tree's broad leaves *together* sew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round. *Milt.*
8. TOGETHER *with*. In union with; in a state of mixture with.
Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden.*

To TOIL. *v. n.* [tilian, Saxon; *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour: perhaps, originally, to labour in tillage.
This Percy was the man nearest my soul;
Who, like a brother, *toil'd* in my affairs,
And laid his love and life under my foot. *Shaks.*
Others ill-fated are condemn'd to *toil*
Their tedious life, and mourn their purpose blasted
With fruitless act. *Prior.*
He views the main that ever *toils* below. *Thomson.*

To TOIL. *v. a.*
1. To labour; to work at.
Toil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride
Th' untractable abyss. *Milton.*
2. To weary: to overlabour.
He, *toil'd* with works of war, retir'd himself
To Italy. *Shakspeare.*

TOIL. *n. s.* from the verb.]
1. Labour; fatigue.
They live to their great both *toil* and grief, where the blasphemies of Arians are renewed. *Hooker.*
Not to irksome *toil*, but to delight
He made us. *Milton.*
The love of praise, howe'er conceal'd by art,
Reigns more or less, and glows in ev'ry heart;
The proud to gain it *toils* and *toils* endure,
The modest shun it, but to make it sure. *Young.*
2. [*toile*, *toiles*, French; *tela*, Lat.] Any net or snare woven or meshed.
She looks like sleep,
As she would catch another Antony
In her strong *toil* of grace. *Shakspeare.*
He had so placed his horsemen and footmen in the woods, that he shut up the christians as it were in a *toil*. *Knolles.*
All great spirits
Bear great and sudden change with such impatience
As a Numidian lion, when first caught,
Endures the *toil* that holds him. *Denham.*
A fly falls into the *toil* of a spider. *L'Estrange.*
Fantastick honour, thou hast fram'd a *toil*
Thyself, to make thy love thy virtues spoil. *Dryden.*

TO'ILET. *n. s.* [*toilette*, French.] A dressing-table.
The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* cease. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOME. *adj.* [from *toil*.] Laborious; weary.
This, were it *toilsome*, yet with thee were sweet. *Milton.*
The law of the fourth commandment was not agreeable to the state of innocency; for in that happy state there was no *toilsome* labour for man or beast. *White.*
While here we dwell,
What can be *toilsome* in these pleasant walks? *Milton.*
Absent or dead, still let a friend be dear;
A sigh the absent claims, the dead a tear:
Recal those nights that clos'd thy *toilsome* days,
Still hear thy Parnel in his living lays. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *toilsome*.] Wearisomeness; laboriousness.

TO'KEN. *n. s.* [*taikns*, Gothick; tacn, Saxon; *teycken*, Dutch.]
1. A sign.
Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may see it. *Psalms.*
2. A mark.
They have not the least *token* or shew of the arts and industry of China. *Heylin.*
Wheresoever you see ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude that there is a growing stock of ill-nature in that breast, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you see the *tokens*. *South.*
3. A memorial of friendship; an evidence of remembrance.
Here is a letter from queen Hecuba,
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love. *Shaks.*
Whence came this?
This is some *token* from a newer friend. *Shaksp.*
Pigwiggen gladly would commend
Some *token* to queen Mab to send,
Were worthy of her wearing. *Drayton.*

To TO'KEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in use.
What in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future our past deeds. *Shaksp.*

TOLD. [pret. and part. pass. of *tell*.] Mentioned; related.
The acts of God, to human ears,
Cannot without process of speech be *told*. *Milt.*

To TOLE. *v. a.* [This seems to be some

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barbarous provincial word.] To train; to draw by degrees.

Whatever you observe him to be more frighted at than he should, *tole* him on to by insensible degrees, till at last he masters the difficulty. *Locke.*

TO'LERABLE. *adj.* [*tolerable*, French; *tolerabilis*, Latin.]

1. Supportable; that may be endured or supported.

Yourselves, who have sought them, ye so excuse, as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purposes, till the corrupt estate of the church may be better reformed. *Hooker.*

It shall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgment than for that city. *Matthew.*

Cold and heat scarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*

There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocrisy can make *tolerable* to itself. *Tillotson.*

2. Not excellent; not contemptible; passable.

The reader may be assured of a *tolerable* translation. *Dryden.*

Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their side by any *tolerable* administration, till provoked by continual oppressions. *Swift.*

TO'LERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *tolerable*.] The state of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY. *adv.* [from *tolerable*.]

1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.

2. Passably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.

Sometimes are found in these laxer strata bodies that are still *tolerably* firm. *Woodward.*

The person to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occasions had acquitted himself *tolerably* at a ball. *Spectator.*

TO'LERANCE. *n. s.* [*tolerantia*, Latin; *tolerance*, French.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. Not used, though a good word.

Diogenes one frosty morning came into the market-place shaking, to shew his *tolerance*: many of the people came about him, pitying him: Plato passing by, and knowing he did it to be seen, said, If you pity him indeed, let him alone to himself. *Bacon.*

There wants nothing but consideration of our own eternal weal, a *tolerance* or endurance of being made happy here, and blessed eternally. *Hammond.*

To TO'LERATE. *v. a.* [*tolero*, Latin; *tolerer*, French.] To allow so as not to hinder; to suffer; to pass uncensured.

Inasmuch as they did resolve to remove only such things of that kind as the church might best spare, retaining the residue; their whole counsel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindness of those times, or from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that such things might be *tolerated* for a while. *Hooker.*

We shall *tolerate* flying horses, harpies, and satyrs; for these are poetical fancies, whose shaded moralities requite their substantial falsities. *Brown.*

Men should not *tolerate* themselves one minute in any known sin. *Decay of Piety.*

Crying should not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*

We are fully convinced that we shall always *tolerate* them, but not that they will *tolerate* us. *Swift.*

TOLERA'TION. *n. s.* [*tolero*, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.

I shall not speak against the indulgence and *toleration* granted to these men. *South.*

TOLL. *n. s.* [This word seems derived from *tollo*, Latin; toll, Saxon; *tol*, Dut. *told*, Danish; *toll*, Welsh; *taille*, Fr.] An excise of goods; a seizure of some part for permission of the rest.

Toll, in law, has two significations: first, a liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor, which seems to import as much as a fair or market; secondly, a tribute or custom paid for passage. *Cowell.*

Empsom and Dudley the people esteemed as his horse-leeches, bold men, that took *toll* of their master's grist. *Bacon.*

The same Prusias joined with the Rhodians against the Byzantines, and stopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine. *Arbuthnot.*

To TOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To pay toll or tallage.

I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him: for this, I 'll none of him. *Shakspeare.*

Where, when, by whom, and what y' were sold for,
And in the open market *toll'd* for? *Hudibras.*

2. To take toll or tallage.

The meale the more yeeldeth, if servant be true,
And miller that *tolleth* takes none but his due. *Tusser.*

3. [I know not whence derived.] To sound as a single bell.

The first bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd *tolling* a departed friend. *Shaksp.*

Our going to church at the *tolling* of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go and worship God. *Stillingfleet.*

Toll, toll,
Gentle bell, for the soul
Of the pure ones. *Denham.*

You love to hear of some prodigious tale,
The bell that *toll'd* alone, or Irish whale. *Dryd.*

They give their bodies due repose at night:
When hollow murmurs of their ev'ning bells
Dismiss the sleepy swains, and *toll* them to their cells. *Dryden.*

With horns and trumpets now to madness swell,
Now sink in sorrows with a *tolling* bell. *Pope.*

To TOLL. *v. a.* [*tollo*, Latin.]

1. To ring a bell.

When any one dies, then by *tolling* or ringing of a bell the same is known to the searchers. *Grand.*

2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. A term only used in the civil law: in this sense the *o* is short, in the former long.

An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and *tolls* the presumption in favour of a sentence. *Ayliff.*

3. To take away, or perhaps to invite. Obsolete.

The adventitious moisture which hangeth loose in a body, betrayeth and *telleth* forth the innate and radical moisture along with it. *Bacon.*

TO'LLBOOTH. *n. s.* [*toll* and *booth*.] A prison. *Ainsworth.*

To TO'LLBOOTH. *v. a.* To imprison in a tollbooth.

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To these what did he give? why a hen,
That they might *tollbooth* Oxford men.
Bishop Corbet.

TOLLGA'THERER. *n. s.* [*toll* and *gather*.] The officer that takes toll.

TO'LSEY. *n. s.* The same with *tollbooth*. *Dict.*

TOLUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*toluto*, Latin.] The act of pacing or ambling.

They move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one side together, which is *tolutation* or ambling. *Brown.*

They rode; but authors having not
Determin'd whether pace or trot,
That is to say, whether *tolutation*,
As they do term 't, or succussation,
We leave it. *Hudibras.*

TOMB. *n. s.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr. *tumba*, low Latin.] A monument in which the dead are enclosed.

Methinks, I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*. *Shakſp.*

Time is drawn upon *tombs* an old man bald, winged, with a sithe and an hour-glass. *Peacham.*

Poor heart! she slumbers in her silent *tomb*:
Let her possess in peace that narrow room. *Dryden.*

The secret wound with which I bleed
Shall lie wrapt up, ev'n in my herse;
But on my *tomb*-stone thou shalt read
My answer to thy dubious verse. *Prior.*

To TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb.

Souls of boys were there,
And youths that *tomb'd* before their parents were. *May.*

TO'MBLESS. *adj.* [from *tomb*.] Wanting a tomb; wanting a sepulchral monument.

Lay these bones in an unworthy urn,
Tombless, with no remembrance over them. *Shakspeare.*

TO'MBOY. *n. s.* [*Tom*, a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy*.] A mean fellow; sometimes a wild coarse girl.

A lady
Fastened to an empery, to be partner'd
With *tomboys*, hir'd with that self-exhibition
Which your own coffers yield! *Shakspeare.*

TOME. n. s. [French; τομὸς.]

1. One volume of many.
2. A book.

All those venerable books of scripture, all those sacred *tomes* and volumes of holy writ, are with such absolute perfection framed. *Hooker.*

TOMTI'T. *n. s.* [See TITMOUSE.] A titmouse; a small bird.

You would fancy him a giant when you looked upon him, and a *tomtit* when you shut your eyes. *Spectator.*

TON. *n. s.* [*tonne*, French. See TUN.] A measure or weight.

Spain was very weak at home, or very slow to move, when they suffered a small fleet of English to fire, sink, and carry away, ten thousand *tun* of their great shipping. *Bacon.*

TON, TUN, in the names of places, are derived from the Saxon tun, a hedge or wall; and this seems to be from bun, a hill, the towns being anciently built on hills, for the sake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibson's Camden.*

TONE. *n. s.* [*ton*, French; *tonus*, Latin.]

1. Note; sound.

Sounds called *tones* are ever equal. *Bacon.*

The strength of a voice or sound makes a difference in the loudness or softness, but not in the *tone*. *Bacon.*

In their motions harmony divine
So smooths her charmed *tones*, that God's own ear
Listens delighted. *Milton.*

2. Accent; sound of the voice.

Palamon replies,
Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryd.*

Each has a little soul he calls his own,
And each enunciates with a human *tone*. *Harte.*

3. A whine; a mournful cry.

Made children, with your *tones*, to run for 't,
As bad as bloody-bones, or Lunsford. *Hudibras.*

4. A particular or affected sound in speaking.
5. Elasticity; power of extension and contraction.

Drinking too great quantities of this decoction may weaken the *tone* of the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*

TONG. *n. s.* [See TONGS.] The catch of a buckle. This word is usually written *tongue*; but, as its office is to hold, it has probably the same original with *tongs*, and should therefore have the same orthography.

Their hilts were burnish'd gold, and handle strong
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*. *Spenser.*

TONGS. *n. s.* [ꝥanȝ, Saxon; *tang*, Dut.] An instrument by which hold is taken of any thing; as of coals in the fire.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron *tongs*, and sprinkled oft the same
With liquid waves. *Spenser.*

They turn the glowing mass with crooked *tongs*;
The fiery work proceeds. *Dryden.*

Get a pair of *tongs* like a smith's *tongs*, stronger and toothed. *Mortimer.*

TONGUE. *n. s.* [ꝥunȝ, Saxon; *tonghe*, Dutch.]

1. The instrument of speech in human beings.

My conscience hath a thousand several *tongues*,
And ev'ry *tongue* brings in a sev'ral tale,
And ev'ry tale condemns me for a villain. *Shaks.*

Who with the *tongue* of angels can relate? *Milton.*

They are *tongue*-valiant, and as bold as Hercules where there 's no danger. *L'Estrange.*

My ears still ring with noise; I'm vext to death,
Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*

Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremost; but the lag in fight. *Dryd.*

These have been female Pythagoreans, notwithstanding that philosophy consisted in keeping a secret, and the disciple was to hold her *tongue* five years together. *Addison.*

Though they have those sounds ready at their *tongue*'s end, yet there are no determined ideas. *Locke.*

I should make but a poor pretence to true learning, if I had not clear ideas under the words my *tongue* could pronounce. *Watts.*

2. The organ by which animals lick.

They hiss for hiss return'd, with forked *tongue*
To forked *tongue*. *Milton.*

3. Speech; fluency of words.

He said; and silence all their *tongues* contain'd. *Chapman.*

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Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together; for talking and thinking are two quite different faculties. *L'Estrange.*

First in the council-hall to steer the state,
And ever foremost in a *tongue* debate. *Dryden.*

4. Power of articulate utterance.

Parrots, imitating human *tongue*,
And singing-birds in silver cages hung. *Dryden.*

5. Speech, as well or ill used.

Give me thy hand; I am sorry I beat thee: but, while thou livest, keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shakspeare.*

So brave a knight was Tydeus, of whom a sonne is sprong,
Inferiour farre in martiall deeds, though higher in his *tongue*. *Chapman.*

On evil days tho' fallen and evil *tongues*. *Milt.*

6. A language.

The Lord shall bring a nation against thee, whose *tongue* thou shalt not understand. *Deut.*

With wondrous gifts endu'd,
To speak all *tongues*, and do all miracles. *Milt.*

So well he understood the most and best
Of *tongue* that Babel sent into the west;
Spoke them so truly, that he had, you'd swear,
Not only liv'd, but been born ev'ry where. *Cowley.*

An acquaintance with the various *tongues* is nothing but a relief against the mischiefs which the building of Babel introduced. *Watts.*

7. Speech, as opposed to thoughts or action.

Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. *1 John.*

8. A nation distinguished by their language. A scriptural term.

The Lord shall destroy the *tongue* of the Egyptian sea. *Isaiah.*

9. A small point: as, *the* tongue *of a balance.*

10. *To hold the* TONGUE. To be silent.

'T is seldom seen that senators so young
Know when to speak, and when to *hold their tongue*. *Dryden.*

Whilst I live I must not *hold my tongue*,
And languish out old age in his displeasure. *Addison.*

To TONGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to scold.

But that her tender shame
Will not proclaim against her maiden loss,
How might she *tongue* me! *Shakspeare.*

To TONGUE. *v. n.* To talk; to prate.

'T is still a dream; or else such stuff, as madmen *Tongue*, and brain not. *Shakspeare.*

TO'NGUED. *adj.* [from *tongue.*] Having a tongue.

Tongued like the night-crow. *Donne.*

TO'NGUELESS. *adj.* [from *tongue*]

1. Wanting a tongue; speechless.

What *tongueless* blocks! would they not speak? *Shakspeare.*

Our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a *tongueless* mouth. *Shakspeare.*

That blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries,
Even from the *tongueless* caverns of the earth,
To me for justice. *Shakspeare.*

2. Unnamed; not spoken of.

One good deed, dying *tongueless*,
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that. *Shaks.*

TO'NGUEPAD. *n. s.* [*tongue* and *pad.*] A great talker.

She who was a celebrated wit at London, is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tonguepad*. *Tatler.*

TONGUETI'ED. *adj.* [*tongue* and *tie.*]

1. Having an impediment of speech.

They who have short tongues, or are *tongue-tied*, are apt to fall short of the appulse of the tongue to the teeth, and oftener place it on the gums, and say *t* and *d* instead of *th* and *dh*; as moder for mother. *Holder.*

2. Unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.

Love, and *tonguety'd* simplicity,
In least speak most to my capacity. *Shakspeare.*

He spar'd the blushes of the *tonguety'd* dame. *Tickell.*

TO'NICAL. } TO'NICK. } *adj.* [*tonique*, French; *τεινω.*]

1. Being extended; being elastick.

Station is no rest, but one kind of motion, relating unto that which physicians, from Galen, do name extensive or *tonical*. *Brown.*

2. Relating to tones or sounds.

TO'NNAGE. *n. s.* [from *ton.*] A custom or impost due for merchandise brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowell.*

Tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes were collected, refused to be settled by act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

TO'NSIL. *n. s.* [*tonsille*, French; *tonsillæ*, Latin.]

Tonsils or almonds are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus, of a mucous and slippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating these parts. *Quincy.*

TO'NSURE. *n. s.* [*tonsure*, French; *tonsura*, Latin.] The act of clipping the hair; the state of being shorn.

The vestals, after having received the *tonsure*, suffered their hair to come again, being here full grown, and gathered under the veil. *Addison.*

TOO. *adv.* [τo, Saxon.]

1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. It is used to augment the signification of an adjective or adverb to a vitious degree.

Your father 's rough and stern,
His will *too* strong to bend, *too* proud to learn. *Cowley.*

Groundless prejudices and weaknesses of conscience, instead of tenderness, mislead *too* many others, *too* many, otherwise good men. *Sprat.*

It is *too* much to build a doctrine of so mighty consequence upon so obscure a place of scripture. *Locke.*

These ridiculous stories abide with us *too* long, and *too* far influence the weaker part of mankind. *Watts.*

2. It is sometimes doubled to increase its emphasis; but this reduplication always seems harsh, and is therefore laid aside.

Oh, that this *too too* solid flesh would melt! *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes it would be full, and then
Oh! *too too* soon decrease again;
Eclips'd sometimes, that 't would so fall,
There would appear no hope at all. *Suckling.*

3. Likewise; also.

See what a scourge is laid upon your hate;
And I, for winking at your discords *too*,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakspeare.*

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Let on my cup no wars be found,
Let those incite to quarrels *too*,
Which wine itself enough can do. *Oldham.*

The arriving to such a disposition of mind as shall make a man take pleasure in other men's sins, is evident from the text, and from experience *too*. *South.*

It is better than letting our trade fall for want of current pledges, and better *too* than borrowing money of our neighbours. *Locke.*

A courtier and a patriot *too*. *Pope.*

Let those eyes that view
The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too*. *Pope.*

TOOK. The preterit, and sometimes the participle passive, of *take*.

Thy soldiers,
All levied in my name, have in my name
Took their discharge. *Shakspeare.*

He is God in his friendship as well as in his nature, and therefore we sinful creatures are not *took* upon advantages, nor consumed in our provocations. *South.*

Suddenly the thunder-clap
Took us unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

The same device enclosed the ashes of men or boys, maids or matrons; for when the thought *took*, though at first it received its rise from such a particular occasion, the ignorance of the sculptors applied it promiscuously. *Addison.*

This *took* up some of his hours every day. *Spectator.*

The riders would leap them over my hand; and one of the emperor's huntsmen, upon a large courser, *took* my foot, shoe and all. *Swift.*

Leaving Polybus, I *took* my way
To Cyrrha's temple. *Pope.*

TOOL. *n. s.* [ꝛol, ꝛool, Saxon.]

1. Any instrument of manual operation.

In mulberries the sap is towards the bark only, into which if you cut a little, it will come forth; but if you pierce it deeper with a *tool*, it will be dry. *Bacon.*

They found in many of their mines more gold than earth; a metal, which the Americans not regarding, greedily exchanged for hammers, knives, axes, and the like *tools* of iron. *Heylin.*

Arm'd with such gard'ning *tools* as art, yet rude,
Guiltless of fire had form'd. *Milton.*

The ancients had some secret to harden the edges of their *tools*. *Addison.*

2. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.

He 'd choose
To talk with wits in dirty shoes;
And scorn the *tools* with stars and garters,
So often seen caressing Chartres. *Swift.*

To TOOT. *v. n.* [Of this word, in this sense, I know not the derivation: perhaps ꝛoꝛan, Saxon, contracted from ꝛoꝑeꝛan, *to know* or *examine*.]

1. To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and slily. It is still used in the provinces, otherwise obsolete.

I cast to go a shooting,
Long wand'ring up and down the land,
With bow and bolts on either hand,
For birds and bushes *tooting*. *Spenser.*

2. It was used in a contemptuous sense, which I do not fully understand.

This writer should wear a *tooting* horn. *Howel.*

TOOTH. *n. s.* plural *teeth*. [ꝛoð, Saxon; *tand*, Dutch.]

1. The *teeth* are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; about the seventh or eighth month they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw: the *dentes incisivi*, or fore *teeth* of the upper jaw, appear first, and then those of the lower jaw: after them come out the *canini* or eye *teeth*, and last of all the *molares* or grinders: about the seventh year they are thrust out by new *teeth*, and if these *teeth* be lost they never grow again; but some have shed their *teeth* twice: about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the *molares* spring up, and they are called *dentes sapientiæ*. *Quincy.*

Avaunt, you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Tooth that poisons if it bite. *Shakspeare.*

Desert deserves with characters of brass
A forted residence against the *tooth* of time,
And razure of oblivion. *Shakspeare.*

The *teeth* alone among the bones continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unsightly length of one *tooth* when its opposite happens to be pulled out. *Ray.*

2. Taste; palate.

These are not dishes for thy dainty *tooth*;
What, hast thou got an ulcer in thy mouth?
Why stand'st thou picking? *Dryden.*

3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifidous instrument.

The priest's servant came while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh hook of three *teeth*. *1 Samuel.*

I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, whose *teeth*, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and an half broad, and the intervals of the *teeth* about two inches wide. *Newton.*

4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies.

The edge whereon the *teeth* are is always made thicker than the back, because the back follows the edge. *Moxon.*

In clocks, though the screws and *teeth* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you clog them with never so much weight; but apply a little oil, they whirl about very swiftly with the tenth part of the force. *Ray.*

5. TOOTH *and nail*. With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence.

A lion and bear were at *tooth and nail* which should carry off a fawn. *L'Estrange.*

6. *To the* TEETH. In open opposition.

It warms the very sickness in my heart,
That I shall live and tell him *to his teeth*,
Thus diddest thou. *Shakspeare.*

The action lies
In his true nature, and we ourselves compell'd,
Ev'n *to the teeth* and forehead of our faults,
To give in evidence. *Shakspeare.*

The way to our horses lies back again by the house, and then we shall meet 'em full *in the teeth*. *Dryden.*

7. *To cast in the* TEETH. To insult by open exprobration.

A wise body's part it were not to put out his fire, because his fond and foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might *cast* him therewith *in the teeth*, saying, Were it not for me thou wouldst freeze, and not be able to heat thyself. *Hooker.*

8. *In spite of the* TEETH. Notwithstanding threats expressed by showing teeth;

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notwithstanding any power of injury or defence.

The guiltiness of my mind drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief, *in despight of the teeth* of all rhime and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakspeare.*

The only way is not to grumble at the lot they must bear *in spite of their teeth.* *L'Estrange.*

9. *To show the* TEETH. To threaten.

When the law *shews her teeth*, but dares not bite,
And South-Sea treasures are not brought to light. *Young.*

To TOOTH. *v. a.* [from *tooth.*]

1. To furnish with teeth; to indent.

Then saws were *tooth'd*, and sounding axes made. *Dryden.*

The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges *toothed*, as in the Indian crow. *Grew.*

Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger, and *toothed* at the end. *Mortimer.*

2. To lock in each other.

It is common to *tooth* in the stretching course two inches with the stretcher only. *Moxon.*

TOOTHA'CH. *n. s.* [*tooth* and *ach.*] Pain in the teeth.

There never yet was the philosopher
That could endure the *toothach* patiently,
However at their ease they talk'd like gods. *Shakspeare.*

He that sleeps feels not the *toothach.* *Shaksp.*

I have the *toothach.*

——What, sigh for the *toothach!*
Which is but an humour or a worm. *Shakspeare.*

One was grown desperate with the *toothach.* *Temple.*

TO'OTHDRAWER. *n. s.* [*tooth* and *draw.*] One whose business is to extract painful teeth.

Nature with Scots as *toothdrawers* hath dealt,
Who use to string their teeth upon their belt. *Cleaveland.*

When the teeth are to be dislocated, a *toothdrawer* is consulted. *Wiseman.*

TO'OTHED. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Having teeth.

TO'OTHLESS. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek she draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and *toothless* are her jaws. *Dryden.*

They are fed with flesh minced small, having not only a sharp head and snout, but a narrow and *toothless* snout. *Ray.*

TO'OTHPICK. } *n. s.* [*tooth* and *pick.*]
TO'OTHPICKER. } An instrument by which the teeth are cleansed from any thing sticking between them.

I will fetch you a *toothpicker* from the farthest inch of Asia. *Shakspeare.*

He and his *toothpick* at my worship's mess. *Shakspeare.*

Preserve my woods, whereof, if this course hold, there will hardly be found in some places enough to make a *toothpick.* *Howel.*

If *toothpicks* of the lentisc be wanting, of a quill then make a *toothpick.* *Sandys.*

Lentisc is a beautiful ever-green, and makes the best *toothpickers.* *Mortimer.*

TO'OTHSOME. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Palatable; pleasing to the taste.

Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *toothsome* as they grow old. *Carew.*

TO'OTHSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *toothsome.*] Pleasantness to the taste.

TO'OTHWORT. *n. s.* [*dentaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

TOP. *n. s.* [*topp*, Welsh; top, Sax. *top*, Dutch and Danish; *topper*, a crest, Islandick.]

1. The highest part of any thing.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of flats,
And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand,
Vailing her high *top* lower than her ribs. *Shak.*

He wears upon his baby brow the round
And *top* of sovereignty. *Shakspeare.*

Here is a mount, whose *toppe* seems to despise
The farre inferiour vale that underlies:
Who, like a great man rais'd aloft by fate,
Measures his height by others mean estate. *Browne.*

Here Sodom's tow'rs raise their proud *tops* on high;
The tow'rs as well as men outbrave the sky. *Cowley.*

Thou nor on the *top* of old Olympus dwell'st. *Milton.*

One poor roof, made of poles meeting at the *top*, and covered with the bark of trees. *Heylin.*

That government which takes in the consent of the greatest number of the people, may justly be said to have the broadest bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one single person, it may be said to have the narrowest *top*, and so makes the firmest pyramid. *Temple.*

So up the steepy hill with pain
The weighty stone is rowl'd in vain;
Which having touch'd the *top* recoils,
And leaves the labourer to renew his toils. *Granville.*

Marine bodies are found upon hills, and at the bottom only such as have fallen down from their *tops.* *Woodward.*

2. The surface; the superficies.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth hurt all things that grow by them, especially such trees as spread their roots near the *top* of the ground. *Bacon.*

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,
The bottom did the *top* appear. *Dryden.*

3. The highest place.

He that will not set himself proudly at the *top* of all things, but will consider the immensity of this fabrick, may think, that in other mansions there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

What must he expect, when he seeks for preferment, but universal opposition when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the *top?* *Swift.*

4. The highest person.

How would you be,
If he, which is the *top* of judgment, should
But judge you as you are? *Shakspeare.*

5. The utmost degree.

Zeal being the *top* and perfection of so many religious affections, the causes of it must be most eminent. *Sprat.*

If you attain the *top* of your desires in fame, all those who envy you will do you harm; and of those who admire you few will do you good. *Pope.*

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*

6. The highest rank.

Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar school, and one of the same age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then see which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke.*

7. The crown of the head.

All the stor'd vengeances of heaven fall
On her ingrateful *top!* *Shakspeare.*

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'T is a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He 's all the mother's from the *top* to toe. *Shak.*

8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock.
Let 's take the instant by the forward *top*;
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakspeare.*

9. The head of a plant.
The buds made our food are called heads or *tops*, as cabbage heads. *Watts.*

10. [*top*, Danish.] An inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip.
Since I pluckt geese, play'd truant, and whipt *top*, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakspeare.*
For as whipp'd *tops*, and bandied balls,
The learned hold, are animals:
So horses they affirm to be
Mere engines made by geometry. *Hudibras.*
As young striplings whip the *top* for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dry.*
Still humming on their drowsy course they keep,
And lash'd so long, like *tops*, are lash'd asleep. *Pope.*
A *top* may be used with propriety in a similitude by a Virgil, when the sun may be dishonoured by a Mævius. *Broome.*

11. *Top* is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the top, or being at the top.
The *top* stones laid in clay are kept together. *Mortimer.*

To TOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise aloft; to be eminent.
Those long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains which run east and west, stop the evagation of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries. *Derham.*
Some of the letters distinguish themselves from the rest, and *top* it over their fellows; these are to be considered as letters and as cyphers. *Addison.*

2. To predominate.
The thoughts of the mind are uninterruptedly employed by the determinations of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneasiness while it lasts. *Locke.*

3. To excel.
But write thy best and *top*, and in each line
Sir Formal's oratory will be thine. *Dryden.*

To TOP. *v. a.*

1. To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with something extrinsick on the upper part.
The glorious temple rear'd
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of alabaster, *topp'd* with golden spires. *Milton.*
To him the fairest nymphs do show
Like moving mountains *topt* with snow. *Waller.*
There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of a more modern make, and built with a good fancy: I was shown the little Notre Dame; that is handsomely designed, and *topp'd* with a cupola. *Addison.*
Top the bank with the bottom of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

2. To rise above.
A gourd planted by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree. *L'Estrange.*

3. To outgo; to surpass.
He 's poor in no one fault, but stor'd with all.
——Especially, in pride.
——And *topping* all others in boasting. *Shaksp.*
So far he *topp'd* my thought,
That I in forgery of shapes and tricks
Come short of what he did. *Shakspeare.*
I am, cries the envious, of the same nature with the rest: why then should such a man *top* me? Where there is equality of kind, there should be no distinction of privilege. *Collier.*

4. To crop.
Top your rose trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud. *Evelyn.*

5. To rise to the top of.
If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,
But wind about till thou hast *topp'd* the hill:
Denham.

6. To perform eminently: as, *he* tops *his part*. This word, in this sense, is seldom used but on light or ludicrous occasions.

TO'PARCH. *n. s.* [τόπος and ἀρχὴ] The principal man in a place.
They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs*, or kings of narrow territories. *Brown.*

TO'PARCHY. *n. s.* [from *toparch.*] Command in a small district.

TO'PAZ. *n. s.* [*topase*, Fr. *topazius*, low Latin.] A yellow gem.
The golden stone is the yellow *topaz*. *Bacon.*
Can blazing carbuncles with her compare?
The *topbas* sent from scorched Meroe?
Or pearls presented by the Indian sea? *Sandys.*
With light's own smile the yellow *topaz* burns. *Thomson.*

To TOPE. *v. n.* [*topff*, German, *an earthen pot*; *toppen*, Dutch, *to be mad.* *Skinner* prefers the latter etymology; *toper*, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to excess.
If you *tope* in form and treat,
'T is the sour sauce to the sweet meat,
The fine you pay for being great. *Dryden.*

TO'PER. *n. s.* [from *tope.*] A drunkard.

TO'PFUL. *adj.* [*top* and *full.*] Full to the top; full to the brim.
'T is wonderful
What may be wrought out of their discontent;
Now that their souls are *topful* of offence. *Shakspeare.*
Till a considerable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued *topful* of water as at first. *Boyle.*
One was ingenious in his thoughts, and bright in his language; but so *topful* of himself, that he let it spill on all the company. *Watts.*
Fill the largest tankard-cup *topful*. *Swift.*

TOPGA'LLANT. *n. s.* [*top* and *gallant.*]

1. The highest sail.

2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated or splendid.
A rose grew out of another, like honeysuckles, called top and *topgallants*. *Bacon.*
I dare appeal to the consciences of *topgallant* sparks. *L'Estrange.*

TOPHA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *tophus*, Latin.] Gritty; stony.
Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tophaceous* chalky matter, but not a cheesy substance. *Arbuthnot.*

TOPHE'AVY. *adj.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

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A roof should not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a house *topheavy* is the worst. *Wotton.*

Topheavy drones, and always looking down,
As over-ballasted within the crown,
Mutt'ring betwixt their lips some mystick thing. *Dryden.*

These *topheavy* buildings, reared up to an invidious height, and which have no foundation in merit, are in a moment blown down by the breath of kings. *Davenant.*

As to stiff gales *topheavy* pines bow low
Their heads, and lift them as they cease to blow. *Pope.*

TO'PHET. *n. s.* [תפת Heb. *a drum.*] Hell; a scriptural name.

The pleasant valley of Hinnom, *tophet* thence
And black Gehenna call'd, the type of hell. *Milt.*

Fire and darkness are here mingled with all other ingredients that make that *tophet* prepared of old. *Burnet.*

TO'PICAL. *adj.* [from τόπος.]

1. Relating to some general head.

2. Local; confined to some particular place.

Topical or probable arguments, either from consequence of scripture, or from human reason, ought not to be admitted or credited, against the consentient testimony and authority of the ancient catholick church. *White.*

An argument from authority is but a weaker kind of proof; it being but a *topical* probation, and an inartificial argument, depending on naked asseveration. *Brown.*

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Hale.*

What then shall be rebellion? shall it be more than a *topical* sin, found indeed under some monarchical medicines? *Holyday.*

3. Applied medicinally to a particular part.

A woman, with some unusual hemorrhage, is only to be cured by *topical* remedies. *Arbuthnot.*

TO'PICALLY. *adv.* [from *topical.*] With application to some particular part.

This *topically* applied becomes a phænigmus, or rubifying medicine, and is of such fiery parts, that they have of themselves conceived fire and burnt a house. *Brown.*

TO'PICK. *n. s.* [*topique*, Fr. τόπος.]

1. Principle of persuasion.

Contumacious persons, who are not to be fixed by any principles, whom no *topicks* can work upon. *Wilkins.*

I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and interest of the contrary party; but those are invidious *topicks*, too green in remembrance. *Dryden.*

Let them argue over all the *topicks* of divine goodness and human weakness, and whatsoever other pretences sinking sinners catch at to save themselves by, yet how trifling must be their plea! *South.*

The principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is so: the *topicks* for both are brought from scripture and reason. *Swift.*

2. A general head; something to which other things are referred.

All arts and sciences have some general subjects, called *topicks*, or common places; because middle terms are borrowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propositions. *Watts.*

3. Things externally applied to any particular part.

In the cure of struma, the *topicks* ought to be discutient. *Wiseman.*

TO'PKNOT. *n. s.* [*top* and *knot.*] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

This arrogance amounts to the pride of an ass in his trappings; when 't is but his master's taking away his *topknot* to make an ass of him again. *L'Estrange.*

TO'PLESS. *adj.* [from *top.*] Having no top.

He sent abroad his voice,
Which Pallas far off echo'd; who did betwixt them hoise
Shrill tumult to a *topless* height. *Chapman.*

TO'PMAN. *n. s.* [*top* and *man.*] The sawer at the top.

The pit-saw enters the one end of the stuff, the *topman* at the top, and the pitman under him, the *topman* observing to guide the saw exactly in the line. *Moxon.*

TO'PMOST. *adj.* [An irregular superlative formed from *top.*] Uppermost; highest.

A swarm of bees,
Unknown from whence they took their airy flight,
Upon the *topmost* branch in clouds alight. *Dryd.*

From steep to steep the troops advanc'd with pain,
In hopes at last the *topmost* cliff to gain;
But still by new ascents the mountain grew,
And a fresh toil presented to their view. *Addis.*

Men pil'd on men with active leaps arise,
And build the breathing fabrick to the skies;
A sprightly youth, above the *topmost* row,
Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the show. *Addison.*

TOPO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [τόπος and γράφω.] One who writes descriptions of particular places.

TOPO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [*topographie*, Fr. τόπος and γράφω.] Description of particular places.

That philosophy gives the exactest *topography* of the extramundane spaces. *Glanville.*

The *topography* of Sulmo in the Latin makes but an awkward figure in the version. *Cromwell.*

TO'PPING. *adj.* [from *top.*] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word.

The *topping* fellow I take to be the ancestor of the fine fellow. *Tatler.*

TO'PPINGLY. *adv.* Splendidly; nobly. A low word.

TO'PPINGLY. *adj.* [from *topping.*] Fine; gay; gallant; showy Obsolete.

These *toppinglie* ghests be in number but ten,
As welcome to dairie as beares among men. *Tusser.*

To TO'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *top.*] To fall forward; to tumble down

Tho' bladed corn be lodged, and trees blown down;
Tho' castles *topple* on their warders heads. *Shakspeare.*

The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale,
Sometime for three-foot stool mistaketh me;
Then slip I from her quite, down *topples* she. *Shakspeare.*

TO'PPROUD. *adj.* [*top* and *proud.*] Proud in the highest degree.

This *top-proud* fellow,
By intelligence I do know
To be corrupt and treasonous. *Shakspeare.*

TOPSA'IL. *n. s.* [*top* and *sail.*] The highest sail.

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Contarenus meeting with the Turk's gallies, which would not vail their *topsails*, fiercely assailed them. *Knolles.*

Strike, strike the *topsail*; let the main-sheet fly,
And furl your sails. *Dryden.*

TOPSYTU'RVY. *adv.* [This *Skinner* fancies to *top* in *turf.*] With the bottom upward.

All suddenly was turned *topsyturvy*, the noble lord eftsoons was blamed, the wretched people pitied, and new counsels plotted. *Spenser.*

If we without his help can make a head
To push against the kingdom; with his help
We shall o'erturn it *topsyturvy* down. *Shaksp.*

Wave woundeth wave again, and billow billow gores,
And *topsyturvy* so fly tumbling to the shores. *Drayton.*

God told man what was good, but the devil surnamed it evil, and thereby turned the world *topsy-turvy*, and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation. *South.*

Man is but a *topsyturvy* creature; his head where his heels should be, grovelling on the earth. *Swift.*

TOR. *n. s.* [ꝥop, Saxon.]

1. A tower; a turret.
2. A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* in the initial syllable of some local names.

TORCH. *n. s.* [*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, Italian; *intortitium*, low Lat.] A wax light generally supposed to be bigger than a candle.

Basilius knew, by the wasting of the *torches*, that the night also was far wasted. *Sidney.*

Here lies the dusky *torch* of Mortimer,
Choak'd with ambition of the meaner sort. *Shakspeare.*

They light the nuptial *torch*, and bid invoke
Hymen. *Milton.*

Never was known a night of such distraction; Noise so confus'd and dreadful; *torches* gliding
Like meteors by each other in the streets. *Dryden.*

I 'm weary of my part;
My *torch* is out; and the world stands before me
Like a black desart at the approach of night. *Dryden.*

When men of infamy to grandeur soar,
They light a *torch* to shew their shame the more. *Young.*

TO'RCHBEARER. *n. s.* [*torch* and *bear.*] One whose office is to carry a torch.

He did in a genteel manner chastise their negligence, with making them, for that night, the *torchbearers*. *Sidney.*

TO'RCHER. *n. s.* [from *torch.*] One that gives light.

Ere the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery *torcher* his diurnal ring. *Shakspeare.*

TO'RCHLIGHT. *n. s.* [*torch* and *light.*] Light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

When the emperor Charles had clasped Germany almost in his fist, he was forced to go from Isburg, and, as if in a mask, by *torchlight*, to quit every foot he had gotten. *Bacon.*

If thou like a child didst fear before,
Being in the dark, where thou didst nothing see;
Now I have brought thee *torchlight*, fear no more. *Davies.*

TORE. The preterit, and sometimes participle passive, of *tear.*

Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore,
With a plume feather all to pieces *tore*. *Spenser.*

TORE. *n. s.* [Of this word I cannot guess the meaning.]

Proportion according to rowen or *tore* upon the ground; the more *tore* the less hay will do. *Mortimer.*

To TORME'NT. *v. a.* [*tourmenter*, Fr.]

1. To put to pain; to harass with anguish; to excruciate.

No sleep close up that deadly eye of thine,
Unless it be while some *tormenting* dream
Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils. *Shaksp.*

I am glad to be constrain'd to utter what
Torments me to conceal. *Shakspeare.*

Art thou come to *torment* us before the time? *Matthew.*

Evils on me light
At once, by my foreknowledge gaining birth
Abortive, to *torment* me ere their being. *Milton.*

2. To tease; to vex with importunity.
3. [*tormente*, Fr. a great storm.] To put into great agitation.

They soaring on main wing
Tormented all the air. *Milton.*

TO'RMENT. *n. s.* [*tourment*, French.]

1. Any thing that gives pain, as disease.

They brought unto him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and *torments*, and he healed them. *Matthew.*

2. Pain; misery; anguish.

The more I see
Pleasures about me, so much more I feel
Torment within me. *Milton.*

3. Penal anguish; torture.

No prisoners there, enforc'd by *torments*, cry;
But fearless by their old tormentors lie. *Sandys.*

Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself, can find
A fiercer *torment* that a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth dreadfully accuse,
Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews. *Dryden.*

TO'RMENTIL. *n. s.* [*tormentille*, Fr. *tormentilla*, Latin.] A plant; septfoil.

The root of *tormentil* has been used for tanning of leather, and accounted the best astringent in the whole vegetable kingdom *Miller.*

Refresh the spirits externally by some epithemata of balm, bugloss, with the powder of the roots of *tormentil*. *Wiseman.*

TORME'NTOR. *n. s.* [from *torment.*]

1. One who torments; one who gives pain.

He called to me for succour, desiring me at least to kill him, to deliver him from those *tormentors*. *Sidney.*

2. One who inflicts penal tortures.

No prisoners there, enforc'd by torments, cry;
But fearless by their old *tormentors* lie. *Sandys.*

Let his *tormentor*, conscience, find him out. *Milton.*

Hadst thou full pow'r to kill,
Or measure out his torments by thy will;
Yet what couldst thou, *tormentor*, hope to gain?
Thy loss continues unrepaid by pain. *Dryden.*

The commandments of God being conformable to the dictates of right reason, man's judgment condemns him when he violates any of them; and so the sinner becomes his own *tormentor*. *South.*

The ancient martyrs passed through such new inventions and varieties of pain as tired their *tormentors*. *Addison.*

TORN. The part. pass. of *tear.*

Ye shall not eat any flesh that is *torn* of beasts. *Exodus.*

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TORNA'DO. *n. s.* [*tornado*, Spanish.] A hurricane; a whirlwind.

Nimble coruscations strike the eye,
And bold *tornado's* bluster in the sky. *Garth.*

TORPE'DO. *n. s.* [Lat.] A fish which while alive, if touched even with a long stick, benumbs the hand that so touches it, but when dead is eaten safely.

TO'RPENT. *adj.* [*torpens*, Latin.] Benumbed; struck motionless; not active; incapable of motion.

A comprehensive expedient to assist the frail and *torpent* memory through so multifarious an employment. *Evelyn.*

TO'RPID. *adj.* [*torpidus*, Lat.] Numbed; motionless; sluggish; not active.

Without heat all things would be *torpid*, and without motion. *Ray.*

The sun awakes the *torpid* sap. *Thomson.*

TO'RPIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *torpid*.] The state of being torpid.

Though the object about which it is exercised be poor, little, and low; yet a man hath this advantage by the exercise of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from rest and *torpidness*, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects. *Hale.*

TO'RPITUDE. *n. s.* [from *torpid*.] State of being motionless; numbness; sluggishness.

Some, in their most perfect state, subsist in a kind of *torpitude* or sleeping state. *Derham.*

TO'RPOR. *n. s.* [Lat.] Dulness; numbness; inability to move; dulness of sensation.

Motion discusses the *torpor* of solid bodies, which, beside their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all. *Bacon.*

TORREFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*torrefaction*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] The act of drying by the fire.

When torrefied sulphur makes bodies black, why does *torrefaction* make sulphur itself black? *Boyle.*

If it have not a sufficient insolation, it looketh pale; if it be sunned too long, it suffereth *torrefactio i.* *Brown.*

To TO'RREFY. *v. a.* [*torrifier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Latin.] To dry by the fire.

In the sulphur of bodies *torrefied* consist the principles of inflammability. *Brown.*

The Africans are more peculiarly scorched and *torrefied* from the sun by addition of dryness from the soil. *Brown.*

Divers learned men assign, for the cause of blackness, the sooty steam of adust or *torrefied* sulphur. *Boyle.*

Torrefied sulphur makes bodies black; I desire to know why torrefaction makes sulphur itself black? *Boyle.*

Another clister is composed of two heminæ of white wine, half a hemina of honey, Egyptian nitre *torrefied* a quadrant. *Arbuthnot.*

TO'RRENT. *n. s.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Latin.]

1. A sudden stream raised by showers.

The near in blood
Forsake me like the *torrent* of a flood. *Sandys.*

Will no kind flood, no friendly rain,
Disguise the marshal's plain disgrace;
No *torrents* swell the low Mohayne?
The world will say he durst not pass. *Prior.*

2. A violent and rapid stream; tumultuous current.

Not far from Caucasus are certain steep-falling *torrents*, which wash down many grains of gold, as in many other parts of the world; and the people there inhabiting use to set many fleeces of wool in these descents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water passeth through, which Strabo witnesseth to be true. *Raleigh.*

The memory of those who, out of duty and conscience, opposed that *torrent* which did overwhelm them, should not lose the recompence due to their virtue. *Clarendon.*

When shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watry stores, huge *torrents* flow,
Temp'ring the thirsty fever of the field. *Dryden.*

Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild *torrent* of a barb'rous age. *Pope.*

TO'RRENT. *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid stream.

Fierce Phlegeton,
Whose waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage. *Milton.*

TO'RRID. *adj.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.]

1. Parched; dried with heat.

Galen's commentators mention a twofold dryness; the one concomitated with a heat, which they call a *torrid* tabes; the other with a coldness, when the parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat. *Harvey.*

2. Burning; violently hot.

This with *torrid* heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air adust,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton.*

3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

Columbus first
Found a temp'rate in a *torrid* zone;
The fev'rish air fann'd by a cooling breeze. *Dryden.*

Those who amidst the *torrid* regions live,
May they not gales unknown to us receive?
See daily show'rs rejoice the thirsty earth,
And bless the flow'ry buds succeeding birth? *Prior.*

TORSE. *n. s.* [In heraldry.] A wreath.

TO'RSEL. *n. s.* [*torse*, Fr.] Any thing in a twisted form.

When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torsels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintels over windows, lay them in loam. *Mason.*

TO'RSION. *n. s.* [*torsio*, Lat.] The act of turning or twisting.

TORT. *n. s.* [*tort*, Fr. *tortum*, low Lat.] Mischief; injury; calamity. Obsolete.

Then 'gan triumphant trumpets sound on high,
That sent to heaven the echoed report
Of their new joy, and happy victory
Against him that had been long opprest with *tort*,
And fast imprisoned in sieged fort. *Spenser.*

He dreadless bad them come to court,
For no wild beasts should do them any *tort*. *Spenser.*

Your disobedience and ill managing
Of actions, lost for want of due support,
Refer I justly to a further spring,
Spring of sedition, strife, oppression, *tort*. *Fairf.*

TO'RTILE. *adj.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] Twisted; wreathed.

TO'RTION. *n. s.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Torment; pain. Not in use.

All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of *tortion* in the stomach and belly. *Bacon.*

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To'RTIOUS. *adj.* [from *tort.*] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenser.*

To'RTIVE. *adj.* [from *tortus*, Latin.] Twisted; wreathed.

Knots by the conflux of meeting sap
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shakspeare.

To'RTOISE. *n. s.* [*tortue*, French.]

1. An animal covered with a hard shell: there are tortoises both of land and water.

In his needy shop a *tortoise* hung,
An alligator stuft. *Shakspeare.*

A living *tortoise* being turned upon its back, not being able to make use of its paws for the returning of itself, because they could only bend towards the belly, it could help itself only by its neck and head; sometimes one side, sometimes another, by pushing against the ground, to rock itself as in a cradle, to find out where the inequality of the ground might permit it to roll its shell. *Ray.*

2. A form into which the ancient soldiers used to throw their troops, by bending down, and holding their bucklers above their heads so that no darts could hurt them.

Their targets in a *tortoise* cast, the foes
Secure advancing to the turrets rose. *Dryden.*

To'RTUO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *tortuous.*] Wreath; flexure.

These the midwife contriveth unto a knot close unto the body of the infant, from whence ensueth that *tortuosity*, or complicated nodosity, called the navel. *Brown.*

To'RTUOUS. *adj.* [*tortueux*, Fr. from *tortuosus*, *tortus*, Latin.]

1. Twisted; wreathed; winding.

So vary'd he, and of his *tortuous* train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*

Aqueous vapours, like a dry wind, pass through so long and *tortuous* a pipe of lead. *Boyle.*

2. Mischievous. [Thus I explain it, on supposition that it is derived from *tort*, wrong; but it may mean *crooked:* as we say, *crooked* ways for *bad* practices, *crooked* being regularly enough opposite to *right*. This in some copies is *tortious*, and therefore from *tort*.]

Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged
By *tortuous* wrong, or whom bereav'd of right.
Spenser.

To'RTURE. *n. s.* [*torture*, Fr. *tortura*, Latin.]

1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is punished, or confession extorted.

Hecate
Then led me trembling thro' those dire abodes,
And taught the *tortures* of th' avenging gods.
Dryden.

2. Pain; anguish; pang.

Better be with the dead,
Than on the *torture* of the mind to lie
In restless extasy. *Shakspeare.*
Ghastly spasm or racking *torture*. *Milton.*

To To'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To punish with tortures.

Hipparchus, my enfranchis'd bondman,
He may at pleasure whip, or hang, or *torture*.
Shakspeare.

The scourge inexorable and the *torturing* hour
Call us to penance. *Milton.*

2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment.

Still must I cherish the dear sad remembrance,
At once to *torture* and to please my soul. *Addis.*

3. To keep on the stretch.

The bow *tortureth* the string continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation. *Bacon.*

To'RTURER. *n. s.* [from *torture.*] He who tortures; tormentor.

I play the *torturer* by small and small,
To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken.
Shakspeare.

When king Edward the Second was amongst his *torturers*, the more to disgrace his face, they shaved him, and washed him with cold water; the king said, Well, yet I will have warm water, and so shed abundance of tears. *Bacon.*

To'RVITY. *n. s.* [*torvitas*, Latin.] Sourness; severity of countenance. Not used.

To'RVOUS. *adj.* [*torvus*, Latin.] Sour of aspect; stern; severe of countenance. Not used.

That *torvous* sour look produced by anger, and that gay and pleasing countenance accompanying love. *Derham.*

To'RY. *n. s.* [A cant term, derived, I suppose, from an Irish word signifying a savage.] One who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apsotolical hierarchy of the church of England: opposed to a *whig*.

The knight is more a *tory* in the country than the town, because it more advances his interest. *Addison.*

This protestant zealot, this English divine,
In church and in state was of principles sound;
Was truer than steel to the Hanover line,
And griev'd that a *tory* should live above ground.
Swift.

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religions join,
Whigs, *tories*. *Swift.*

To To'SE. *v. n.* [of the same original with *tease.*] To comb wool.

To To'SS. *v. a.* pret. *tossed* or *tost*; part. pass. *tossed* or *tost*. [*tasser*, Dutch; *tasser*, French, to accumulate; *Minsheu.* Θωΰσαι, to dance; *Meric Casaubon. Tosen*, German, to make a noise; *Skinner:* perhaps from *to us*, a word used by those who would have any thing thrown to them.]

1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play.

With this she seem'd to play, and, as in sport,
Toss'd to her love in presence of the court. *Dryd.*

A shepherd diverted himself with *tossing* up eggs and catching them again. *Addison.*

2. To throw with violence.

Back do I *toss* these treasons to thy head.
Shakspeare.

Vulcanos discharge forth with the fire not only metallick and mineral matter, but huge stones, *tossing* them up to a very great height in the air. *Woodward.*

3. To lift with a sudden and violent motion.

Behold how they *toss* their torches on high,
How they point to the Persian abodes. *Dryd.*

I call'd to stop him, but in vain;
He *tost* his arm aloft, and proudly told me,
He would not stay. *Addison.*

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So talk too idle bussing things;
Toss up their heads, and stretch their wings. *Prior.*

4. To agitate; to put into violent motion.
The getting of treasures by a lying tongue is a vanity *tossed* to and fro. *Proverbs.*
Things will have their first or second agitation; if they be not *tossed* upon the arguments of counsel, they will be *tossed* upon the waves of fortune, and be full of inconstancy, doing and undoing. *Bacon.*
Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers *tost*,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*
I have made several voyages upon the sea, often been *tossed* in storms. *Spectator.*

5. To make restless; to disquiet.
She did love the knight of the red cross,
For whose dear sake so many troubles her did *toss*. *Spenser.*
Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *tost* and turbulent. *Milt.*

6. To keep in play; to tumble over.
That scholar should come to a better knowledge in the Latin tongue, than most do that spend four years in *tossing* all the rules of grammar in common schools. *Ascham.*

To TOSS. *v. n.*

1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion.
Dire was the *tossing!* deep the groans! despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton.*
Galen tells us of a woman patient of his whom he found very weak in bed, continually *tossing* and tumbling from one side to another, and totally deprived of her rest. *Harvey.*
To *toss* and fling, and to be restless, only frets and enrages our pain. *Tillotson.*
And thou, my sire, not destin'd by thy birth
To turn to dust, and mix with common earth,
How wilt thou *toss* and rave, and long to die,
And quit thy claim to immortality! *Addison.*
They throw their person with a hoyden air
Across the room, and *toss* into the chair. *Young.*

2. To be tossed.
Your mind is *tossing* on the sea,
There where your argosies
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shakspeare.*

3. *To* TOSS *up*. To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what side it shall fall.
I 'd try if any pleasure could be found
In *tossing up* for twenty thousand pound. *Brampst.*

TOSS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of tossing.
The discus that is to be seen in the hand of the celebrated Castor at Don Livio's is perfectly round; nor has it any thing like a sling fastened to it, to add force to the *toss*. *Addison.*

2. An affected manner of raising the head.
His various modes from various fathers follow;
One taught the *toss*, and one the new French wallow:
His sword-knot this, his cravat that designed. *Dryden.*
There is hardly a polite sentence in the following dialogues which doth not require some suitable *toss* of the head. *Swift.*

TO'SSEL. *n. s.* See TASSEL.
Tie at each lower corner a handful of hops with a piece of packthread to make a *tossel*, by which you may conveniently lift the bag when full. *Mortimer.*

TO'SSER. *n. s.* [from *toss*.] One who throws; one who flings and writhes.

TO'SSPOT. *n. s.* [*toss* and *pot*.] A toper and drunkard.

TOST. The preterit and part. pass. of *toss*.
In a troubled sea of passion *tost*. *Milton.*

TO'TAL. *adj.* [*totus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.]

1. Whole; complete; full.
They set and rise;
Lest *total* darkness should by night regain
Her old possession, and extinguish life. *Milton.*
If all the pains that, for thy Britain's sake,
My past has took, or future life may take,
Be grateful to my queen; permit my pray'r,
And with this gift reward my *total* care. *Prior.*

2. Whole; not divided.
Either to undergo
Myself the *total* crime; or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life. *Milton.*

TOTA'LITY. *n. s.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete sum; whole quantity.

TO'TALLY. *adv.* [from *total*.] Wholly; fully; completely.
The sound interpreters expound this image of God, of natural reason; which, if it be *totally* or mostly defaced, the right of government doth cease. *Bacon.*
The obdurate sinner, that hath long hardened his own heart against God, thereby provokes him *totally* to withdraw all inward grace from him. *Hammond.*
Charity doth not end with this world, but goes along with us into the next, where it will be perfected: but faith and hope shall then *totally* fail; the one being changed into sight, the other into enjoyment. *Atterbury.*

T'O'THER. Contracted for *the other*.
As bad the one as *t'other*. *Farnaby.*

To TO'TTER. *v. n.* [*tateren*, to stagger, Dutch.] To shake so as to threaten a fall.
What news, in this our *tott'ring* state?
—It is a reeling world indeed, my lord,
And I believe will never stand upright. *Shakspeare.*
As a bowing wall shall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence. *Psalms.*
The foes already have possess'd the wall,
Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall. *Dryd.*

TO'TTERY. } *adj.* [from *totter*.] Shaking;
TO'TTY. } unsteady; dizzy. Neither of those words is used.
Siker thy head very *tottie* is,
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amisse. *Spens.*

To TOUCH. *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr. *taisen*, Dutch.]

1. To perceive by the sense of feeling.
Nothing but body can be *touch'd* or *touch*. *Creech.*

2. To handle slightly, without effort or violence.
In the middle of the bridge there is a drawbridge made with such artifice, that the sentinel discovering any force approaching may, by only *touching* a certain iron with his foot, draw up the bridge. *Brown.*

3. To reach with any thing, so as that there be no space between the thing reached and the thing brought to it.
He brake the withs as a thread of tow is broken when it *toucheth* the fire. *Judges.*
Him thus intent, Ithuriel with his spear
Touch'd lightly. *Milton.*

4. To come to; to attain.
Their impious folly dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day;
The god vindictive doom'd them never more,
Ah men unbless'd! to *touch* their natal shore. *Pope.*

5. To try, as gold with a stone.
When I have suit,
Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed,
It shall be full of poize and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted. *Shakspeare.*

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Words so debas'd and hard, no stone
Was hard enough to *touch* them on. *Hudibras.*

6. To relate to.

In ancient times was publickly read first the scripture, as, namely, something out of the books of the prophets of God; some things out of the apostles writings; and, lastly, out of the holy evangelists, some things which *touched* the person of our Lord Jesus Christ. *Hooker.*

The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shaksp.*

7. To meddle with; not totally to forbear.

He so light was at lergerdemain,
That what he *touch'd* came not to light again. *Spenser.*

8. To affect.

What of sweet
Hath *touch'd* my sense, flat seems to this. *Milt.*

9. To move; to strike mentally; to melt.

I was sensibly *touched* with that kind impression. *Congreve.*

The tender sire was *touch'd* with what he said,
And flung the blaze of glories from his head,
And bid the youth advance. *Addison.*

10. To delineate or mark out.

Nature affords at least a glimm'ring light:
The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*

11. To censure; to animadvert upon. Not used.

Doctor Parker, in his sermon before them, *touched* them for their living so near, that they went near to *touch* him for his life. *Hayward.*

12. To infect; to seize slightly.

Pestilent diseases are bred in the summer; otherwise those *touched* are in most danger in the winter. *Bacon.*

13. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on.

Its face must be very flat and smooth, and so hard, that a file will not *touch* it, as smiths say, when a file will not eat, or race it. *Moxon.*

14. To strike a musical instrument.

They *touch'd* their golden harps, and prais'd. *Milton.*

One dip the pencil, and one *touch* the lyre. *Pope.*

15. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.

No decree of mine,
To *touch* with lightest moment of impulse
His free will. *Milton.*

16. To treat of perfunctorily.

This thy last reasoning words *touch'd* only. *Milton.*

17. *To* TOUCH *up*. To repair, or improve by slight strokes, or little emendations.

What he saw was only her natural countenance *touched up* with the usual improvements of an aged coquette. *Addison.*

To TOUCH. *v. n.*

1. To be in a state of junction so that no space is between them; as, two spheres *touch* only at points.

2. To fasten on; to take effect on.

Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold that will not *touch* upon silver. *Bacon.*

3. *To* TOUCH *at*. To come to without stay.

The next day we *touched at* Sidon. *Acts.*

Oh fail not to *touch at* Peru;
With gold there our vessel we 'll store. *Cowley.*

Civil law and history are studies which a gentleman should not barely *touch at*, but constantly dwell upon. *Locke.*

A fishmonger lately *touched at* Hammersmith. *Spectator.*

4. *To* TOUCH *on*. To mention slightly.

The shewing by what steps knowledge comes into our minds, it may suffice to have only *touched on*. *Locke.*

It is an use no body has dwelt upon; if the antiquaries have *touched upon* it, they immediately quitted it. *Addison.*

5. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon*. To go for a very short time.

He *touched upon* the Moluccoes. *Abbot.*

Which monsters, lest the Trojan's pious host
Should bear, or *touch upon* th' inchanted coast,
Propitious Neptune steer'd their course by night. *Dryden.*

I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touched on* the several towns that lie on its coasts. *Addison.*

6. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon*. To light upon in mental inquiries.

It is impossible to make observations in art or science which have not been *touched upon* by others. *Spectator.*

TOUCH. *n. s.* [from the noun.]

1. Reach of any thing so that there is no space between the things reaching and reached.

No falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness. *Milton.*

2. The sense of feeling.

O dear son Edgar,
Might I but live to see thee in my *touch*,
I 'd say, I had eyes again. *Shakspeare.*

The spirit of wine, or chemical oils, which are so hot in operation, are to the first *touch* cold. *Bacon.*

By *touch* the first pure qualities we learn,
Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moist and dry;
By *touch*, hard, soft, rough, smooth, we do discern;
By *touch*, sweet pleasure and sharp pain we try. *Davies.*

The spider's *touch*, how exquisitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

The fifth sense is *touch*, a sense over the whole body. *Locke.*

3. The act of touching.

The *touch* of the cold water made a pretty kind of shrugging come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars. *Sidney.*

With one virtuous *touch*
Th' arch-chemick sun produces precious things. *Milton.*

4. State of being touched.

The time was once, when thou unurg'd wouldst vow,
That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand,
Unless I touch'd. *Shakspeare.*

5. Examination, as by a stone.

To-morrow, good sir Michell, is a day
Wherein the fortune of ten thousand men
Must bide the *touch*. *Shakspeare.*

Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the *touch*,
To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shaksp.*

Albeit some of these articles were merely devised, yet the duke being of base gold, and fearing the *touch*, subscribed that he did acknowledge his offences. *Hayward.*

6. Test; that by which any thing is examined.

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The law-makers rather respected their own benefit than equity, the true *touch* of all laws. *Carew.*

7. Proof; tried qualities.

Come, my sweet wife, my dearest mother, and
My friends of noble *touch*? when I am forth,
Bid me farewell, and smile. *Shakspeare.*

8. [*touche*, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture.

Artificial strife
Lives in those *touches*, livelier than life. *Shaksp.*

It will be the more difficult for him to conceive when he has only a relation given him, without the nice *touches* which make the graces of the picture. *Dryden.*

Never give the least *touch* with your pencil, till you have well examined your design. *Dryd.*

9. Feature; lineament.

Thus Rosalind of many parts
By heav'nly synod was devis'd;
Of many faces, eyes and hearts,
To have the *touches* dearest priz'd. *Shakspeare.*

A son was copy'd from his voice so much,
The very same in every little *touch*. *Dryden.*

10. Act of the hand upon a musical instrument.

Here let the sounds of musick
Creep in our ears; soft stilness and the night
Become the *touches* of sweet harmony. *Shaksp.*

Nor wanted power to mitigate and swage,
With solemn *touches*, troubled thoughts. *Milt.*

11. Power of exciting the affections.

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches*,
Do strongly speak t' us. *Shakspeare.*

12. Something of passion or affection.

He which without our nature could not on earth suffer for the world, doth now also, by means thereof, both make intercession to God for sinners, and exercise dominion over all men, with a true, natural, and a sensible *touch* of mercy. *Hooker.*

He loves us not:
He wants the natural *touch*. *Shakspeare.*

13. Particular relation.

Speech of *touch* towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon.*

14. [*touche*, Fr.] A stroke.

Our kings no sooner fall out, but their mints make war upon one another; one meets sometimes with very nice *touches* of raillery. *Addison.*

Another smart *touch* of the author we meet with in the fifth page, where, without any preparation, he breaks out all on a sudden into a vein of poetry. *Addison.*

Though its error may be such,
As Knags and Burgess cannot hit,
It yet may feel the nicer *touch*
Of Wicherley's or Congreve's wit. *Prior.*

He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad;
To shew by one satirick *touch*,
No nation wanted it so much. *Swift.*

15. Animadversion; censure.

I never bare any *touch* of conscience with greater regret. *King Charles.*

Soon mov'd with *touch* of blame, thus Eve,
What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam severe! *Milton.*

16. Exact performance of agreement.

Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keepe
Is pay and dispatch him, yer ever ye sleepe. *Tusser.*

Quoth Hudibras, thou offer'st much,
But art not able to keep *touch*. *Hudibras.*

I keep *touch* both with my promise to Philopolis, and with my own usual frugality in these kind of collations. *More.*

He was not to expect that so perfidious a creature should keep *touch* with him. *L'Estrange.*

17. A small quantity intermingled.

Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition,
That cannot brook the accent of reproof. *Shak.*

This coming still nearer to an aspiration, a *touch* of it may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough guttural pronunciation of the Welsh and Irish. *Holder.*

18. A hint; slight notice given.

The king your master knows their disposition very well; a small *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

19. A cant word for a slight essay.

Print my preface in such a form, as, in the booksellers phrase, will make a sixpenny *touch*. *Swift.*

TO'UCHABLE. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Tangible; that may be touched.

TO'UCH-HOLE. *n. s.* [*touch* and *hole*.] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

In a piece of ordnance, if you speak in the *touchhole*, and another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the sound is far better heard than in the open air. *Bacon.*

TO'UCHINESS. *n. s.* [from *touching*.] Peevishness; irascibility.

My friends resented it as a motion not guided with such discretion as the *touchiness* of those times required. *King Charles.*

TO'UCHING. *prep.* [This word is originally a participle of *touch*.] With respect, regard, or relation to. It has often the particle *as* before it, of which there seems to be no use. *Touching* is now obsolete, though more concise than the mode of speech now adopted.

Touching things which belong to discipline, the church hath authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read in the apostles times it did. *Hooker.*

Touching our person, seek we no revenge;
But we our kingdom's safety must so tender,
Whose ruin you three sought, that to her laws
We do deliver you. *Shakspeare.*

The heavens and the earth remained in the same state in which they were created, *as touching* their substance, though there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in respect of beauty. *Raleigh.*

Touching the debt, he took himself to be acquitted thereof. *Heywood.*

Socrates chose rather to die than renounce or conceal his judgment *touching* the unity of the Godhead. *South.*

TO'UCHING. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Pathetick; affecting; moving.

TO'UCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *touch*.] With feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner.

This last fable shows how *touchingly* the poet argues in love affairs. *Garth.*

TO'UCHMENOT. *n. s.* [*cucumis agrestis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

TO'UCHSTONE. *n. s.* [*touch* and *stone*; *pierre de touche*, Fr.]

1. Stone by which metals are examined.

Chilon would say, that gold was tried with the *touchstone*, and men with gold. *Bacon.*

If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the *touchstone* faulty, and the standard uncertain? *Collier.*

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3. Any test or criterion.

Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use it as a *touchstone* to try the orders of the church? *Hooker.*

The work the *touchstone* of the nature is; And by their operations things are known. *Davies.*

Money serves for the *touchstone* of common honesty. *L'Estrange.*

Time is the surest judge of truth: I am not vain enough to think I have left no faults in this, which that *touchstone* will not discover. *Dryden.*

TO'UCHWOOD. *n. s.* [*touch* and *wood*.] Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from the flint.

A race of resolute stout trees they are, so abounding with metal and heat, that they quickly take fire, and become *touchwood*. *Howel.*

To make white powder, the powder of rotten willows is best; spunk, or *touchwood* prepared, might make it russet. *Brown.*

TO'UCHY. *adj.* [from *touch*.] Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire. A low word.

You are upon a *touchy* point, and therefore treat so nice a subject with proportionable caution. *Collier.*

You are so *touchy*, and take things so hotly, I am sure there must be some mistake in this. *Arbuthnot.*

TOUGH. *adj.* [ꝛoh, Sax.]

1. Yielding to flexure or extension without fracture; not brittle.

Of bodies some are fragile, and some are *tough*, and not fragile. *Bacon.*

2. Stiff; not easily flexible.

The bow he drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the *tough* eugh. *Dryden.*

Fate with nature's law would strive,
To shew plain-dealing once an age may thrive;
And when so *tough* a frame she could not bend,
Exceeded her commission to befriend. *Dryden.*

3. Not easily injured or broken.

O sides, you are too *tough!*
Will you yet hold? *Shakspeare.*

A body made of brass the crone demands
For her lov'd nursling, strung with nerves of wire,
Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire. *Dryd.*

4. Viscous; clammy; ropy; tenacious.

To TO'UGHEN. *v. n.* [from *tough*.] To grow tough.

Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give and *toughen*, else they will break to powder. *Mortimer.*

To TO'UGHEN. *v. a.* To make tough.

TO'UGHNESS. *n. s.* [from *tough*.]

1. Not brittleness; flexibility.

To make an induration with *toughness*, and less fragility, decoct bodies in water for three days; but they must be such into which the water will not enter. *Bacon.*

A well-temper'd sword is bent at will,
But keeps the native *toughness* of the steel. *Dryden.*

2. Viscosity; tenacity; clamminess; glutinousness.

In the first stage the viscosity or *toughness* of the fluids should be taken off by diluents. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Firmness against injury.

I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdurable *toughness*. *Shakspeare.*

TOUPE'T. n. s. [Fr.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair.

Remember second-hand *toupets* and repaired ruffles. *Swift.*

TOUR. *n. s.* [*tour*, Fr.]

1. Ramble; roving journey.

I made the *tour* of all the king's palaces. *Addison.*

Were it permitted, he'd make the *tour* of the whole system of the sun. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Turn; revolution. In both these senses it is rather French than English.

First Ptolemy his scheme cœlestial wrought,
And of machines a wild provision brought;
Orbs centrick and eccentrick he prepares,
Cycles and epicycles, solid spheres
In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid,
To solve the *tours* by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*

3. In *Milton* it is probably tower; elevation; high flight.

The bird of Jove stoop'd from his airy *tour*,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

TO'URNAMENT. } *n. s.* [*tournamentum*,
TO'URNEY. } low Latin.]

1. Tilt; just; military sport; mock encounter.

They might, under the pretence
Of tilts and *tournaments*,
Provide them horse and armour for defence. *Daniel.*

For justs, *tourneys*, and barriers, the glories of them are the chariots, wherein challengers make their entry. *Bacon.*

Whence came all those justs, tiltings, and *tournaments*, so much in use in these parts? *Temple.*

He liv'd with all the pomp he could devise,
At tilts and *tournaments* obtain'd the prize,
But found no favour in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*

2. *Milton* uses it simply for encounter; shock of battle.

With cruel *tournament* the squadrons join:
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses, and arms, th' insanguin'd field. *Milton.*

To TO'URNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the lists.

An elfin born of noble state,
Well could he *tourney*, and in lists debate. *Spenser.*

TO'URNIQUET. n. s. [Fr.] A bandage used in amputations, straitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

If the orifice does not readily appear, loosen the *tourniquet*, and the effusion of blood will direct you to it. *Sharp.*

To TOUSE. *v. a.* [probably of the same original with *taw*, *tease*, *tose*.] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touser*, or *towzer*, the name of a mastiff.

As a bear whom angry curs have *touz'd*,
Having off shak'd them, and escap'd their hands,
Becomes more fell, and all that him withstands
Treads down and overthrows. *Spenser.*

She tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, *touses*, spurns, and sprauls,
Casting with furious limbs her holders to the walls. *Drayton.*

Take him hence; to th' rack with him: we 'll *towze* you joint by joint, but we will know his purpose. *Shakspeare.*

To *towze* such things as flutter,
To honest Bounce is bread and butter. *Swift.*

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Tow. *n. s.* [top, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

Tow twisted round the handle of an instrument makes it easier to be held. *Sharp.*

To Tow *v. a.* [teon, teohan, Saxon, to lead; *togben*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

Thou knew'st too well
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' string,
And thou shouldst *tow* me after. *Shakspeare.*

The seamen *towed*, and I shoved, till we arrived. *Swift.*

Tow'ard. } **Tow'ards.** } *prep.* [topanb, Saxon.]

1. In a direction to.

He set his face *toward* the wilderness. *Numbers.*

2. With local tendency to.

The currents drive
Tow'rds the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milton.*

3. Near to: as, the danger now comes *toward* him.

4. With respect to; touching; regarding.

We brought them to as great peace between themselves, as love *towards* us for having made the peace. *Sidney.*

Repent you not,
As that the sin hath brought you to this shame,
Which sorrow's always *tow'rds* ourselves, not heav'n? *Shakspeare.*

His heart relented *towards* her. *Milton.*

By our law, no good is to be left undone *towards* all, not the good of the tongue, the hand, the heart. *South.*

5. With ideal tendency to.

This was the first alarm England received *towards* any trouble, after it had enjoyed for so many years the most uninterrupted prosperity. *Clarendon.*

6. Nearly; little less than.

I am *towards* nine years older since I left you. *Swift.*

To'ward. } **To'wards.** } *adv.* [It is doubtful whether in this use the word be adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand; in a state of preparation.

What might be *toward*, that this sweaty haste
Doth make the night joint labourer with the day? *Shakspeare.*

To'ward. *adj.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.

To'wardliness. *n. s.* [from *towardly.*] Docility; compliance; readiness to do or to learn.

The beauty and *towardliness* of these children moved her brethren to envy. *Raleigh.*

To'wardly. *adj.* [from *toward.*] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty.

Some young *towardly* noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as assistants or attendants. *Bacon.*

To'wardness. *n. s.* [from *toward.*] Docility.

Parents will not throw away the *towardness* of a child, and the expence of education upon a profession, the labour of which is increased, and the rewards are vanished. *South.*

To'wel. *n. s.* [*touaille*, Fr. *touaglio*, Ital.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

They with their fine soft grassy *towels* stand,
To wipe away the drops and moisture from her hand. *Drayton.*

His arm must be kept up with a napkin or *towel*. *Wiseman.*

Th' attendants water for their hands supply,
And, having wash'd, with silken *towels* dry. *Dryden.*

To'wer. *n. s.* [top, Saxon; *tour*, Fr. *torre*, Italian; *turris*, Latin.]

1. A high building; a building raised above the main edifice.

Let us build us a city and a *tower*, whose top may reach unto heaven. *Genesis.*

Tow'rs and battlements it sees
Bosom'd high in tufted trees. *Milton.*

He them beholding, soon
Comes down to see their city, ere the *tow'r*
Obstruct heav'n tow'rs. *Milton.*

2. A fortress; a citadel.

A strong *tower* from the enemy. *Psalms.*

3. A high headdress.

Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In *towers*, and curls, and perriwigs. *Hudibras.*

4. High flight; elevation.

To Tow'er. *v. n.* To soar; to fly or rise high.

On th' other side an high rock *tower'd* still. *Spenser.*

No marvel
My lord protector's hawks do *tower* so well. *Shakspeare.*

Circular base of rising folds, that *tower'd*
Fold above fold, a surging maze. *Milton.*

Tow'ring his height, and ample was his breast. *Dryden.*

The crooked plough, the share, the *tow'ring* height
Of waggons, and the cart's unwieldy weight;
These all must be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

All those sublime thoughts which *tower* above the clouds, and reach as high as heaven itself, take their rise not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered for the contemplation of the mind. *Locke.*

To'wer-mustard. *n. s.* [*turritis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

To'wered. *adj.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or defended by towers.

Might she the wise Latona be,
Or the *tower'd* Cybele. *Milton.*

To'wery. *adj.* [from *tower.*] Adorned or guarded with towers.

Here naked rocks and empty wastes were seen,
There *tow'ry* cities, and the forests green. *Pope.*

Rise, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem, rise!
Exalt thy *tow'ry* head, and lift thy eyes! *Pope.*

Town. *n. s.* [tun, Sax. *tuyn*, Dutch; from timan, Saxon, *shut.*]

1. Any walled collection of houses.

She let them down by a cord; for her house was upon the *town* wall. *Joshua.*

When Alexandria was besieg'd and won,
He pass'd the trenches first, and storm'd the *town*. *Butler.*

2. Any collection of houses larger than a village.

Speak the speech trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lieve the *town* crier had spoke the lines. *Shakspeare.*

Into whatsoever city or *town* ye enter, enquire who in it is worthy, and there abide. *Matthew.*

Before him *towns*, and rural works between. *Milton.*

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My friend this insult sees,
And flies from *towns* to woods, from men to trees. *Broome.*

3. In England, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city, or the see of a bishop.

4. The inhabitants of a town.
To the clear spring cold Artæa went;
To which the whole *towne* for their water sent. *Chapman.*

5. The court end of London.
A virgin whom her mother's care
Drags from the *town* to wholesome country air. *Pope.*

6. The people who live in the capital.
He all at once let down,
Stuns with his giddy larum half the *town*. *Pope.*

7. It is used by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we say, *a new family is come to* town.
There is some new dress or new diversion just come to *town*. *Law.*

8. It is used emphatically for the capital: as, *he lives six months in* town, and *six in the country*.

To'WNCLERK. *n. s.* [*town* and *clerk*.] An officer who manages the publick business of a place.
The *townclerk* appeased the people. *Acts.*

TOWNHO'USE. *n. s.* [*town* and *house*.] The hall where publick business is transacted.
A *townhouse* built at one end will front the church that stands at the other. *Addison.*

To'WNSHIP. *n. s.* [*town* and *ship*.] The corporation of a town; the district belonging to a town.
I am but a poor petitioner of our whole *township*. *Shakspeare.*
They had built houses, planted gardens, erected *townships*, and made provision for their posterity. *Raleigh.*

To'WNSMAN. *n. s.* [*town* and *man*.]

1. An inhabitant of a place.
Here come the *townsmen* on procession,
Before your highness to present the man. *Shak.*
In the time of king Henry the sixth, in a fight between the earls of Ormond and Desmond, almost all the *townsmen* of Kilkenny were slain. *Davies.*
They marched to Newcastle, which being defended only by the *townsmen*, was given up to them. *Clarendon.*
I left him at the gate firm to your interest,
T' admit the *townsmen* at their first appearance. *Dryden.*

2. One of the same town.

TOWNTA'LK. *n. s.* [*town* and *talk*.] Common prattle of a place.
If you tell the secret, in twelve hours it shall be *towntalk*. *L'Estrange.*

To'XICAL. *adj.* [*toxicum*, Lat.] Poisonous; containing poison.

TOY. *n. s.* [*toyen*, *tooghen*, to dress with many ornaments, Dutch.]

1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value.
Might I make acceptable unto her that *toy* which I had found, following an acquaintance of mine at the plough. *Sidney.*
They exchange for knives, glasses, and such *toys*, great abundance of gold and pearl. *Abbot.*
Because of old
Thou thyself doat'dst on womankind, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such *toys*. *Milton.*
O virtue! virtue! what art thou become,
That men should leave thee for that *toy* a woman! *Dryden.*

2. A plaything; a bauble.
To dally thus with death is no fit *toy*:
Go find some other play-fellows, mine own sweet boy. *Spenser.*
What a profusion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious *toys*! *Addison.*
In Delia's hand this *toy* is fatal found,
Nor could that fabled dart more surely wound. *Pope.*
We smile at florists, we despise their joy,
And think their hearts enamour'd of a *toy*. *Young.*

3. Matter of no importance.
'Tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,
A knack, a *toy*, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shaksp.*
High and noble things I slightly may not tell,
Nor light and idle *toys* my lines may vainly swell. *Drayton.*

4. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.
The things which so long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable, let us not presume to condemn as follies and *toys*, because we sometimes know not the cause and reason of them. *Hooker.*

5. Play; sport; amorous dalliance.
Ye sons of Venus, play your sports at will;
For greedy Pleasure, careless of your *toys*,
Thinks more upon her paradise of joys. *Spenser.*
So said he, and forbore not glance or *toy*
Of amorous intent. *Milton.*

6. Odd story; silly tale.
I never may believe
These antick fables, nor these fairy *toys*. *Shaks.*

7. Slight representation.
Shall that which hath always received this construction be now disguised with a *toy* of novelty? *Hooker.*

8. Wild fancy; irregular imagery; odd conceit.
The very place puts *toys* of desperation,
Without more motive, into every brain,
That looks so many fathoms to the sea,
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakspeare.*

To TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorously; to play.

To'YISH. *adj.* [from *toy*.] Trifling; wanton.

To'YISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *toyish*.] Nugacity; wantonness.
Your society will discredit that *toyishness* of wanton fancy, that plays tricks with words, and frolicks with the caprices of frothy imagination. *Glanville.*

To'YMAN. *n. s.* [from *toy*.] A seller of toys.
But what in oddness can be more sublime,
Than S——, the foremost *toyman* of his time? *Young.*

To'YSHOP. *n. s.* [*toy* and *shop*.] A shop where playthings and little nice manufactures are sold.
Fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay so thick together, that the heart was nothing else but a *toyshop*. *Addison.*
With varying vanities from every part,
They shift the moving *toyshop* of their heart. *Pope.*

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To TOZE. *v. a.* [See TOUSE and TEASE.] To pull by violence or importunity.

Think'st thou, for that I insinuate, or *toze* from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier? *Shakspeare.*

TRACE. *n. s.* [*trace*, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.]

1. Mark left by any thing passing; footsteps.

These as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous *trace*. *Milton.*

2. Remain; appearance of what has been.

The people of these countries are reported to have lived like the beasts among them, without any *traces* of orders, laws, or religion. *Temple.*

There are not the least *traces* of it to be met, the greatest part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and set up to the conqueror. *Addison.*

The shady empire shall retain no *trace*
Of war, or blood, but in the sylvan chace. *Pope.*

3. [from *tirasser*, Fr. *tirasses*, traces.] Harness for beasts of draught.

Her waggon spokes made of long spinners' legs;
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers;
The *traces*, of the smallest spider's web. *Shaksp.*

The labour'd ox
In his loose *traces* from the furrow came. *Milt.*

While lab'ring oxen, spent with toil and heat,
In their loose *traces* from the field retreat. *Pope.*

Twelve young mules,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the *trace*.
Pope.

To TRACE. *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr. *tracciare*, Italian.]

1. To follow by the footsteps, or remaining marks.

I feel thy power to *trace* the ways
Of highest agents. *Milton.*

You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe in profane history; and every one of these people have a tale to tell concerning the restauration. *Burnet.*

They do but *trace* over the paths beaten by the ancients, or comment, critick, or flourish upon them. *Temple.*

To this haste of the mind a not due *tracing* of the arguments to their true foundation is owing. *Locke.*

2. To follow with exactness.

That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line.
Denham.

3. To mark out.

He allows the soul power to *trace* images on the brain, and perceive them. *Locke.*

His pen can *trace* out a true quotation. *Swift.*

4. To walk over.

Men, as they *trace*,
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead.
Spenser.

We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shaksp.*

TRA'CER. *n. s.* [from *trace*.] One that traces.

Ambassadors should not be held the *tracers* of a plot of such malice. *Howel.*

TRACK, *n. s.* [*trac*, old Fr. *traccia*, Ital.]

1. Mark left upon the way by the foot, or otherwise.

Following the *track* of Satan. *Milton.*

Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,
The hostile spear yet sticking in his wound,
With *tracks* of blood inscrib'd the dusty ground.
Dryden.

Consider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find any *tracks* or footsteps of wisdom in its constitution. *Bentley.*

2. A road; a beaten path.

With *track* oblique sidelong he works his way.
Milton.

Behold Torquatus the same *track* pursue,
And next the two devoted Decii view. *Dryden.*

To TRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footsteps or marks left in the way.

As shepherd's cur that in dark evening's shade
Hath *tracked* forth some savage beastis treade.
Spenser.

He was not only a professed imitator of Horace, but a learned plagiary in all the others; you *track* him every where in their snow. *Dryd.*

TRA'CKLESS. *adj.* [from *track*.] Untrodden; marked with no footsteps.

Lost in *trackless* fields of shining day,
Unable to discern the way,
Which Nassau's virtue only could explore.
Pope.

TRACT. *n. s.* [*tractus*, Latin.]

1. Any kind of extended substance.

Heav'n hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep *tract* of hell. *Milton.*

2. A region; a quantity of land.

Only there are some *tracts* which, by high mountains, are barred from air and fresh wind. *Raleigh.*

Monte Circeio, by Homer called Insula Æea, is a very high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow *tract* of earth. *Addison.*

3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length.

The myrtle flourisheth still; and wonderful it is, that for so long a *tract* of time she should still continue fresh. *Howel.*

Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit,
Improv'd by *tract* of time, and wing'd ascend
Ethereal as we. *Milton.*

As in *tract* of speech a dubious word is easily known by the coherence with the rest, and a dubious letter by the whole word; so may a deaf person, having competent knowledge of language, by an acute sagacity, by some more evident word discerned by his eye, know the sense. *Holder.*

4. Course; manner of process: unless it means, in this place, rather, discourse; explanation.

The *tract* of every thing
Would, by a good discourser, lose some life
Which action's self was tongue to. *Shakspeare.*

5. It seems to be used by *Shakspeare* for *track*.

The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And, by the bright *tract* of his fiery car,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shak.*

6. [*tractatus*, Latin.] A treatise; a small book.

The church clergy at that time writ the best collection of *tracts* against popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*

TRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*tractabilis*, Lat. *traitable*, French.]

1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obsequious; practicable; governable.

For moderation of those affections growing from the very natural bitterness and gall of adversity, the scripture much allegeth contrary fruit, which affliction likewise hath, whensoever it falleth on them that are *tractable*, the grace of God's holy spirit concurring therewith. *Hooker.*

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Tractable obedience is a slave
To each incensed will. *Shakspeare.*

If thou dost find him *tractable* to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons;
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shakspeare.*

As those who are bent to do wickedly will never want tempers to urge them on in an evil course; so those who yield themselves *tractable* to good motions, will find the spirit of God more ready to encourage them. *Tillotson.*

If a strict hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be *tractable*, and quietly submit. *Locke.*

2. Palpable; such as may be handled.

The other measures are of continued quantity visible, and for the most part *tractable*; whereas time is always transient, neither to be seen nor felt. *Holder.*

TRA'CTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *tractable*.] The state of being tractable; compliance; obsequiousness.

It will be objected, that whatsoever I fancy of children's *tractableness*, yet many will never apply. *Locke.*

TRA'CTABLY. *adv.* In a tractable manner; gently.

TRA'CTATE. *n. s.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] A treatise; a tract; a small book.

Many divines of our own nation, in sermons and written *tractates* of the sabbath, and in their expositions of the fourth commandment, maintain the foresaid position. *White.*

Though philosophical *tractates* make enumeration of authors, yet are their reasons usually introduced. *Brown.*

We need no other evidence than Glanville's *tractate*. *Hale.*

TRA'CTILE. *adj.* [*tractus*, Lat.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile.

The consistences of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough; flexible, inflexible; *tractile*, or to be drawn forth in length, intractile. *Bacon.*

TRACTI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *tractile*.] The quality of being tractile.

Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are much inferiour to those of gold, was drawn out to so slender a wire, that a single grain amounted to twenty-seven feet. *Derham.*

TRA'CTION. *n. s.* [from *tractus*, Latin.] The act of drawing; the state of being drawn.

The malleus being fixed to an extensible membrane, follows the *traction* of the muscle, and is drawn inwards to bring the terms of that line nearer in proportion as it is curved, and so gives a tension to the tympanum. *Holder.*

TRADE. *n. s.* [*tratta*, Italian.]

1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money.

Whosoever commands the sea, commands the *trade*; whosoever commands the *trade* of the world, commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself. *Raleigh.*

Trade increases in one place, and decays in another. *Temple.*

2. Occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts or learned professions.

Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his freehold a certain *trade* of life; the which *trade* he shall be bound to follow. *Spenser.*

How dizzy! half way down
Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful *trade!* *Shakspeare.*

I'll mountebank their loves, and come home belov'd
Of all the *trades* in Rome. *Shakspeare.*

Fear and piety,
Instruction, manners, mysteries, and *trades*,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shaksp.*

The rude Equicolæ,
Hunting their sport, and plund'ring was their *trade*. *Dryden.*

Fight under him; there 's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful *trade*. *Dryden.*

The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All *trades* of death, that deal in steel for gains. *Dryden.*

The emperor Pertinax applied himself in his youth to a gainful *trade*: his father, judging him fit for a better employment, had a mind to turn his education another way; the son was obstinate in pursuing so profitable a *trade*, a sort of merchandise of wood. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Instruments of any occupation.

The shepherd bears
His house and houshold goods, his *trade* of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden.*

4. Any employment not manual; habitual exercise.

Call some of young years to train them up in that *trade*; and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

5. Custom; habit; standing practice.

Thy sin 's not accidental, but a *trade*. *Shaksp.*

6. Formerly *trade* was used of domestick, and *traffick* of foreign commerce.

To TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce.

He commanded these servants to be called, to know how much every man had gained by *trading*. *Luke.*

Delos, a sacred place, grew a free port, where nations warring with one another resorted with their goods, and *traded*. *Arbuthnot.*

Maximinus *traded* with the Goths in the product of his estate in Thracia. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To act merely for money.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To *trade* and traffick with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakspeare.*

3. To have a trade wind.

They on the *trading* flood ply tow'rd the pole. *Milton.*

To TRADE. *v. a.* To sell or exchange in commerce.

They were thy merchants: they *traded* the persons of men and vessels of brass in thy market. *Ezekiel.*

TRADE-WIND. *n. s.* [*trade* and *wind*.] The monsoon; the periodical winds between the tropicks.

Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A constant *trade-wind* will securely blow,
And gently lay us on the spicy shore. *Dryden.*

His were the projects of perpetuum mobiles, and of increasing the *trade-wind* by vast plantations of reeds. *Arbuthnot.*

Comfortable is the *trade-wind* to the equatorial parts, without which life would be both short and grievous. *Cheyne.*

TRA'DED. *adj.* [from *trade*.] Versed; practised.

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Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For villany is not without such rheum:
And he long *traded* in it makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shakſp.*
Eyes and ears,
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgment. *Shakſpeare.*

TRA'DEFUL. *adj.* [*trade* and *full.*] Commercial; busy in traffick.

Ye *tradeful* merchants, that with weary toil
Do seek most precious things to make your gain,
And both the Indies of their treasure spoil,
What needeth you to seek so far in vain? *Shaks.*

TRA'DER. *n. s.* [from *trade.*]

1. One engaged in merchandise or commerce.

Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and *traders* riding to London with fat purses. *Shakſpeare.*

Now the victory 's won,
We return to our lasses like fortunate *traders*,
Triumphant with spoils. *Dryden.*

Many *traders* will necessitate merchants to trade for less profit, and consequently be more frugal. *Child.*

That day *traders* sum up the accounts of the week. *Swift.*

2. One long used in the methods of money-getting; a practitioner.

TRA'DESFOLK. *n. s.* [*trade* and *folk.*] People employed in trades.

By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

TRA'DESMAN. *n. s.* [*trade* and *man.*] A shopkeeper. A merchant is called a *trader*, but not a *tradesman*; and it seems distinguished in *Shakſpeare* from a man that labours with his hands.

I live by the awl, I meddle with no *tradesmen*'s matters. *Shakſpeare.*

They rather had beheld
Dissentious numbers pest'ring streets; than see
Our *tradesmen* singing in their shops, and going
About their functions. *Shakſpeare.*

Order a trade thither and thence so as some few merchants and *tradesmen*, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may not grind them. *Bacon.*

Tradesmen might conjecture what doings they were like to have in their respective dealings. *Graunt.*

M. Jourdain would not be thought a *tradesman*, but ordered some silk to be measured out to his partner's friends: now I give up my shop. *Prior.*

From a plain *tradesman* with a shop, he is now grown a very rich country gentleman. *Arbuthnot.*

Domesticks in a gentleman's family have more opportunities of improving their minds than the ordinary *tradesmen*. *Swift.*

Boastful and rough, your first son is a squire;
The next a *tradesman*, meek, and much a liar. *Pope.*

Penitens was a busy notable *tradesman*, very prosperous in his dealings, but died in the thirty-fifth year of his age. *Law.*

TRADI'TION. *n. s.* [*tradition*, French; *traditio*, Latin.]

1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age.

To learn it we have *tradition*; namely, that so we believe, because both we from our predecessors, and they from theirs, have so received. *Hooker.*

2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.

They the truth
With superstitions and *traditions* taint,
Left only in those written records pure. *Milt.*

It is well known to have been a general *tradition* amongst these nations, that the world was made, and had a beginning. *Wilkins.*

Our old solemnities
From no blind zeal or fond *tradition* rise;
But, sav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope.*

TRADI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *tradition.*]

1. Delivered by tradition; descending by oral communication; transmitted by the foregoing to the following age.

Whence may we have the infallible *traditional* sense of scripture, if not from the heads of their church? *Tillotson.*

If there be any difference in natural parts, it should seem the advantage lies on the side of children born from wealthy parents, the same *traditional* sloth and luxury which render their body weak perhaps refining their spirits. *Swift.*

2. Observant of traditions, or idle rites.

Not used, nor proper.

God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary!
——You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;
Too ceremonious and *traditional*. *Shakſpeare.*

TRADI'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *traditional.*]

1. By transmission from age to age.

There is another channel wherein this doctrine is *traditionally* derived from St. John, namely, from the clergy of Asia. *Burnet.*

2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.

It crosseth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in a day, if that were true which is *traditionally* related by Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarsus were built by Sardanapalus both in one day. *Brown.*

TRADI'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *tradition.*] Delivered by tradition; transmissive; handed down from age to age.

Suppose the same *traditionary* strain
Of rigid manners in the house remain,
Inveterate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart. *Dryden.*

Oral tradition is more uncertain, especially if we may take that to be the *traditionary* sense of texts of scripture. *Tillotson.*

The fame of our Saviour, which in so few years had gone through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by such records as would preserve the *traditionary* account of him to after-ages. *Addiſon.*

TRA'DITIVE. *adj.* [*traditive*, Fr. from *trado*, Latin.] Transmitted or transmissible from age to age.

Suppose we on things *traditive* divide,
And both appeal to scripture to decide. *Dryden.*

To TRADU'CE. *v. a.* [*traduco*, Latin; *traduire*, French.]

1. To censure; to condemn; to represent as blameable; to calumniate; to decry.

The best stratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his kingdom to be no one way more shaken than by the publick devout prayers of God's church, is by *traducing* the form and

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manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and so slack the force of all men's devotion towards them. *Hooker.*

Those particular ceremonies which they pretend to be so scandalous, we shall more thoroughly sift, when other things also *traduced* in the publick duties of the church are, together with these, to be touched. *Hooker.*

Whilst calumny has such potent abetters, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and designing, they will be *traducing*. *Government of the Tongue.*

From that preface he took his hint; though he had the baseness not to acknowledge his benefactor, but instead of it to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate; to increase or continue by deriving one from another.

None are so gross as to contend for this,
That souls from bodies may *traduced* be;
Between whose natures no proportion is,
When root and branch in nature still agree. *Davies.*

From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated and *traduced* over the earth. *Hale.*

Some believe the soul is made by God, some by angels, and some by the generant: whether it be immediately created or *traduced* hath been the great ball of contention to the latter ages. *Glanville.*

TRADU'CEMENT. *n. s.* [from *traduce.*] Censure; obloquy.

Rome must know
The value of her own: 't were a concealment
Worse than a theft, no less than a *traducement*,
To hide your doings. *Shakspeare.*

TRADU'CER. *n. s.* [from *traduce.*]

1. A false censurer; a calumniator.
2. One who derives.

TRADU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *traduce.*] Such as may be derived.

Though oral tradition might be a competent discoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet such a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, because they are of a complex nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to so great a distance of ages. *Hale.*

TRADU'CTION. *n. s.* [from *traduce.*]

1. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation.

The patrons of *traduction* accuse their adversaries of affronting the attributes of God; and the asserters of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things. *Glanville.*

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find
A soul so charming from a stock so good;
Thy father was transfus'd into thy blood. *Dryd.*

2. Tradition; transmission from one to another.

Touching traditional communication and *traduction* of truths connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation. *Hale.*

3. Conveyance; act of transferring.

Since America is divided on every side by considerable seas, and no passage known by land, the *traduction* of brutes could only be by shipping: though this was a method used for the *traduction* of useful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions should have so much care used for their transportation. *Hale.*

4. Transition.

The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and *traduction*. *Bacon.*

TRA'FFICK. *n. s.* [*trafique*, Fr. *traffico*, Italian.]

1. Commerce; merchandising; large trade; exchange of commodities. *Traffick* was formerly used of foreign commerce in distinction from *trade*.

Traffick's thy god. *Shakspeare.*

My father
A merchant of great *traffick* through the world. *Shakspeare.*

Tyre, a town indeed of great wealth and *traffick*, and the most famous empory of the elder times. *Heylin.*

As he was, for his great wisdom, stiled the English Solomon, he followed the example of that wise king in nothing more than by advancing the *traffick* of his people. *Addison.*

2. Commodities; subject of traffick.

You 'll see a draggled damsel
From Billingsgate her fishy *traffick* bear. *Gay.*

To TRA'FFICK. *v. n.* [*trafiquer*, French; *trafficare*, Italian.]

1. To practise commerce; to merchandise; to exchange commodities.

They first plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themselves for things to *traffick* withal. *Bacon.*

2. To trade meanly or mercenarily.

Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To trade and *traffick* with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakspeare.*

How hast thou dar'd to think so vilely of me,
That I would condescend to thy mean arts,
And *traffick* with thee for a prince's ruin? *Rowe.*

TRA'FFICKER. *n. s.* [*trafiqueur*, Fr. from *traffick.*] Trader; merchant.

Your argosies with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty *traffickers*
That curtsy to them. *Shakspeare.*

In it are so many Jews very rich, and so great *traffickers*, that they have most of the English trade in their hands. *Addison.*

TRA'GACANTH. *n. s.* [*tragacantha*, Lat.] A gum which proceeds from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called. *Trevoux.*

TRAGE'DIAN. *n. s.* [from *tragedy*; *tragœdus*, Latin.]

1. A writer of tragedy.

Many of the poets themselves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity, than to imagine him to have any thing corporeal; as in these verses out of the ancient *tragedian*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. An actor of tragedy.

I can counterfeit the deep *tragedian*;
Speak, and look back, and pry on ev'ry side,
Tremble and start at wagging of a straw,
Intending deep suspicion. *Shakspeare.*

To the well-lung'd *tragedian*'s rage
They recommend their labours of the stage. *Dryden.*

TRA'GEDY. *n. s.* [*tragedie*, French; *tragœdia*, Latin.]

1. A dramatick representation of a serious action.

Thousands more, that yet suspect no peril,
Will now conclude their plotted *tragedy*. *Shakspeare.*

All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes; but you never see a poor man have a part unless it

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be as a chorus, or to fill up the scenes, to dance, or to be derided. *Taylor.*

Imitate the sister of painting, *tragedy*; which employs the whole forces of her art in the main action. *Dryden.*

An anthem to their god Dionysus, whilst the goat stood at his altar to be sacrificed, was called the goat-song or *tragedy*. *Rymer.*

There to her heart sad *tragedy* addrest
The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breast. *Pope.*

2. Any mournful or dreadful event.

I shall laugh at this,
That they, who brought me in my master's hate,
I live to look upon their *tragedy*. *Shakspeare.*

I look upon this now done in England as another act of the same *tragedy* which was lately begun in Scotland. *King Charles.*

TRA'GICAL. } *adj.* [*tragicus*, Latin; *tra-*
TRA'GICK. } *gique*, French.]

1. Relating to tragedy.

The root and tragical effect,
Vouchsafe, O thou the mournfull'st muse of nine,
That wont'st the *tragick* stage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful tine
Reveal to me. *Spenser.*

Thy Clarence he is dead that stabb'd my Edward;
And the beholders of this *tragick* play,
Untimely smother'd in their dusky graves. *Shakspeare.*

2. Mournful; calamitous; sorrowful; dreadful.

A dire induction I am witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragical*. *Shaksp.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorseful day
Is crept into the bosom of the sea:
And now loud howling wolves arouse the jades
That drag the *tragick* melancholy night. *Shaksp.*

Why look you still so stern and *tragical*? *Shakspeare.*

So *tragical* and merited a fate
Shall swallow those who God and justice hate. *Sandys.*

I now must change those notes to *tragick*. *Milton.*

The tale of this song is a pretty *tragical* story; and pleases, because it is a copy of nature. *Addison.*

Bid them dress their bloody altars
With every circumstance of *tragick* pomp. *Rowe.*

TRA'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragical*.]

1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy.

Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically*. *Dryden.*

2. Mournfully; sorrowfully; calamitously.

TRA'GICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *tragical*.] Mournfulness; calamitousness.

Like bold Phaetons, we despise all benefits of the father of light, unless we may guide his chariot; and we moralize the fable as well in the *tragicalness* of the event as in the insolence of the undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*

TRAGICO'MEDY. *n. s.* [*tragicomedie*, Fr. from *tragedy* and *comedy*.] A drama compounded of merry and serious events.

On the world's stage, when our applause grows high,
For acting here life's *tragi-comedy*,
The lookers-on will say we act not well,
Unless the last the former scenes excel. *Denham.*

The faults of that drama are in the kind of it, which is *tragi-comedy*; but it was given to the people. *Dryden.*

We have often had *tragi-comedies* upon the English theatre with success: but in that sort of composition the tragedy and comedy are in distinct scenes. *Gay.*

TRAGICO'MICAL. *adj.* [*tragicomique*, Fr. *tragical* and *comical*.]

1. Relating to tragicomedy.

The whole art of the *tragi-comical* farce lies in interweaving the several kinds of the drama, so that they cannot be distinguished. *Gay.*

2. Consisting of a mixture of mirth with sorrow.

TRAGICO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragicomical*.] In a tragicomical manner.

Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not,
So I was *tragicomically* got. *Brampton.*

To TRAJE'CT. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Latin.] To cast through; to throw.

The disputes of those assuming confidents, that think so highly of their attainments, are like the controversy of those in Plato's den, who having never seen but the shadow of an horse *trajected*, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its appearing mane or tail. *Glanville.*

If there are different kinds of æther, they have a different degree of rarity; by which it becomes so fit a medium for *trajecting* the light of all celestial bodies. *Grew.*

If the sun's light be *trajected* through three or more cross prisms successively, those rays which in the first prism are refracted more than others, are in all the following prisms refracted more than others in the same proportion. *Newton.*

TRAJE'CT. *n. s.* [*trajet*, French; *trajectus*, Latin.] A ferry; a passage for a watercarriage.

What notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry,
Which trades to Venice. *Shakspeare.*

TRAJE'CTION. *n. s.* [*trajectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of darting through.

Later astronomers have observed the free motion of such comets as have, by a *trajection* through the æther, wandered through the celestial or interstellar part of the universe. *Boyle.*

2. Emission.

The *trajections* of such an object more sharply pierce the martyred soul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucified body of Peter. *Brown.*

To TRAIL. *v. a.* [*trailler*, French.]

1. To hunt by the track.

2. To draw along the ground.

Beat thou the drum, that it speak mournfully;
Trail your steel pikes. *Shakspeare.*

Faintly he stagger'd through the hissing throng,
And hung his head, and *trail'd* his legs along. *Dryden.*

3. To draw a long floating or waving body.

What boots the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe,
And, of all monarchs, only grasps the globe? *Pope.*

4. [*treglen*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag.

Because they shall not *trail* me through their streets
Like a wild beast, I am content to go. *Milton.*

Thrice happy poet, who may *trail*
Thy house about thee like a snail;
Or, harness'd to a nag, at ease
Take journies in it like a chaise;

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Or in a boat, whene'er thou wilt,
Canst make it serve thee for a tilt. *Swift.*

To TRAIL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length.

When his brother saw the red blood *trail*
Adown so fast, and all his armour steepe,
For very felness loud he 'gan to weep. *Spenser.*
Swift men of foot, whose broad-set backs
their *trailing* hair did hide. *Chapman.*
Since the flames pursu'd the *trailing* smoke,
He knew his boon was granted. *Dryden.*
From o'er the roof the blaze began to move,
And *trailing* vanish'd in th' Idean grove:
It swept a path in heav'n, and shone a guide,
Then in a steaming stench of sulphur dy'd.
Dryden.

TRAIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter.

See but the issue of my jealousy: if I cry out thus upon no *trail*, never trust me when I open again. *Shakspeare.*
How chearfully on the false *trail* they cry!
Oh, this is counter, you false Danish dogs.
Shakspeare.
I do think, or else this brain of mine
Hunts not the *trail* of policy so sure
As I have us'd to do, that I have found
The very cause of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shaksp.*

2. Any thing drawn to length.

From thence the fuming *trail* began to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head.
Dryden.
When lightning shoots in glitt'ring *trails* along,
It shines, 't is true, and gilds the gloomy night;
But when it strikes, 't is fatal. *Rowe.*

3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

And round about her work she did empale
With a fair border wrought of sundry flow'rs,
Enwoven with an ivy winding *trail*. *Spenser.*
A sudden star it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair. *Pope.*

To TRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw along.

In hollow cube he *train'd*
His devilish enginery. *Milton.*

2. To draw; to entice; to invite; to allure.

If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thousand English to their side.
Shakspeare.

3. To draw by artifice or stratagem.

For that cause I *train'd* thee to my house.
Shakspeare.
Oh, *train* me not, sweet mermaid, with thy note!
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears.
Sing, Syren, to thyself, and I will doat:
Spread o'er the silver waves thy golden hair,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shaks.*

4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise.

We did *train* him on,
And his corruption being ta'en from us,
We as the spring of all shall pay for all. *Shaksp.*

5. To educate; to bring up: commonly with *up*.

I can speak English,
For I was *train'd up* in the English court.
Shakspeare.
A most rare speaker,
To nature none more bound; his *training* such,
That he may furnish and instruct great teachers.
Shakspeare.
A place for exercise and *training up* of youth in the fashion of the heathen. *2 Maccabees.*
Call some of young years to *train* them *up* in that trade, and so fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*
Spirits *train'd up* in feast and song. *Milton.*
The first christians were by great hardships *trained up* for glory. *Tillotson.*
The young soldier is to be *trained* on to the warfare of life; wherein care is to be taken that more things be not represented as dangerous than really are so. *Locke.*

6. To exercise, or form to any practice by exercise.

Abram armed his *trained* servants born in his house, and pursued. *Genesis.*
The warriot horse here bred he 's taught to *train*. *Dryden.*

TRAIN. *n. s.* [*train*, French.]

1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement.

He cast by treaty and by *trains*
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*
Their general did with due care provide,
To save his men from ambush and from *train*.
Fairfax.
This mov'd the king,
To lay to draw him in by any *train*. *Daniel.*
Swoln with pride, into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, venereal *trains*,
Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life.
Milton.
Now to my charms
And to my wily *trains!* I shall ere long
Be well stock'd with as fair a herd as graz'd
About my mother Circe. *Milton.*
The practice begins of crafty men upon the simple and good; these easily follow and are caught, while the others lay *trains* and pursue a game. *Temple.*

2. The tail of a bird.

Costly followers are not to be liked, lest while a man makes his *train* longer he makes his wings shorter. *Bacon.*
Contracting their body, and being forced to draw in their fore parts to establish the hinder in the elevation of the *train*, if the fore parts do part and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and suffer the *train* to fall. *Brown.*
The bird guideth her body with her *train*, and the ship is steered with the rudder. *Hakewill.*
Th' other, whose gay *train*
Adorns him colour'd with the florid hue
Of rainbows and starry eyes. *Milton.*
The *train* steers their flights, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ship; as the kite, by a light turning of his *train*, moves his body which way he pleases. *Ray.*

3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground.

A thousand pounds a year, for pure respect!
That promises more thousands: honour's *train*
Is longer than his fore skirts. *Shakspeare.*

4. A series; a consecution: either local or mental.

Rivers now stream, and draw their humid *train*. *Milton.*
Distinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light with it, in every step of its progression, in an easy and orderly *train*. *Locke.*
If we reflect on what is observable in ourselves, we shall find our ideas always passing in *train*, one going and another coming, without intermission. *Locke.*
They laboured in vain so far to reach the apostle's meaning, all along in the *train* of what he said. *Locke.*
Some truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions; other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order, a due comparing of them, and deductions made with attention. *Locke.*

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What wouldst thou have me do? consider well
The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it.
Addison.

The author of your beings can by a glance of the eye, or a word speaking, enlighten your mind, and conduct you to a *train* of happy sentiments. *Watts.*

5. Process; method; state of procedure.

If things were once in this *train*, if virtue were established as necessary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all men's pretensions, our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*

6. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.

My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts,
That in the most exact regard support
The worships of their names. *Shakspeare.*

Our sire walks forth, without more *train*
Accompany'd than with his own complete
Perfections. *Milton.*

Thou shouldst be seen
A goddess among gods, ador'd, and serv'd
By angels numberless, thy daily *train*. *Milton.*

He comes not with a *train* to move our fear.
Dryden.

The king's daughter, with a lovely *train*
Of fellow nymphs, was sporting on the plain.
Addison.

He would put a check to the fury of war, that a stop might be put to those sins which are of its *train*. *Smallridge.*

7. An orderly company; a procession.

Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night,
If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Milton.*

Who the knights in green, and what the *train*
Of ladies dress'd with daisies on the plain? *Dryd.*

8. The line of powder leading to the mine.

Since first they fail'd in their designs,
To take in heav'n by springing mines;
And with unanswerable barrels
Of gunpowder, dispute their quarrels;
Now take a course more practicable,
By laying *trains* to fire the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Shall he that gives fire to the *train* pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that 's done by the playing of the mine? *L'Estrange.*

9. TRAIN *of artillery*. Cannons accompanying an army.

With an army abundantly supplied with a *train of artillery*, and all other provisions necessary, the king advanced towards Scotland. *Clarendon.*

TRAINBA'NDS. *n. s.* [*train* and *band*: I suppose for *trained band*.] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exercise.

He directed the *trainbands*, which consisted of the most substantial householders, to attend. *Clarendon.*

Give commission
To some bold man, whose loyalty you trust,
And let him raise the *trainbands* of the city.
Dryden.

A council of war was called, wherein we agreed to retreat: but before we could give the word, the *trainbands*, taking advantage of our delay, fled first. *Addison.*

TRAINBEA'RER. *n. s.* [*train* and *bearer*.] One that holds up a train.

TRAINO'IL. *n. s.* [*train* and *oil*.] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRA'INY. *adj.* [from *train*.] Belonging to train oil. A bad word.

Here steams ascend,
Where the huge hogsheads sweat with *trainy* oil.
Gay.

To TRAIPSE. *v. a.* [A low word. See TRAPE.] To walk in a careless or slattish manner.

Two slip-shod muses *traipse* along,
In lofty madness, meditating song. *Pope.*

TRAIT. *n. s.* [*trait*, French.] A stroke; a touch. Scarcely English.

By this single *trait* Homer makes an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey; that in the former the people perished by the folly of their kings; in this, by their own folly. *Broome.*

TRA'ITOR. *n. s.* [*traitre*, French; *traditor*, Latin.] One who being trusted betrays.

The law laid that grievous punishment upon *traitors*, to forfeit all their lands to the prince, that men might be terrified from committing treason. *Spenser.*

If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him. *Bacon.*

I 'll put him thus far into the plot, that he should be secured as a *traitor*; but when I am out of reach, he shall be released. *Dryden.*

There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me *traitor* in one word, or says I am one hired to betray my religion, and sell my country. *Swift.*

TRA'ITORLY. *adj.* [from *traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious.

These *traitorly* rascals' miseries are to be smil'd at, their offences being so capital. *Shaksp.*

TRA'ITOROUS. *adj.* [from *traitor*.] Treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

What news with him, that *trait'rous* wight?
David.

Pontinius knows not you,
While you stand out upon these *traitorous* terms.
Ben Jonson.

The *traitorous* or treacherous, who have misled others, he would have severely punished, and the neutrals noted. *Bacon.*

More of his majesty's friends have lost their lives in this rebellion than of his *traitorous* subjects. *Addison.*

TRA'ITOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *traitorous*.] In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously; treacherously.

Good duke Humphry *traiterously* is murther'd
By Suffolk. *Shakspeare.*

Thou bitter sweet! whom I had laid
Next me, me *traiterously* hast betray'd;
And unsuspected half invisibly
At once fled into him, and stay'd with me.
Donne.

They had *traitorously* endeavoured to subvert the fundamental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to place on his subjects a tyrannical power. *Clarendon.*

TRA'ITRESS. *n. s.* [from *traitor*.] A woman who betrays.

I, what I am, by what I was, o'ercome:
Traitress, restore my beauty and my charms,
Nor steal my conquest with my proper arms.
Dryden.

By the dire fury of a *traitress* wife,
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope.*

TRALATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *translatus*, Latin.] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRALATI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tralatitious*.] Metaphorically; not literally; not according to the first intention of the word.

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Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear by speaking; written language is *tralatitiously* so called, because it is made to represent to the eye the same words which are pronounced. *Holder.*

To TRALI'NEATE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *line.*] To deviate from any direction.

If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
What are you else but of a bastard kind?
Do then as your progenitors have done,
And by their virtues prove yourself their son.
Dryden.

TRA'MMEL. *n. s.* [*tramail*, French; *trama*, *tragula*, Latin.]

1. A net in which birds or fish are caught.

The *trammel* differeth not much from the shape of the bunt, and serveth to such use as the wear and haking. *Carew.*

2. Any kind of net.

Her golden locks she roundly did upty
In braided *trammels*, that no looser hairs
Did out of order stray about her dainty ears.
Spenser.

3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

I may go shufflingly at first, for I was never before walked in *trammels*; yet I shall drudge at constancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden.*

To TRA'MMEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch; to intercept.

If th' assassination
Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch
With its surcease success. *Shakspeare.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Danish.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them under their feet. *Matthew.*
My strength shall *trample* thee as mire.
Milton.

To TRA'MPLE. *v. n.*

1. To tread in contempt.

Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own. *Government of the Tongue.*
Your country's gods I scorn,
And *trample* on their ignominious altars.
Rowe.

2. To tread quick and loudly.

I hear his thund'ring voice resound,
And *trampling* feet that shake the solid ground.
Dryden.

TRA'MPLER. *n. s.* [from *trample.*] One that tramples.

TRANA'TION. *n. s.* [*trano*, Latin.] The act of swimming over.

TRANCE. *n. s.* [*transe*, French; *transitus*, Latin. It might therefore be written *transe.*] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul is rapt into visions of future or distant things; a temporary absence of the soul from the body.

Gynecia had been in such a *trance* of musing, that Zelmane was fighting with the lion before she knew of any lion's coming. *Sidney.*
Rapt with joy resembling heavenly madness,
My soul was ravisht quite as in a *trance.*
Spenser.
That Taliessen, once which made the rivers dance,
And in his rapture rais'd the mountains from their *trance.* *Drayton.*
Abstract as in a *trance*, methought I saw.
Milton.

Sudden he starts,
Shook from his tender *trance.* *Thomson.*

TRA'NCED. *adj.* [from *trance.*] Lying in a trance or ecstasy.

His grief grew puissant, and the strings of life
Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets sounded,
And there I left him *tranc'd.* *Shakspeare.*

TRA'NGRAM. *n. s.* [A cant word.] An odd intricately contrived thing.

What 's the meaning of all these *trangrams* and gimcracks? what are you going about, jumping over my master's hedges, and running your lines cross his grounds? *Arbuthnot.*

TRA'NNEL. *n. s.* A sharp pin. Perhaps from *trennel.*

With a small *trannel* of iron, or a large nail grounded to a sharp point, they mark the brick. *Moxon.*

TRA'NQUIL. *adj.* [*tranquille*, French; *tranquillus*, Latin.] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed.

I had been happy,
So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever
Farewel the *tranquil* mind! farewel content!
Shakspeare.

TRANQUI'LLITY. *n. s.* [*tranquillitas*, Latin; *tranquillité*, French.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

Leave off,
To let a weary wretch from her due rest,
And trouble dying souls *tranquillity.* *Spenser.*
How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose aged pillars rear their marble heads
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof,
By its own weight made stedfast and immoveable,
Looking *tranquillity!* *Congreve.*
You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of life to another with so much *tranquillity*, so easy a transition, and so laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*

To TRANSA'CT. *v. a.* [*transactus*, Latin.]

1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.

2. To perform; to do; to carry on.

It cannot be expected they should mention particulars which were *transacted* amongst some few of the disciples only, as the transfiguration and the agony. *Addison.*

TRANSA'CTION. *n. s.* [*transaction*, Fr. from *transact.*] Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management; affairs; things managed.

It is not the purpose of this discourse to set down the particular *transactions* of this treaty. *Clarendon.*

TRANSANIMA'TION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *anima.*] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

If the *transanimation* of Pythagoras were true, that the souls of men transmigrate into species answering their former natures, some men cannot escape that very brood whose sire Satan entered. *Brown.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. a.* [*transcendo*, Lat.]

1. To pass; to overpass.

It is a dangerous opinion to such popes as shall *transcend* their limits, and become tyrannical. *Bacon.*
To judge herself, she must herself *transcend*,
As greater circles comprehend the less. *Davies.*

2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel.

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This glorious piece *transcends* what he could think;
So much his blood is nobler than his ink. *Waller.*
These are they
Deserve their greatness and unenvy'd stand,
Since what they act *transcends* what they command. *Denham.*
High though her wit, yet humble was her mind,
As if she could not, or she would not, find
How much her worth *transcended* all her kind. *Dryden.*

3. To surmount; to rise above.
Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be meteorological impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies. *Howel.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. n.*
1. To climb. Not in use.
To conclude, because things do not easily sink, they do not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity, and *transcend* from one unto another. *Brown.*
2. To surpass thought.
The consistence of grace and free will, in this sense, is no such *transcending* mystery, and I think there is no text in scripture that sounds any thing towards making it so. *Hammond.*

TRANSCE'NDENCE. } *n. s.* [from *tran-*
TRANSCE'NDENCY. } *scend.*]
1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.
2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.
It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man, and the security of a God: this would have done better in poesy, where *transcendencies* are more allowed. *Bacon.*

TRANSCE'NDENT. *adj.* [*transcendens*, Lat. *transcendant*, French.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.
The title of queen is given by Ignatius to the Lord's-day, not by way of derogation and diminution, but to signify the eminent and *transcendent* honour of the day. *White.*
Thou, whose strong hand, with so *transcendent* worth,
Holds high the rein of fair Parthenope. *Crashaw.*
There is, in a lawgiver, a habitual and ultimate intention of a more excellent and *transcendent* nature. *Bishop Sanderson.*
If thou beest he—But O! how fall'n, how chang'd
From him who in the happy realms of light,
Cloath'd with *transcendent* brightness, didst outshine
Myriads, though bright! *Milton.*
Oh charming princess! oh *transcendent* maid! *A. Philips.*
The right our Creator has to our obedience is of so high and *transcendent* a nature, that it can suffer no competition; his commands must have the first and governing influence on all our actions. *Rogers.*

TRANSCENDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*transcendentalis*, low Latin.]
1. General; pervading many particulars.
2. Supereminent; passing others.
Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we do; yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception of these, and of all other things. *Grew.*

TRANSCE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *transcendent.*] Excellently; supereminently.
The law of christianity is eminently and *transcendently* called the word of truth. *South.*

To TRA'NSCOLATE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.] To strain through a sieve or colander; to suffer to pass, as through a strainer.
The lungs are, unless pervious like a sponge, unfit to imbibe and *transcolate* the air. *Harvey.*

To TRANCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat. *transcrire*, French.] To copy; to write from an exemplar.
He was the original of all those inventions, from which others did but *transcribe* copies. *Clarendon.*
The most rigid exactors of mere outward purity do but *transcribe* the folly of him who pumps very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*
If we imitate their repentance as we *transcribe* their faults, we shall be received with the same mercy. *Rogers.*

TRANSCRI'BER. *n. s.* [from *transcribe.*] A copier; one who writes from a copy.
A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by copiers and *transcribers.* *Addison.*
Writings have been corrupted by little and little, by unskilful *transcribers.* *Waterland.*

TRA'NSCRIPT. *n. s.* [*transcript*, French; *transcriptum*, Latin.] A copy; any thing written from an original.
The Grecian learning was but a *transcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian. *Glanville.*
The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an original. *South.*
Dictate, O mighty Judge! what thou hast seen
Of cities and of courts, of books and men,
And deign to let thy servent hold the pen.
Through ages thus I may presume to live,
And from the *transcript* of thy prose receive
What my own short-liv'd verse can never give. *Prior.*

TRANSCRI'PTION. *n. s.* [*transcription*, French; from *transcriptus*, Latin.] The act of copying.
The ancients were but men; the practice of *transcription* in our days was no monster in their's: plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began in times when theefs were difficult. *Brown.*
The corruptions that have crept into it by many *transcriptions* was the cause of so great difference. *Brerewood.*

TRANSCRI'PTIVELY. *adv.* [from *transcript.*] In manner of a copy.
Not a few *transcriptively* subscribing their names to other men's endeavours, transcribe all they have written. *Brown.*

To TRANSCU'R. *v. n.* [*transcurro*, Latin.] To run or rove to and fro.
By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not spatiate and *transcur.* *Bacon.*

TRANSCU'RSION. *n. s.* [from *transcursus*, Latin.] Ramble; passage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.
In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part of the body instantly make a *transcursion* throughout the whole. *Bacon.*
I have briefly run over *transcursions*, as if my pen had been posting with them. *Watton.*
His philosophy gives them *transcursions* beyond the vortex we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only known in an hypothesis. *Glanville.*
I am to make often *transcursions* into the neighbouring forests as I pass along. *Howel.*
If man were out of the world, who were then

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left to view the face of heaven, to wonder at the *transcursion* of comets? *More.*

TRANSE. *n. s.* [*transe*, French. See TRANCE.] A temporary absence of the soul; an ecstasy.

Abstract as in a *transe*, methought I saw,
Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape
Still glorious before whom awake I stood.
Milton.

TRANSELEMENTA'TION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *element*.] Change of one element into another.

Rain we allow; but if they suppose any other *transelementation*, it neither agrees with Moses's philosophy nor St. Peter's. *Burnet.*

TRANSE'XION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.] Change from one sex to another.

It much impeacheth the iterated *transexion* of hares, if that be true which some physicians affirm, that transmutation of sexes was only so in opinion, and that those transfeminated persons were really men at first. *Brown.*

To TRANSFE'R. *v. a.* [*transferer*, French; *transfero*, Latin.]

1. To convey; to make over from one to another: with *to*, sometimes with *upon*.

He that *transfers* the laws of the Lacedemonians *to* the people of Athens, should find a great absurdity and inconvenience. *Spenser.*

Was 't not enough you took my crown away,
But cruelly you must my love betray?
I was well pleas'd to have *transferr'd* my right,
And better chang'd your claim of lawless might.
Dryden.

The king,
Who from himself all envy would remove,
Left both to be determin'd by the laws,
And *to* the Grecian chiefs *transferr'd* the cause.
Dryden.

This was one perverse effect of their sitting at ease under their vines and fig trees, that they forgot from whence that ease came, and *transferred* all the honour of it *upon* themselves.
Atterbury.

Your sacred aid religious monarchs own,
When first they merit, then ascend the throne:
But tyrants dread you, lest your just decree
Transfer the power, and set the people free.
Prior.

By reading we learn not only the actions and the sentiments of distant nations, but *transfer to* ourselves the knowledge and improvements of the most learned men. *Watts.*

2. To remove; to transport.

The king was much moved with this unexpected accident, because it was stirred in such a place where he could not with safety *transfer* his own person to suppress it. *Bacon.*

He thirty rolling years the crown shall wear,
Then from Lavinium shall the seat *transfer*.
Dryden.

TRA'NSFER. *n. s.* A change of property; a delivery of property to another.

TRANSFE'RRER. *n. s.* He that transfers.

TRANSFIGURA'TION. *n. s.* [*transfiguration*, French.]

1. Change of form.

In kinds where the discrimination of sexes is obscure, these transformations are more common, and in some without commixture; as in caterpillars or silkworms, wherein there is a visible and triple *transfiguration*. *Brown.*

2. The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

It cannot be expected that other authors should mention particulars which were transacted amongst some of the disciples; such as the *transfiguration* and the agony in the garden.
Addison.

Did Raphael's pencil never chuse to fail?
Say, are his works *transfigurations* all? *Blackm.*

To TRANSFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*transfigurer*, French; *trans* and *figura*, Latin.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.

I am the more zealous to *transfigure* your love into devotion, because I have observed your passion to have been extremely impatient of confinement. *Boyle.*

The nuptial right his outrage strait attends,
The dow'r desir'd is his *transfigur'd* friends:
The incantation backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*

To TRANSFI'X. *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Latin.] To pierce through.

Amongst these mighty men were women mix'd;
The bold Semiramis, whose sides *transfix'd*
With son's own blade, her foul reproaches spoke.
Spenser.

With linked thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milt.*

Diana's dart
In an unhappy chace *transfix'd* her heart. *Dryd.*

Nor good Eurytion envy'd him the prize,
Though he *transfix'd* the pigeon in the skies.
Dryden.

Till fate shall with a single dart
Transfix the pair it cannot part. *Fenton.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. a.* [*transformer*, Fr. *trans* and *forma*, Latin.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form.

She demanded of him, whether the goddess of those woods had such a power to *transform* every body. *Sidney.*

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush
To see me thus *transformed* to a boy. *Shakspeare.*

As is the fable of the lady fair,
Which for her lust was turn'd into a cow;
When thirsty to a stream she did repair,
And saw herself *transform'd* she wist not how.
Davies.

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.

His hair *transforms* to down, his fingers meet
In skinny films, and shape his oary feet. *Addison.*

TRANSFORMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *transform*.] Change of shape; act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form; metamorphosis.

Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's *transformation*: so I call it,
Since not th' exterior, nor the inward man,
Resembles that it was. *Shakspeare.*

What beast couldst thou be, that were not subject to a beast?
And what a beast art thou already, and seest not thy loss in *transformation*! *Shaksp.*

The mensuration of all manner of curves, and their mutual *transformation*, are not worth the labour of those who design either of the three learned professions. *Watts.*

TRANSFRETA'TION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Latin.] Passage over the sea.

Since the last *transfretation* of king Richard the second, the crown of England never sent over numbers of men sufficient to defend the small territory. *Davies.*

To TRANSFU'SE. *v. a.* [*transfusus*, Lat.] To pour out of one into another.

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Between men and beasts there is no possibility of social communion; because the well-spring of that communion is a natural delight which man hath to *transfuse* from himself into others, and to receive from others into himself, especially those things wherein the excellency of his kind doth most consist. *Hooker.*

Transfus'd on thee his ample spirit rests. *Milton.*

When did his muse from Fletcher scenes purloin,
As thou whole Eth'ridge dost *transfuse* to thine?
But so *transfus'd*, as oil and waters flow,
His always floats above, thine sinks below. *Dryd.*

Where the juices are in a morbid state, if one could suppose all the unsound juices taken away, and sound juices immediately *transfused*, the sound juices would grow morbid. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSFU'SION. *n. s.* [*transfusion*, Fr. *transfusus*, Latin.] The act of pouring out of one into another.

The crooked part of the pipe was placed in a box, to prevent the loss of the quicksilver that might fall aside in the *transfusion* from the vessel into the pipe. *Boyle.*

Poesy is of so subtile a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new spirit be not added in the *transfusion*, there will remain nothing but a *caput mortuum*. *Denham.*

Something must be lost in all *transfusion*, that is, in all translations, but the sense will remain. *Dryden.*

What noise have we had about transplantation of diseases, and *transfusion* of blood! *Baker.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. a.* [*transgresser*, Fr. *transgressus*, Latin.]

1. To pass over; to pass beyond.

Long stood the noble youth oppress'd with awe,
And stupid at the wondrous things he saw,
Surpassing common faith, *transgressing* nature's law. *Dryden.*

2. To violate; to break.

Let no man doubt but that every thing is well done, because the world is ruled by so good a guide as *transgresseth* not his own law, than which nothing can be more absolute, perfect, and just. *Hooker.*

This sorrow we must repeat as often as we *transgress* the divine commandments. *Wake.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.

I would not marry her, though she were endowed with all Adam had left him before he *transgressed*. *Shakspeare.*

Achan *transgressed* in the thing accursed. 1 *Chronicles.*

He upbraideth us with our offending the law, and objecteth to our infamy the *transgressings* of our education. *Wisdom.*

TRANSGRE'SSION. *n. s.* [*tranigression*, Fr. from *transgress*.]

1. Violation of a law; breach of a command.

Shall I abuse this consecrated gift
Of strength, again returning with my hair
After my great *transgression*: so requite
Favour renew'd, and add a greater sin? *Milton.*

All accusation still is founded upon some law; for where there is no law, there can be no *transgression*; and where there can be no *transgression*, there ought to be no accusation. *South.*

2. Offence; crime; fault.

What 's his fault?
—The flat *transgression* of a school-boy, who, being overjoyed with finding a bird's nest, shews it his companion, and he steals it.
—Wilt thou make a trust a *transgression*? The *transgression* is in the stealer. *Shakspeare.*

Teach us, sweet madam, for our rude *transgression*,
Some fair excuse. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *transgress*.] Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.

Though permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have sinned without the suggestion of Satan, and from the *transgressive* infirmities of himself might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him. *Brown.*

TRANSGRE'SSOR. *n. s.* [*transgresseur*, Fr. from *transgress*.] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender.

He intended the discipline of the church should be applied to the greatest and most splendid *transgressors*, as well as to the punishment of meaner offenders. *Clarendon.*

I go to judge
On earth these thy *transgressors*: but thou know'st
Whoever judg'd, the worst on me must light
When time shall be. *Milton.*

Ill worthy I, such title should belong
To me *transgressor!* who, for thee ordain'd
A help, became thy snare. *Milton.*

TRA'NSIENT. *adj.* [*transiens*, Latin.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary; not lasting; not durable.

How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest!
Measur'd this *transient* world, the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton.*

He that rides post through a country, may, from the *transient* view, tell how in general the parts lie. *Locke.*

Love, hitherto a *transient* guest,
Ne'er held possession in his breast. *Swift.*

What is loose love? a *transient* gust,
A vapour fed from wild desire. *Pope.*

TRA'NSIENTLY. *adv.* [from *transient*.] In passage; with a short passage; not with continuance.

I touch here but *transiently*, without any strict method, on some few of those many rules of imitating nature which Aristotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSIENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *transient*.] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

It were to be wished that all words of this sort, as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, so they might do also in *transientness* and sudden expiration. *Decay of Piety.*

TRANSI'LIENCE. } *n. s.* [from *transilio*,
TRANSI'LIENCY. } Latin.] Leap from thing to thing.

By unadvised *transiliency* leaping from the effect to its remotest cause, we observe not the connection of more immediate causalities. *Glanville.*

TRA'NSIT. *n. s.* [*transitus*, Latin.] In astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any fixt star; or of the moon covering or moving close by any other planet. *Harris.*

TRANSI'TION. *n. s.* [*transitio*, Latin.]

1. Removal; passage from one to another.

Heat and cold have a virtual *transition* without communication of substance, but moisture not. *Bacon.*

As for the mutation of sexes, and *transition* into one another, we cannot deny it in hares, it being observable in man. *Brown.*

I have given some intimations of the changes which happen in the interior parts of the earth,

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I mean the *transitions* and removes of metals and minerals there. *Woodward.*

2. Change; mode of change.

The spots are of the same colour throughout, there being an immediate *transition* from white to black, and not declining gradually, and mixing as they approach. *Woodward.*

You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of life to another with so easy a *transition*, and so laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*

As once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mould;
Thence, by a soft *transition* we repair
From earthly vehicles to these of air. *Pope.*

3. [*transition*, French.] Passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another.

He with *transition* sweet new speech resumes. *Milton.*

Covetousness was none of his faults, but described as a veil over the true meaning of the poet, which was to satirize his prodigality and voluptuousness, to which he makes a *transition*. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSITIVE. *adj.* [*transitivus*, Latin.]

1. Having the power of passing.

One cause of cold is the contact of cold bodies; for cold is active and *transitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat. *Bacon.*

2. In grammar.

A verb *transitive* is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object; as *ferio terram*, I strike the earth. *Clarke.*

TRA'NSITORILY. *adv.* [from *transitory*.] With speedy evanescence; with short continuance.

TRA'NSITORINESS. *n. s.* [from *transitory*.] Speedy evanescence.

TRA'NSITORY. *adj.* [*transitoire*, Fr. *transitorius*, from *transeo*, Latin.] Continuing but a short time, speedily vanishing.

O Lord, comfort and succour all them who in this *transitory* life are in trouble. *Com. Pray.*

If we love things have sought; age is a thing
Which we are fifty years in compassing:
If *transitory* things, which soon decay,
Age must be loveliest at the latest day. *Donne.*

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God evermore, infinitely before the *transitory* pleasures of this world. *Tillotson.*

To TRANSLA'TE. *v. n.* [*translatus*, Lat.]

1. To transport; to remove.

Since our father is *translated* unto the gods, our will is, that they that are in our realm live quietly. *2 Maccabees.*

By faith Enoch was *translated* that he should not see death. *Hebrews.*

Those argent fields
Translated saints or middle spirits hold. *Milton.*

Of the same soil their nursery prepare
With that of their plantation, lest the tree
Translated should not with the soil agree. *Dryd.*

The gods their shapes to winter birds *translate*,
But both obnoxious to their former fate. *Dryd.*

To go to heaven is to be *translated* to that kingdom you have longed for; to enjoy the glories of eternity. *Wake.*

2. It is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another.

Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have *translated* him from that poor bishoprick to a better, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife, with whom he had so long lived. *Camden.*

3. To transfer from one to another; to convey.

I will *translate* the kingdom from the house of Saul, and set up the throne of David. *2 Sam.*

Lucian affirms the souls of usurers, after their death, to be metempsychosed, or *translated* into the bodies of asses, there to remain for poor men to take their pennyworths out of their bones and sides with the cudgel and spur. *Peacham.*

As there are apoplexies from inveterate gouts, the regimen must be to *translate* the morbifick matter upon the extremities of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
Charge all their woes on absolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt *translate*,
And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

4. To change.

One do I personate of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand wafts to her,
Whose present grace to present slaves and servants
Translates his rivals. *Shakspeare.*

Happy is your grace,
That can *translate* the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*translater*, old French.] To interpret in another language; to change into another language retaining the sense.

I can construe the action of her familiar stile, and the hardest voice of her behaviour, to be englished right, is, I am sir John Falstaff's.

—He hath studied her well, and *translated* her out of honesty into English. *Shakspeare.*

Nor word for word too faithfully *translate*. *Roscommon.*

Read this ere you *translate* one bit
Of books of high renown. *Swift.*

Were it meant that in despite
Of art and nature such dull clods should write,
Bavius and Mævius had been sav'd by fate
For Settle and for Shadwell to *translate*. *Duke.*

6. To explain. A low colloquial use.

There 's matter in these sighs, these profound heaves
You must *translate*; 't is fit we understand them. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSLA'TION. *n. s.* [*translatio*, Latin; *translation*, French.]

1. Removal; act of removing.

His disease was an asthma; the cause, a metastasis or *translation* of humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

Translations of morbifick matter arise in acute distempers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The removal of a bishop to another see.

If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nul's or cyphers in the privation or *translation*. *Bacon.*

The king, the next time the bishop of London came to him, entertained him with this compellation, My lord's grace of Canterbury, you are very welcome; and gave order for all the necessary forms for the *translation*. *Clarendon.*

3. The act of turning into another language; interpretation.

A book of his travels hath been honoured with a *translation* into many languages. *Brown.*

Nor ought a genius less than his that writ,
Attempt *translation*; for transplanted wit
All the defects of air and soil doth share,
And colder brains like colder climates are. *Denham.*

4. Something made by translation; version.

Of *translations*, the better I acknowledge that

which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very original verity. *Hooker.*

TRANSLA'TIVE. *adj.* [*translativus*, Lat.] Taken from others.

TRANSLA'TOR. *n. s.* [*translateur*, old Fr. from *translate*.] One that turns any thing into another language.

A new and nobler way thou dost pursue,
To make translations and *translators* too. *Denh.*

No translation our own country ever yet produced, hath come up to that of the Old and New Testament; and I am persuaded, that the *translators* of the Bible were masters of an English stile much fitter for that work than any we see in our present writings, the which is owing to the simplicity that runs through the whole. *Swift.*

TRANSLA'TORY. *n. s.* [from *translate*.] Transferring.

The *translatory* is a lie that transfers the merits of a man's good action to another more deserving. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSLOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *locus*, Latin.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places.

There happened certain *translocations* at the deluge, the matter constituting animal and vegetable substances being dissolved, and mineral matter substituted in its place, and thereby like *translocation* of metals in some springs. *Woodw.*

TRANSLU'CENCY. *n. s.* [from *translucent*.] Diaphaneity; transparency.

Lumps of rock crystal heated red hot, then quenched in fair water, exchanged their *translucency* for whiteness, the ignition and extinction having cracked each lump into a multitude of minute bodies. *Boyle.*

TRANSLU'CENT. } *adj.* [*trans* and *lucens*, or *lucidus*,
TRANSLU'CID. } Lat.] Transparent; diaphanous; clear; giving a passage to the light.

In anger the spirits ascend and wax eager; which is seen in the eyes, because they are *translucid.* *Bacon.*

Wherever fountain or fresh current flow'd
Against the eastern ray, *translucent*, pure,
With touch ætherial of heav'n's fiery rod,
I drank. *Milton.*

The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings,
Replenish'd from the cool *translucent* springs. *Pope.*

TRA'NSMARINE. *adj.* [*transmarinus*, Lat.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea.

She might have made herself mistress of Timaurania, her next *transmarine* neighbour. *Howel.*

To TRA'NSMEW. *v. a.* [*transmuto*, Latin; *transmuer*, French.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change. Obsolete.

When him list the rascal routs appall,
Men into stones therewith he could *transmew*,
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all. *Spenser.*

TRA'NSMIGRANT. *adj.* [*transmigrans*, Lat.] Passing into another country or state.

Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts, there are other implicit confederations, that of colonies or *transmigrants* towards their mother nation. *Bacon.*

To TRA'NSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*transmigro*, Latin.] To pass from one place or country into another.

This complexion is maintained by generation; so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which *transmigrate* omit it not without commixture. *Brown.*

If Pythagoras's transanimation were true, that the souls of men *transmigrate* into species answering their former natures, some men must live over many serpents. *Brown.*

Their souls may *transmigrate* into each other. *Howel.*

Regard
The port of Luna, says our learned bard;
Who, in a drunken dream, beheld his soul
The fifth within the *transmigrating* roll. *Dryden.*

TRANSMIGRA'TION. *n. s.* [*transmigration*, French, from *transmigrate*.] Passage from one place or state into another.

The sequel of the conjunction of natures in the person of Christ is no abolishment of natural properties appertaining to either substance, no transition or *transmigration* thereof out of one substance into another. *Hooker.*

Seeing the earth of itself puts forth plants without seed, plants may well have a *transmigration* of species. *Bacon.*

From the opinion of the metempsychosis, or *transmigration* of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto their human condition, after his death, Orpheus the musician became a swan. *Brown.*

Easing their passage hence, for intercourse
Of *transmigration*, as their lot shall lead. *Milton.*

'T was taught by wise Pythagoras,
One soul might through more bodies pass:
Seeing such *transmigration* there,
She thought it not a fable here. *Denham.*

When thou wert form'd, heav'n did a man begin,
But the brute soul by chance was shuffled in:
In woods and wilds thy monarchy maintain,
Where valiant beasts, by force and rapine, reign.
In life's next scene, if *transmigration* be,
Some bear or lion is reserv'd for thee. *Dryden.*

TRANSMI'SSION. *n. s.* [*transmission*, Fr. *transmissus*, Latin.] The act of sending from one place to another, or from one person to another.

If there were any such notable *transmission* of a colony hither out of Spain, the very chronicles of Spain would not have omitted so memorable a thing. *Spenser.*

Operations by *transmission* of spirits is one of the highest secrets in nature. *Bacon.*

In the *transmission* of the sea-water into the pits, water riseth; but in the *transmission* of the water through the vessels, it falleth. *Bacon.*

These move swiftly; but then they require a medium well disposed, and their *transmission* is easily stopped. *Bacon.*

The uvea has a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil, for the better moderating the *transmission* of light. *More.*

Languages of countries are lost by *transmission* of colonies of a different language. *Hale.*

This enquiry will be of use, as a parallel discovery of the *transmission* of the English laws into Scotland. *Hale.*

Their reflexion or *transmission* depends on the constitution of the air and water behind the glass, and not the striking of the rays upon the parts of the glass. *Newton.*

TRANSMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *transmissus*, Latin.] Transmitted; derived from one to another.

And still the sire inculcates to his son
Transmissive lessons of the king's renown. *Prior.*

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Itself a sun; it with *transmissive* light
Enlivens worlds deny'd to human sight. - *Prior.*
Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes would raise
Historick marbles to record his praise;
His praise eternal, on the faithful stone,
Had with *transmissive* honour grac'd his son.
Pope.

To TRANSMI'T. *v. a.* [*transmitto*, Latin; *transmettre*, French.] To send from one person or place to another.

By means of writing, former ages *transmit* the memorials of ancient times and things to posterity. *Hale.*

He sent orders to his friend in Spain to sell his estate, and *transmit* the money to him. *Addison.*

Thus flourish'd love, and beauty reign'd in state,
Till the proud Spaniard gave this glory's date:
Past is the gallantry, the fame remains,
Transmitted safe in Dryden's lofty scenes.
Granville.

Shine forth, ye planets, with distinguish'd light;
Again *transmit* your friendly beams to earth,
As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth. *Prior.*

TRANSMI'TTAL. *n. s.* [from *transmit*.] The act of transmitting; transmission. I know not that this word has any authority.

Besides the *transmittal* to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their supernumerary pretenders to offices. *Swift.*

TRANSMI'TTER. *n. s.* [from *transmit*.] One that transmits.

TRANSMU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *transmutable*, French; from *transmute*.] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance.

It is no easy matter to demonstrate that air is so much as convertible into water; how *transmutable* it is unto flesh may be of deeper doubt. *Brown.*

The fluids and solids of an animal body are easily *transmutable* into one another. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSMU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *transmute*.] With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*transmutation*, French; *transmutatio*, from *transmuto*, Latin.]

1. Change into another nature or substance. The great aim of alchemy is the transmutation of base metals into gold.

Am not I old Sly's son, by birth a pedlar, by education a cardmaker, by *transmutation* a bearherd? *Shakspeare.*

The *transmutation* of plants one into another, is *inter magnalia naturæ*, for the *transmutation* of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible; but seeing there appear some manifest instances of it, the opinion of impossibility is to be rejected, and the means thereof to be found out. *Bacon.*

The conversion into a body merely new, and which was not before, as silver to gold, or iron to copper, is better called, for distinction sake, *transmutation*. *Bacon.*

The changing of bodies into light, and light into bodies, is very conformable to the course of nature, which seems delighted with *transmutations*. Water, which is a very fluid tasteless salt, she changes by heat into vapour, which is a sort of air, and by cold into ice, which is a hard, pellucid, brittle, fusible stone; and this stone returns into water by heat, and vapour returns into water by cold. *Newton.*

The supposed change of worms into flies is no real *transmutation*; but most of those members, which at last become visible to the eye, are existent at the beginning, artificially complicated together. *Bentley.*

2. Successive change. Not proper.

The same land suffereth sundry *transmutations* of owners within one term. *Bacon.*

To TRANSMU'TE. *v. n.* [*transmuto*, Lat. *transmuer*, Fr.] To change from one nature or substance to another.

Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was meant a golden book of parchment, which is of sheep's-skin, and therefore called golden, because it was taught therein how other metals might be *transmuted*. *Raleigh.*

That metals may be *transmuted* one into another, I am not satisfied of the fact. *Ray.*

TRANSMU'TER. *n. s.* [from *transmute*.] One that transmutes.

TRA'NSOM. *n. s.* [*transenna*, Latin.]

1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.
2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an instrument called a cross staff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides. *Bailey.*

TRANSPA'RENCY. *n. s.* [*transparence*, Fr. from *transparent*.] Clearness; diaphaneity; translucence; power of transmitting light.

A poet of another nation would not have dwelt so long upon the clearness and *transparency* of the stream; but in Italy one seldom sees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, most of them being muddy. *Addison.*

Another cause is the greater *transparency* of the vessels occasioned by the thinness and delicacy of their coats. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSPA'RENT. *adj.* [*transparent*, Fr. *trans* and *appareo*, Lat.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque.

Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright,
Through the *transparent* bosom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light:
Thou shin'st in every tear that I do weep. *Shaks.*

Wait upon him with whom you speak with your eye; for there be many wise men that have secret hearts and *transparent* countenances. *Bacon.*

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,
As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen;
And heav'n did this *transparent* veil provide,
Because she had no guilty thought to hide. *Dryd.*

Her bosom appeared all of crystal, and so wonderfully *transparent*, that I saw every thought in her heart. *Addison.*

Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight,
Their fluid bodies half-dissolv'd in light. *Pope.*

TRANSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*trans* and *specio*, Latin.] Transparent; pervious to the sight.

What if that light,
Sent from her through the wide *transpicuous* air,
To the terrestrial moon be as a star? *Milton.*

Now thy wine 's *transpicuous*, purg'd from all
Its earthy gross, yet let it feed awhile
On the fat refuse. *Philips.*

To TRANSPI'ERCE. *v. n.* [*transpercer*, Fr.

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trans and *pierce.*] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

A mind which through each part infus'd doth pass,
Fashions and works, and wholly doth *transpierce*
All this great body of the universe. *Raleigh.*

His forceful spear, which, hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd thro' the yielding planks of jointed wood:
The sides *transpierc'd* return'd a rattling sound,
And groans of Greeks inclos'd came issuing thro' the wound. *Dryden.*

TRANSPIRA'TION. *n. s.* [*transpiration*, Fr.] Emission in vapour.

That a bullet dipped in oil, by preventing the *transpiration* of air, will carry farther, and pierce deeper, my experience cannot discern. *Brown.*

The *transpiration* of the obstructed fluids is imagined to be one of the ways that an inflammation is removed. *Sharp.*

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*transpiro*, Lat. *transpirer*, Fr.] To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*transpirer*, Fr.]

1. To be emitted by insensible vapour.

The nuts fresh got are full of a soft pulpy matter, which in time *transpires*, and passes through the shell. *Woodward.*

2. To escape from secresy to notice: a sense lately innovated from France, without necessity.

To TRANSPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *place.*] To remove; to put into a new place.

It was *transplaced* from the left side of the Vatican unto a more eminent place. *Wilkins.*

To TRANSPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Lat. *transplanter*, French.]

1. To remove and plant in a new place.

The noblest fruits *transplanted* in our isle,
With early hope and fragrant blossoms smile. *Roscommon.*

Salopian acres flourish with a growth
Peculiar, stil'd the Ottley; be thou first
This apple to *transplant.* *Philips.*

2. To remove and settle.

If any *transplant* themselves into plantations abroad, who are schismaticks or outlaws, such are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon.*

3. To remove.

Of light the greater part he took
Transplanted from her cloudy shrine, and plac'd
In the sun's orb. *Milton.*

He prospered at the rate of his own wishes, being *transplanted* out of his cold barren diocese of Saint David's into a warmer climate. *Clarend.*

TRANSPLANTA'TION. *n. s.* [*transplantation*, French.]

1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil.

It is confessed, that love changed often doth nothing; nay, it is nothing; for love, where it is kept fixed to its first object, though it burn not, yet it warms and cherishes, so as it needs no *transplantation*, or change of soil, to make it fruitful. *Suckling.*

2. Conveyance from one to another.

What noise have we had for some years about *transplantation* of diseases, and transfusion of blood! *Baker.*

3. Removal of men from one country to another.

Most of kingdoms have throughly felt the calamities of forcible *transplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to seek new seats, having lost their own. *Raleigh.*

This appears a replication to what Menelaus had offered concerning the *transplantation* of Ulysses to Sparta. *Broome.*

TRANSPLA'NTER. *n. s.* [from *transplant.*] One that transplants.

To TRANSPO'RT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Lat. *transporter*, French.]

1. To convey by carriage from place to place.

I came hither to *transport* the tidings. *Shakr.*

Why should she write to Edmund? might not you
Transport her purposes by word? *Shakspeare*

Rivers from one end of the world to the other, which, among other uses, were made to *transport* men. *Raleigh.*

A subterranean wind *transports* a hill
Torn from Pilorus. *Milton.*

Cæsar found the seas betwixt France and Britain so ill furnished with vessels, that he was fain to make ships to *transport* his army. *Heylin.*

In the disturbances of a state, the wise Pomponius *transported* all the remaining wisdom and virtue of his country into the sanctuary of peace and learning. *Dryden.*

2. To carry into banishment as a felon.

We return after being *transported*, and are ten times greater rogues than before. *Swift.*

3. To sentence as a felon to banishment.

4. To hurry by violence of passion.

You are *transported* by calamity
Thither where more attends you, and you slander
The helms o' th' state. *Shakspeare.*

They laugh as if *transported* with some fit
Of passion. *Milton.*

I shew him once *transported* by the violence of a sudden passion. *Dryden.*

If an ally not immediately concerned contribute more than the principal party, he ought to have his share in what is conquered; or, if his romantick disposition *transport* him so far as to expect little or nothing, they should make it up in dignity. *Swift.*

5. To put into ecstasy; to ravish with pleasure.

Here *transported* I behold, *transported* touch.
Milton.

Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures were so *transported* with them, that their gratitude supplanted their obedience.
Decay of Piety.

TRA'NSPORT. *n. s.* [*transport*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance.

The Romans neglected their maritime affairs; for they stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for *transport* and war. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed.

Nor dares his *transport* vessel cross the waves,
With such whose bones are not compos'd in graves. *Dryden.*

Some spoke of the men of war only, and others added the *transports.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. Rapture; ecstasy.

A truly pious mind receives a temporal blessing with gratitude, a spiritual one with ecstasy and *transport.* *South.*

4. A felon sentenced to exile.

TRANSPO'RTANCE. *n. s.* [from *transport.*] Conveyance; carriage; removal.

O, be thou my Charon,
And give me swift *transportance* to those fields,
Where I may wallow in the lily beds
Propos'd for the deserver! *Shakspeare.*

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TRANSPORTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *transport.*]

1. Conveyance; carriage.
Cottington and Porter had been sent before to provide a vessel for their *transportation.* *Wotton.*

2. Transmission or conveyance.
Some were not so solicitous to provide against the plague, as to know whether we had it from the malignity of our own air, or by *transportation.* *Dryden.*

3. Banishment for felony.

4. Ecstatick violence of passion.
All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they transport, and all *transportation* is a violence; and no violence can be lasting, but determines upon the falling of the spirits. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTER. *n. s.* [from *transport.*] One that transports.
The pilchard merchant may reap a speedy benefit by dispatching, saving, and selling to the *transporters.* *Carew.*

TRANSPO'SAL. *n. s.* [from *transpose.*] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*

To TRANSPO'SE. *v. a.* [*transposer*, Fr. *transpositum*, Latin.]

1. To put each in the place of other.
The letters of Elisabetha regina *transposed* thus, *Anglia bera, beâsti*, signify, O England's sovereign! thou hast made us happy. *Camden.*
Transpose the propositions, making the medius terminus the predicate of the first, and the subject of the second. *Locke.*

2. To put out of place.
That which you are my thoughts cannot *transpose;*
Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell. *Shakspeare.*

TRANSPOSI'TION. *n. s.* [*transposition*, French; from *transpose*]

1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.

2. The state of being put out of one place into another.
The common centre of gravity in the terraqueous globe is steady, and not liable to any accidental *transposition*, nor hath it ever shifted its station. *Woodward.*

To TRANSSHA'PE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *shape.*] To transform; to bring into another shape.
I 'll tell thee how Beatrice prais'd thy wit: I said thou hadst a fine wit; right, said she, a fine little one: nay, said I, he hath the tongues; that I believe, said she; for he swore a thing to me on Monday night, which he forswore on Tuesday morning; there 's a double tongue: thus did she *transshape* thy particular virtues. *Shaksp.*

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*transubstantier*, Fr.] To change to another substance.
O self-traitor, I do bring
The spider love, which *transubstantiates* all,
And can convert manna to gall. *Donne.*
Nor seemingly, but with keen dispatch
Of real hunger, and concoctive heat
To *transubstantiate;* what redounds, transpires
Through spirits with ease. *Milton.*

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION. *n. s.* [*transubstantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romish church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.
How is a Romanist prepared easily to swallow, not only against all probability, but even the clear evidence of his senses, the doctrine of *transubstantiation?* *Locke.*

TRANSUDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *transude.*] The act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.
The drops proceeded not from the *transudation* of the liquors within the glass. *Boyle.*

To TRANSU'DE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *sudo*, Latin.] To pass through in vapour.
Purulent fumes cannot be transmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an apostem, nor after, unless the humour break; because they cannot *transude* through the bag of an apostem. *Harvey.*

TRANSVE'RSAL. *adj.* [*transversal*, Fr. *trans* and *versalis*, Lat.] Running cross-wise.
An ascending line, direct, as from son to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *transversal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*

TRANSVE'RSALLY. *adv.* [from *transversal.*] In a cross direction.
There are divers subtile inquiries and demonstrations concerning the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, horizontally, or *transversally.* *Wilkins.*

To TRANSVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*transversus*, Latin.] To change; to overturn.
Nothing can be believed to be religion by any people, but what they think to be divine; that is, sent immediately from God: and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or *transverse.* *Lesley.*

TRANSVE'RSE. *adj.* [*transversus*, Lat.] Being in a cross direction.
His volant touch
Fled and pursu'd *transverse* the resonant fugue. *Milton.*
Part in strait lines, part in *transverse* are found,
One forms a crooked figure, one a round;
The entrails these embrace in spiral strings,
Those clasp th' arterial tubes in tender rings. *Blackmore.*
What natural agent could impel them so strongly with a *transverse* side blow against that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling! *Bentley.*

TRANSVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *transverse.*] In a cross direction.
At Stonehenge the stones lie *transversely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*
In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut *transversely*, both the ends shrink, and make the wound gape. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSU'MPTION. *n. s.* [*trans* and *sumo*, Lat.] The act of taking from one place to another.

TRA'NTERS. *n. s.* Men who carry fish from the sea-coasts to sell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

TRAP. *n. s.* [ꝑnappe, Sax. *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Italian.]

1. A snare set for thieves or vermin.
Die as thou shouldest, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a *trap.* *Taylor.*
The *trap* springs and catches the ape by the fingers. *L'Estrange.*

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2. An ambush; a stratagem to betray or catch unawares.

And lurking closely, in await now lay,
How he might any in his *trap* betray. *Spenser.*

God and your majesty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The *trap* is laid for me. *Shakspeare.*

They continually laid *traps* to ensnare him, and made sinister interpretations of all the good he did. *Calamy.*

He seems a *trap* for charity to lay,
And cons by night his lesson for the day. *Dryd.*

3. A play at which a ball is driven with a stick.

Unruly boys learn to wrangle at *trap*, or rook at span-farthing. *Locke.*

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap*-ball abstains. *King.*

To TRAP. *v. a.* [ꝥrappan, Saxon.]

1. To ensnare; to catch by a snare or ambush; to take by stratagem.

My brain, more busy than the lab'ring spider,
Weaves tedious snares to *trap* mine enemies. *Shakspeare.*

If you require my deeds, with ambush'd arms
I *trapp'd* the foe, or tir'd with false alarms. *Dryden.*

2. [See TRAPPINGS.] To adorn; to decorate.

The steed that bore him
Was *trapp'd* with polish'd steel, all shining bright,
And cover'd with th' achievements of the knight. *Spenser.*

To spoil the dead of weed is sacrilege:
But leave these reliques of his living might
To deck his hearse, and *trap* his tomb black steed. *Spenser.*

Lord Lucius presented to you four milk-white horses *trapt* in silver. *Shakspeare.*

Steeds with scarlet *trapp'd*. *Cowley.*

TRAPDO'OR. *n. s.* [*trap* and *door*.] A door opening and shutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the several parts have valves which open outward like *trapdoors*, and give the blood a free passage; and the veins, which bring it back to the heart, have valves and *trapdoors* which open inwards, so as to give way unto the blood to run into the heart. *Ray.*

To TRAPE. *v. a.* [commonly written *to traipse:* probably of the same original with *drab*.] To run idly and sluttishly about. It is used only of women.

TRAPES. *n. s.* [I suppose from *trape*.] An idle slatternly woman.

He found the sullen *trapes*
Possest with th' devil, worms, and clape. *Hudib.*

From door to door I 'd sooner whine and beg,
Than marry such a *trapes*. *Gay.*

Since full each other station of renown,
Who would not be the greatest *trapes* in town? *Young.*

TRAPE'ZIUM. *n. s.* [ꝥραπέζιον; *trapeze*, Fr.] A quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel. *Dict.*

Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad. *Woodward.*

TRAPEZO'ID. *n. s.* [ꝥραπέζιον and εἶδος; *trapesoide*, Fr.] An irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel. *Dict.*

TRA'PPINGS. *n. s.* [This word *Minshew* derives from *drap*, French, *cloth*.]

1. Ornaments appendant to the saddle.

Caparisons and steeds,
Bases and tinsel *trappings*, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament. *Milton.*

2. Ornaments; dress; embellishments; external, superficial, and trifling decoration.

These indeed seem,
But I have that within which passeth shew;
These but the *trappings* and the suits of woe. *Shakspeare.*

He has fair words, rich *trappings*, and large promises; but works only for his master. *L'Estrange.*

The points of honour poor may produce,
Trappings of life, for ornament, not use. *Dryd.*

Such pageantry be to the people shown;
There boast thy horse's *trappings*, and thy own. *Dryden.*

Draw him strictly so,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no *trappings* of fictitious fame. *Dryd.*

In ships decay'd no mariner confides,
Lur'd by the gilded stern and painted sides;
Yet, at a ball, unthinking fools delight
In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night. *Swift.*

TRA'PSTICK. *n. s.* [*trap* and *stick*.] A stick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

A foolish swoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapsticks* that had no calfs. *Spectator.*

TRASH. *n. s.* [*tros*, Islandick; *drusen*, German.]

1. Any thing worthless; dross; dregs.

Lay hands upon these traitors, and their *trash*. *Shakspeare.*

Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but *trash*. *Shak.*

Who steals my purse, steals *trash*; 'tis something, nothing;
'T was mine, 't is his, and has been slave to thousands.
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakspeare.*

More than ten Hollensheds, or Halls, or Stows,
Of trivial houshold *trash* he knows; he knows
When the queen frown'd or smil'd. *Donne.*

The collectors only consider, the greater fame a writer is in possession of, the more *trash* he may bear to have tacked to him. *Swift.*

Weak foolish man! will heav'n reward us there
With the same *trash* mad mortals wish for here! *Pope.*

2. A worthless person.

I suspect this *trash*
To be a party in this injury. *Shakspeare.*

3. Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the greensickness.

O that instead of *trash* thou 'dst taken steel. *Garth.*

4. I believe that the original signification of *trash* is the loppings of trees, from the verb.

To TRASH. *v. a.*

1. To lop; to crop.

Being once perfected how to grant suits,
How to deny them; whom t' advance, and whom
To *trash* for overtopping. *Shakspeare.*

2. To crush; to humble.

Not such as was fit to be imposed on hard-hearted Jews, to encumber and *trash* them, but such as becomes an ingenuous people. *Hammond.*

TRA'SHY. *adj.* [from *trash*.] Worthless; vile; useless.

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A judicious reader will discover in his closet that *trashy* stuff, whose glittering deceived him in the action. *Dryden.*

To TRA'VAIL. *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.]

1. To labour; to toil.
2. To be in labour; to suffer the pains of childbirth.

I *travail* not, nor bring forth children. *Isaiah.*

She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained to be delivered. *Revelations.*

His heart is in continual labour; it *travails* with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *South.*

To TRA'VAIL. *v. a.* To harass; to tire.

As if all these troubles had not been sufficient to *travail* the realm, a great division fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haste
His *travell'd* steps. *Milton.*

TRA'VAIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; toil; fatigue.

As every thing of price, so this doth require *travail*. *Hooker.*

Such impotent persons as are unable for strong *travail*, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their pasture. *Spenser.*

2. Labour in childbirth.

In the time of her *travail* twins were in her. *Genesis.*

To procure easy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too fast. *Bacon.*

TRAVE, TRA'VEL, or TRA'VISE. *n. s.* A wooden frame for shoeing unruly horses. *Ainsworth.*

To TRA'VEL. *v. n.* [This word is generally supposed originally the same with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general: in some writers the word is written alike in all its senses; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for *labour*, and *travel* for *journey*.]

1. To make journeys: it is used for sea as well as land, though sometimes we distinguish it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the sea.

I 've watch'd and *travell'd* hard:
Some time I shall sleep out; the rest I 'll whistle. *Shakspeare.*

In the forest shall ye lodge, O ye *travelling* companies of Dedanim. *Isaiah.*

Raphael deign'd to *travel* with Tobias. *Milt.*

Fain would I *travel* to some foreign shore,
So might I to myself myself restore. *Dryden.*

If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at least that he *travelled* there. *Pope.*

2. To pass; to go; to move.

By th' clock 't is day;
And yet dark night strangles the *travelling* lamp. *Shakspeare.*

Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons; I 'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal. *Shakspeare.*

Thus flying east and west, and north and south,
News *travell'd* with increase from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*

3. To make journeys of curiosity.

Nothing tends so much to enlarge the mind as *travelling*, that is, making a visit to other towns, cities, or countries, beside those in which we were born and educated. *Watts.*

4. To labour; to toil. This should be rather *travail*.

If we labour to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker.*

To TRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To pass; to journey over.

Thither to arrive
I *travel* this profound. *Milton.*

2. To force to journey.

There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with garrisons, and they shall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchises. *Spenser.*

TRA'VEL. *n. s.* [*travail*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. Journey; act of passing from place to place.

Love had cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,
His *travels* ended at his country-seat. *Dryden.*

Mingled send into the dance
Moments fraught with all the treasures
Which thy eastern *travel* views. *Prior.*

2. Journey of curiosity or instruction.

Let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great impeachment to his age,
In having known no *travel* in his youth. *Shake.*

Travel in the younger sort is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience. *Bacon.*

In my *travels* I had been near their setting out in Thessaly, and at the place of their landing in Carniola. *Brown's Travels.*

A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflexion, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been used, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. *Addison.*

3. Labour; toil. This should be *travail*: as in *Daniel*.

He wars with a retiring enemy,
With much more *travail* than with victory. *Daniel.*

What think'st thou of our empire now, tho' earn'd
With *travail* difficult? *Milton.*

4. Labour in childbirth. This sense belongs rather to *travail*.

Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous qualms of ten long months and *travel* to requite. *Dryden.*

5. TRAVELS. Account of occurrences and observations of a journey into foreign parts.

A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the translation of many languages. *Brown.*

Histories engage the soul by sensible occurrences; as also voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries. *Watts.*

TRA'VELLER. *n. s.* [*travailleur*, Fr. from *travel*.]

1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer.

The weary *traveller* wandering that way,
Therein did often quench his thirsty heat. *Spenser.*

At the olive roote
They drew them then in heape, most far from foote
Of any *traveller*. *Chapman.*

A little ease to these my torments give,
Before I go where all in silence mourn,
From whose dark shores no *travellers* return. *Sandys.*

This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and conversed upon earth with strangers and *travellers*. *Bentley.*

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If a poor *traveller* tells her, that he has neither strength, nor food, nor money left, she never bids him go to the place from whence he came. *Law.*

2. One who visits foreign countries.

Farewel, monsieur *traveller*; look you lisp and wear strange suits, and disable all the benefits of your own country. *Shakspeare.*

These *travailers* for cloaths, or for a meale,
At all adventures, any lye will tell. *Chapman.*

The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that stayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller*. *Bacon.*

They are *travellers* newly arrived in a strange country, we should therefore not mislead them. *Locke.*

TRA'VELTAINTED. *adj.* [*travel* and *tainted*.] Harassed; fatigued with travel.

I have foundered nine score and odd posts: and here, *traveltainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken sir John Coleville. *Shakspeare.*

TRAVERS. adv. [Fr.] Athwart; across. Not used.

He swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'VERSE. *adv.* [*à travers*, Fr.] Crosswise; athwart.

Bring water from some hanging grounds in long furrows; and from those drawing it *traverse* to spread. *Bacon.*

The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverse*. *Hayward.*

TRA'VERSE. *prep.* Through crosswise.

He through the armed files
Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon *traverse*
The whole battalion views their order due. *Milton.*

TRA'VERSE. *adj.* [*transversus*, Lat. *traverse*, French.] Lying across; lying athwart.

The paths cut with *traverse* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them. *Hayward.*

Oak being strong in all positions, may be trusted in cross and *traverse* works for summers. *Wotton.*

TRA'VERSE. *n. s.*

1. Any thing laid or built cross.

The Tirsan cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage descended, there is a *traverse* placed in a loft where she sitteth. *Bacon.*

2. Something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; cross accident; thwarting obstacle. This is a sense rather French than English.

A just and lively picture of human nature in its actions, passions, and *traverses* of fortune. *Dryden.*

He sees no defect in himself, but is satisfied that he should have carried on his designs well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverses* not in his power. *Locke.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. a.* [*traverser*, Fr. It was anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. To cross; to lay athwart.

Myself, and such
As slept within the shadow of your power,
Have wander'd with our *traverst* arms, and breath'd
Our sufferance vainly; *Shakspeare.*

The parts should be often *traversed* or crossed by the flowing of the folds which loosely encompass them, without sitting too straight. *Dryden.*

2. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart with obstacles.

This treatise has, since the first conception thereof, been often *traversed* with other thoughts. *Wotton.*

John Bull thought himself now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog resolved to *traverse* this new project, and to make him uneasy in his own family. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To oppose; to cross by an objection. A law term.

You save th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where suits are *travers'd*, and so little won,
That he who conquers is but last undone. *Dryd.*

Without a good skill in history, and a new geography to understand him aright, one may lose himself in *traversing* the decree. *Baker.*

4. To wander over; to cross.

He many a walk *travers'd*
Of stateliest covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milt.*

He that shall *traverse* over all this habitable earth, with all those remote corners of it, reserved for the discovery of these later ages, may find some nations without cities, schools, houses, garments, coin; but not without their God. *Wilkins.*

The lion smarting with the hunter's spear,
Though deeply wounded, no way yet dismay'd,
In sullen fury *traverses* the plain,
To find the vent'rous foe. *Prior.*

Believe me, prince, there 's not an African
That *traverses* our vast Numidian desarts
In quest of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practises these boasted virtues. *Addis.*

What seas you *travers'd*, and what fields you fought! *Pope.*

5. To survey; to examine thoroughly.

My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles, and properties, of this detestable vice, ingratitude. *South.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. n.* To use a posture of opposition in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee *traverse*, to see here, to see thee there. *Shakspeare.*

TRA'VESTY. *adj.* [*travesti*, Fr.] Dressed so as to be made ridiculous; burlesqued.

TRAUMA'TICK. *adj.* [τραυματικὸς.] Vulnerary; useful to wounds.

I deterged and disposed the ulcer to incarn, and to do so I put the patient into a *traumatick* decoction. *Wiseman.*

TRAY. *n. s.* [*tray*, Swedish.] A shallow wooden vessel in which meat or fish is carried.

Sift it into a *tray*, or bole of wood. *Mason.*

No more her care shall fill the hollow *trey*,
To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

TRA'YTRIP, *n. s.* A play, I know not of what kind.

I shall play my freedom at *traytrip*, and become thy bond slave. *Shakspeare.*

TRE'ACHEROUS. *adj.* [from *treachery*.] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying.

He bad the lion to be remitted
Unto his seat, and those same *treacherous* vile
Be punished for their presumptuous guile. *Spenser.*

Desire in rapture gaz'd awhile,
And saw the *treacherous* goddess smile. *Swift.*

TRE'ACHEROUSLY, *adv.* [from *trea-*

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cherous.] Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by dishonest stratagem.

Then 'gan Carausius tyrannize anew,
And him Alectus *treacherously* slew,
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Spenser.*

Thou hast slain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry,
And *treacherously* hast thou vanquish'd him.
Shakspeare.

Let others freeze with angling reeds,
Or *treacherously* poor fish beset
With strangling snare, or winding net. *Donne.*

I treated, trusted you, and thought you mine;
When, in requital of my best endeavours,
You *treacherously* practis'd to undo me,
Seduc'd my only child, and stole her. *Otway.*

They bid him strike, to appease the ghost
Of his poor father *treacherously* lost. *Dryden.*

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *treacherous.*] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.

TRE'ACHERY. *n. s.* [*tricherie*, French.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

TRE'ACHETOR. } *n. s.* [from *tricher*, *tri-*
TRE'ACHOUR. } *cheur*, Fr.] A traitor; one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. Not in use.

Good Claudius with him battle fought,
In which the king was by a *treachetour*
Disguised slain. *Spenser.*

Where may that *treachour* then be found,
Or by what means may I his footing tract?
Spenser.

TRE'ACLE. *n. s.* [*triacle*, Fr. *triackle*, Dutch; *theriaca*, Lat.]

1. A medicine made up of many ingredients.

The physician that has observed the medicinal virtues of *treacle*, without knowing the nature of each of the sixty odd ingredients, may cure many patients with it. *Boyle.*

Treacle water has much of an acid in it. *Fleyer.*

2. Molosses; the spume of sugar.

To TREAD. *v. n.* pret. *trod*; part. pass. *trodden.* [*trudan*, Gothick; *tpeban*, Sax. *treden*, Dutch.]

1. To set the foot.

He ne'er drinks,
But Timon's silver *treads* upon his lips. *Shaksp.*

Those which perfume the air most, being trodden upon and crushed, are burnet, wild thyme, and water mint; therefore set whole alleys of them, to have the pleasure when you walk or *tread.* *Bacon.*

Those dropping gums
Ask riddance, if we mean to *tread* with ease.
Milton.

Where'er you *tread*, the blushing flow'rs shall rise. *Pope.*

2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice.

Thou
Must, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our street, or else
Triumphantly *tread* on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakspeare.*

Thou shalt *tread* upon their high places. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To walk with form or state.

When he walks, he moves like an engine,
And the ground shrinks before his *treading.*
Shakspeare.

Ye that stately *tread* or low'ly creep. *Milton.*

4. To copulate as birds.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws;
When turtles *tread.* *Shakspeare.*

What distance between the *treading* or coupling, and the laying of the egg? *Bacon.*

They bill, they *tread*; Alcyone, compress'd,
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest.
Dryden.

To TREAD. *v. a.*

1. To walk on; to feel under the foot.

Would I had never *trod* this English earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shaksp.*

He dy'd obedient to severest law;
Forbid to *tread* the promis'd land he saw. *Prior.*

2. To press under the foot.

Tread the snuff out on the floor to prevent stinking. *Swift.*

3. To beat; to track.

Full of briars is this working world.
—They are but burs; if we walk not in the *trodden* paths, our very petticoats will catch them. *Shakspeare.*

4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner.

Methought she *trod* the ground with greater grace. *Dryden.*

5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.

Through thy name will we *tread* them under that rise against us. *Psalms.*

Why was I rais'd the meteor of the world,
Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,
Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward
To be *trod* out by Cæsar? *Dryden.*

6. To put in action by the feet.

They *tread* their wine-presses, and suffer thirst. *Job.*

7. To love as the male bird the female.

He feather'd her and *trod* her. *Dryden.*

TREAD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Footing; step with the foot.

If the streets were pav'd with thine eyes,
Her feet were much too dainty for such *tread.*
Shakspeare.

The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For want of *tread*, are undistinguishable. *Milt.*

High above the ground
Their march was, and the passive air upbore
Their nimble *tread.* *Milton.*

The dancer on the rope, with doubtful *tread*,
Gets wherewithal to clothe and buy him bread.
Dryden.

How wert thou wont to walk with cautious *tread*,
A dish of tea, like milk-pail, on thy head! *Swift.*

2. Way; track; path.

Cromwell is the king's secretary; further,
Stands in the gap and *tread* for more preferment. *Shakspeare.*

3. The cock's part in the egg.

TRE'ADER. *n. s.* [from *tread.*] He who treads.

The *treaders* shall tread out no wine in their presses. *Isaiah.*

TRE'ADLE. *n. s.* [from *tread.*]

1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion.

The farther the fore-end of the *treadle* reaches out beyond the fore-side of the lathe, the greater will the sweep of the fore-end of the *treadle* be, and consequently the more revolutions are made at one tread. *Moxon.*

2. The sperm of the cock.

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Whether it is not made out of the germ, or *treadle* of the egg, seemeth of lesser doubt. *Brown.*

At each end of the egg is a *treadle*, formerly thought to be the cock's sperm. *Derham.*

TRE'ASON. *n. s.* [*trahison*, Fr.] An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth.

It is divided into high *treason* and petit *treason*. High *treason* is an offence against the security of the commonwealth, or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass or imagine *treason*, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir-apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench or of the other; justices in eyre, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money: and, in such *treason*, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king; and it is called *treason* paramount. Petit *treason* is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband; secular or religious kills his prelate: this *treason* gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fee: both *treasons* are capital. *Cowell.*

He made the overture of thy *treasons* to us. *Shakspeare.*

Man disobeying,
Disloyal breaks his fealty, and sins
Against the high supremacy of heaven:
To expiate his *treason* hath nought left. *Milton.*

This being a *treason* against God, by a commerce with his enemy. *Holyday.*

Athaliah cried, *Treason, treason.* *2 Kings.*

TRE'ASONABLE. } *adj.* [from *treason*.]
TRE'ASONOUS. } Having the nature or guilt of treason. *Treasonous* is out of use.

Him by proofs as clear as founts in July
I know to be corrupt and *treasonous*. *Shakspeare.*

Against the undivulg'd pretence I fight
Of *treas'nous* malice. *Shakspeare.*

Most men's heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots and *treasonable* practices. *Clarendon.*

Were it a draught for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy *treasonous* offer. *Milton.*

A credit to run ten millions in debt without parliamentary security is dangerous, illegal, and perhaps *treasonable*. *Swift.*

TRE'ASURE. *n. s.* [*tresor*, Fr. *thesaurus*, Lat.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated.

An inventory, importing
The several parcels of his plate, his *treasure*,
Rich stuffs. *Shakspeare.*

He used his laws as well for collecting of *treasure*, as for correcting of manners. *Bacon.*

Gold is *treasure* as well as silver, because not decaying, and never sinking much in value. *Locke.*

To TRE'ASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to reposit; to lay up.

After thy hardness and impenitent heart, thou *treasurest* up unto thyself wrath against the day of wrath. *Romans.*

Practical principles are *treasured* up in man's mind, that, like the candle of the Lord in the heart of every man, discovers what he is to do, and what to avoid. *South.*

No: my remembrance *treasures* honest thoughts,
And holds not things like thee; I scorn thy friendship. *Rowe.*

Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,
Since all things lost on earth are *treasur'd* there. *Pope.*

TRE'ASUREHOUSE. *n. s.* [*treasure* and *house*.] Place where hoarded riches are kept.

Let there be any grief or disease incident to the soul of men, for which there is not in this *treasurehouse* a present comfortable remedy to be found. *Hooker.*

Thou silver *treasurehouse*,
Tell me once more, what title dost thou bear? *Shakspeare.*

Gather together into your spirit, and its *treasurehouse* the memory, not only all the promises of God, but also the former senses of the divine favours. *Taylor.*

TRE'ASURER. *n. s.* [from *treasure*; *tresorier*, Fr.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of treasure.

This is my *treasurer*, let him speak
That I have reserv'd nothing. *Shakspeare.*

Before the invention of laws, private affections in supreme rulers made their own fancies both their *treasurers* and hangmen, weighing in this balance good and evil. *Raleigh.*

TRE'ASURERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *treasurer*.] Office or dignity of treasurer.

He preferred a base fellow, who was a suitor for the *treasurership*, before the most worthy. *Hakewill.*

TRE'ASURY. *n. s.* [from *treasure*; *tresorerie*, French.]

1. A place in which riches are accumulated.

And yet I know not how conceit may rob
The *treasury* of life, when life itself
Yields to the theft. *Shakspeare.*

Ulysses' goods. A very *treasurie*
Of brass, and gold, and steele of curious frame. *Chapman.*

He had a purpose to furnish a fair case in that university with choice collections from all parts, like that famous *treasury* of knowledge at Oxford. *Wotton.*

The state of the *treasurer* the king best knows. *Temple.*

Physicians, by *treasuries* of just observation, grow to skill in the art of healing. *Watts.*

2. It is used by *Shakspeare* for *treasure*.

And make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ouzy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and sumless *treasuries*. *Shakspeare.*

Thy sumptuous buildings
Have cost a mass of publick *treasury*. *Shakspeare.*

To TREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr. *tracto*, Latin.]

1. To negotiate; to settle.

To *treat* the peace, a hundred senators
Shall be commissioned. *Dryden.*

2. [*tracto*, Lat.] To discourse on.

3. To use in any manner, good or bad.

He *treated* his prisoner with great harshness. *Spectator.*

Since living virtue is with envy curs'd,
And the best men are *treated* like the worst;
Do thou, just goddess, call our merits forth,
And give each deed the exact intrinsick worth. *Pope.*

4. To handle; to manage; to carry on.

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Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their subjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*

5. To entertain without expence to the guest.

To TREAT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. ꝛꞃahꝛian, Saxon.]

1. To discourse; to make discussions.

Of love they *treat* till th' ev'ning star appear'd. *Milton.*

Absence, what the poets call death in love, has given occasion to beautiful complaints in those authors who have *treated* of this passion in verse. *Addison.*

2. To practise negotiation.

The king *treated* with them. 2 *Maccabees.*

3. To come to terms of accommodation.

You, master Dean, frequent the great;
Inform us, will the emp'ror *treat?* *Swift.*

4. To make gratuitous entertainments.

If we do not please, at least we *treat.* *Prior.*

TREAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An entertainment given.

This is the ceremony of my fate;
A parting *treat*, and I 'm to die in state. *Dryd.*

He pretends a great concern for his country, and insight into matters: now such professions, when recommended by a *treat*, dispose an audience to hear reason. *Collier.*

What tender maid but must a victim fall
For one man's *treat*, but for another's ball? *Pope.*

2. Something given at an entertainment.

Dry figs and grapes, and wrinkled dates, were set
In canisters, t' enlarge the little *treat.* *Dryden.*

The king of gods revolving in his mind
Lycaon's guilt and his inhuman *treat.* *Dryden.*

TRE'ATABLE. *adj.* [*traitable*, Fr.] Moderate; not violent.

A virtuous mind should rather wish to depart this world with a kind of *treatable* dissolution, than be suddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken than snatched away. *Hooker.*

The heats or the colds of seasons are less *treatable* than with us. *Temple.*

TRE'ATISE. *n. s.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] Discourse; written tractate.

The time has been, my fell of hair
Would at a dismal *treatise* rouze, and stir
As life were in 't. *Shakspeare.*

Besides the rules given in this *treatise* to make a perfect judgment of good pictures, there is required a long conversation with the best pieces. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATMENT. *n. s.* [*traitement*, French.] Usage; manner of using, good or bad.

Scarce an humour or character which they have not used; all comes wasted to us: and were they to entertain this age, they could not now make such plenteous *treatment.* *Dryden.*

Accept such *treatment* as a swain affords. *Pope.*

TRE'ATY. *n. s.* [*traité*, French.]

1. Negotiation; act of treating.

She began a *treaty* to procure,
And stablish terms betwixt both their requests. *Spenser.*

He cast by *treaty* and by trains
Her to persuade. *Spenser.*

2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs.

A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain than a *treaty.* *Bacon.*

Echion then
Lets fall the guiltless weapon from his hand,
And with the rest a peaceful *treaty* makes. *Addis.*

3. [for *entreaty.*] Supplication; petition; solicitation.

I must
To the young man send humble *treaties*, dog,
And palter in the shift of lowness. *Shakspeare.*

TRE'BLE. *adj.* [*triple*, French; *triplus*, *triplex*, Latin.]

1. Threefold; triple.

Some I see,
That twofold balls and *treble* sceptres carry. *Shakspeare.*

Who can
His head's huge doors unlock, whose jaws with great
And dreadful teeth in *treble* ranks are set? *Sandys.*

All his malice serv'd but to bring forth
Infinite goodness, grace, and mercy shewn
On man by him seduc'd; but on himself
Treble confusion, wrath, and vengeance pour'd. *Milton.*

A lofty tow'r, and strong on ev'ry side
With *treble* walls. *Dryden.*

The pious Trojan then his jav'lin sent,
The shield gave way; through *treble* plates it went
Of solid brass. *Dryden.*

2. Sharp of sound. A musical term.

The sharper or quicker percussion of air causeth the more *treble* sound, and the lower or heavier the base sound. *Bacon.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *triplico*, Latin; *tripler*, French.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much.

She conceiv'd, and *trebling* the due time,
Brought forth this monstrous mass. *Spenser.*

I would not be ambitious in my wish,
To wish myself much better; yet for you,
I would be *trebled* twenty times myself,
A thousand times more fair. *Shakspeare.*

Aquarius shines with feebler rays,
Four years he *trebles*, and doubles six score days. *Creech.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. n.* To become threefold.

Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and *trebles* upon him, so doth his inability to pay it. *Swift.*

TRE'BLE. *n. s.* A sharp sound.

The *treble* cutteth the air so sharp, as it returneth too swift to make the sound equal; and therefore a mean or tenor is the sweetest. *Bacon.*

The lute still trembles underneath thy nail:
At thy well-sharpen'd thumb, from shore to shore,
The *trebles* squeak for fear, the bases roar. *Dryden.*

TRE'BLENESS. *n. s.* [from *treble.*] The state of being treble.

The just proportion of the air percussed towards the baseness or *trebleness* of tones, is a great secret in sounds. *Bacon.*

TRE'BLY. *adv.* [from *treble.*] Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity.

His jav'lin sent,
The shield gave way; though treble plates it went
Of solid brass, of linen *trebly* roll'd. *Dryden.*

The seed being so necessary for the maintenance of the several species, it is in some doubly and *trebly* defended. *Ray.*

TREE. *n. s.* [*trie*, Islandick; *tree*, Danish.]

1. A large vegetable, rising with one woody stem to a considerable height.

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Trees and shrubs, of our native growth in England, are distinguished by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers disjointed and remote from the fruit; and these are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut tree, the hazel-nut tree, the beech, the chesnut, and the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch firs, male and female; the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Bacciferous; as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanigerous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and osiers of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their seeds, having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes; as, the horse bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of these some are pomiferous; as, apples and pears: and some bacciferous; as, the sorb or service tree, the white or hawthorn, the wild rose, sweet brier, currants, the great bilberry bush, honeysuckle, ivy. Pruniferous ones, whose fruit is pretty large and soft, with a stone in the middle; as, the black-thorn or sloe tree, the black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, *&c.* Bacciferous ones; as, the strawberry tree in the west of Ireland, misletoe, water elder, large laurel, the viburnum or wayfaring tree, the dogberry tree, the sea black thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet berberry, common elder, the holly, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and spindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the box tree, the common elm and ash, the maple, the gaule or sweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers wood, furze or gorse, the lime tree, *&c.* *Miller.*

Sometime we see a cloud that 's dragonish,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With *trees* upon 't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakspeare.*

Who can bid the *tree* unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakspeare.*

It is pleasant to look upon a *tree* in summer covered with green leaves, decked with blossoms, or laden with fruit, and casting a pleasant shade: but to consider how this *tree* sprang from a little seed, how nature shaped and fed it till it came to this greatness, is a more rational pleasure. *Burnet.*

Trees shoot up in one great stem, and at a good distance from the earth spread into branches: thus gooseberries are shrubs, and oaks are *trees.* *Locke.*

2. Any thing branched out.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
By *trees* of pedigrees, or fame or merit;
Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace
Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden.*

TREE *germander. n. s.* A plant.

TREE *of life. n. s.* [*lignum vitæ*, Latin.] An evergreen: the wood is esteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREE *primrose. n. s.* A plant.

TREEN. The old plural of *tree.*

Well run greenhood, got between
Under the sand-bag he was seen;
Lowting low like a for'ster green,
He knows his tackle and his *treen.* *Ben Jonson.*

TREEN. *adj.* Wooden; made of wood. Obsolete.

Sir Thomas Rookesby being controlled for first suffering himself to be served in *treen* cups, answered, These homely cups pay truly for that they contain: I had rather drink out of *treen*, and pay gold and silver, than drink out of gold and silver, and make wooden payments. *Camden.*

TRE'FOIL. *n. s.* [*trifolium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a sweet and beautiful child, standing upon tiptoes, and a *trefoil* or three-leaved grass in her hand. *Peacham.*

Some sow *trefoil* or rye-grass with their clover. *Mortimer.*

TRE'ILLAGE. *n. s.* [French.] A contexture of pales to support espalliers, making a distinct inclosure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatists and sonneteers; contrivers of bowers, grottos, *treillages*, and cascades, are romance writers. *Spectator.*

TRE'LLIS. *n. s.* [French.] A structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*

To TRE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*trembler*, French; *tremo*, Latin.]

1. To shake as with fear or cold; to shiver; to quake; to shudder.

My compassionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it *trembles* by surmise. *Shakspeare.*

God's name
And power thou *tremblest* at. *Shakspeare.*

Shew your slaves how cholerick you are,
And make your bondmen *tremble.* *Shakspeare.*

When he heard the king, he fell into such a *trembling* that he could hardly speak. *Clarendon.*

Frighted Turnus *trembled* as he spoke. *Dryd.*

He shook the sacred honours of his head,
With terror *trembled* heav'n's subsiding hill,
And from his shaken curls ambrosial dews distil. *Dryden.*

Ye pow'rs, revenge your violated altars,
That they who with unhallow'd hand approach
May *tremble.* *Rowe.*

2. To quiver; to totter.

Sinai's grey top shall *tremble.* *Milton.*

We cannot imagine a mass of water to have stood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a *trembling* jelly, and all the places about it dry. *Burnet.*

3. To quaver; to shake as a sound.

Winds make a noise unequally, and sometimes, when vehement, *tremble* at the height of their blast. *Bacon.*

TRE'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trembling.*] So as to shake or quiver.

Tremblingly she stood,
And on the sudden dropt. *Shakspeare.*

Say, what the use, were finer opticks giv'n,
T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n:
Or touch, if *tremblingly* alive all o'er,
To smart and agonize at every pore? *Pope.*

TREME'NDOUS. *adj.* [*tremendus*, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; astonishingly terrible.

There stands an altar where the priest celebrates some mysteries sacred and *tremendous.* *Tatler.*

In that portal should the chief appear,
Each hand *tremendous* with a brazen spear. *Pope.*

TRE'MOUR. *n. s.* [*tremor*, Latin.]

1. The state of trembling.

He fell into an universal *tremour* of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey.*

By its styptick and stimulating quality it affects the nerves, occasioning *tremours.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.

These stars do not twinkle when viewed

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through telescopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary, *tremours*, fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

TRE'MULOUS. *adj.* [*tremulus*, Latin.]

1. Trembling; fearful.

The tender *tremulous* christian is easily distracted and amazed by them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Quivering; vibratory.

He owned to have some kind of little discomposure in the choice of things perfectly indifferent; for where there was nothing to determine him, the balance by hanging even became *tremulous*. *Fell.*

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, impresses a swift *tremulous* motion in the lips, tongue, or palate, which breath passing smooth does not. *Holder.*

As thus th' effulgence *tremulous* I drink,
The lambent lightnings shoot across the sky.
Thomson.

TRE'MULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *tremulous*.] The state of quivering.

TREN. *n. s.* A fish spear. *Ainsworth.*

To TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.]

1. To cut.

Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty *trenched* gashes on his head.
Shakspeare.

This weak impress of love is as a figure
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
Dissolves to water, and doth lose his form.
Shakspeare.

2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the spring. *Evelyn.*

First draw thy faulchion, and on ev'ry side
Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide.
Pope.

The *trenching* plough or coulter is useful in pasture-ground, to cut out the sides of trenches or drains. *Mortimer.*

3. To fortify by earth thrown up.

Pioneers, with spades and pickax arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp to *trench* a field. *Milt.*

TRENCH. *n. s.* [*tranche*, Fr.]

1. A pit or ditch.

On that coast build,
And with a *trench* enclose the fruitful field.
Dryden.

When you have got your water up to the highest part of the land, make a small *trench* to carry some of the water in, keeping it always upon a level. *Mortimer.*

2. Earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

The citizens of Corioli have issued forth
And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle:
I saw our party to the *trenches* driven,
And then I came away. *Shakspeare.*

William carries on the *trench*,
Till both the town and castle yield. *Prior.*

TRE'NCHANT. *adj.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; sharp.

He fiercely took his *trenchant* blade in hand,
With which he struck so furious and so fell,
That nothing seem'd the puissance could withstand. *Spenser.*

Against a vanquish'd foe, their swords
Were sharp and *trenchant*, not their words.
Hudibras.

TRE'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *trench*; *trencheoir*, French.]

1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.

No more
I 'll scrape *trencher*, nor wash dish. *Shakspeare.*

My estate deserves an heir more rais'd
Than one which holds a *trencher*. *Shakspeare.*

When we find our dogs, we set the dish or *trencher* on the ground. *More.*

Their homely fare dispatch'd; the hungry band
Invade their *trenchers* next, and soon devour.
Dryden.

Many a child may have the idea of a square *trencher*, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

2. The table.

How often hast thou
Fed from my *trencher*, kneel'd down at the board
When I have feasted! *Shakspeare.*

3. Food; pleasures of the table.

It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenuous education, to place their *summum bonum* upon their *trenchers*, and their utmost felicity in wine. *South.*

TRE'NCHERFLY. *n. s.* [*trencher* and *fly*.] One that haunts tables; a parasite.

He found all people came to him promiscuously, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only *trencherflies* and spungers. *L'Estrange.*

TRE'NCHERMAN. *n. s.* [*trencher* and *man*.]

1. A cook. Obsolete.

Palladius assured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skilfullest *trenchermen* of Media. *Sidney.*

2. A feeder; an eater.

You had musty victuals, and he hath holp to eat it: he 's a very valiant *trencherman*; he hath an excellent stomach. *Shakspeare.*

TRE'NCHERMATE. *n. s.* [*trencher* and *mate*.] A table companion; a parasite.

Because that judicious learning of the ancient sages doth not in this case serve the turn, these *trenchermates* frame to themselves a way more pleasant; a new method they have of turning things that are serious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of scorn. *Hooker.*

To TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. It seems a corruption of *tend*.

The scouts to several parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore
The coasts and *trendings* of the crooked shore.
Dryden.

TRE'NDLE. *n. s.* [ꝥenbel, Saxon.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written *trundle*.

TRE'NTALS. *n. s.* [*trente*, Fr.] *Trentals* or trigintals were a number of masses, to the tale of thirty, said on the same account, according to a certain order instituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TREPA'N. *n. s.* [*trepan*, Fr.]

1. An instrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the skull.

2. A snare; a stratagem by which any one is ensnared. [Of this signification *Skinner* assigns for the reason, that some English ships in queen Elizabeth's reign

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being invited, with great show of friendship, into *Trapani*, a part of Sicily, were there detained.]

But what a thoughtless animal is man,
How very active in his own *trepan!* *Roscommon.*

Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks, and *trepans?* *South.*

During the commotion of the blood and spirits, in which passion consists, whatsoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reason: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances instead of arguments. *South.*

To TREPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun; *trepaner*, French.]

1. To perforate with the trepan.

A putrid matter flowed forth her nostrils, of the same smell with that in *trepanning* the bone. *Wiseman.*

Few recovered of those that were *trepanned.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To catch; to ensnare.

They *trepann'd* the state, and fac'd it down
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*

Those are but *trepanned* who are called to govern, being invested with authority but bereaved of power, which is nothing else but to mock and betray them into a splendid and magisterial way of being ridiculous. *South.*

TREPHI'NE. *n. s.* A small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand.

I shewed a trepan and *trephine*, and gave them liberty to try both upon a skull. *Wiseman.*

TREPIDA'TION. *n. s.* [*trepidatio*, Lat.]

1. The state of trembling, or quivering.

The bow tortureth the string continually, and holdeth it in a continual *trepidation.* *Bacon.*

All objects of the senses which are very offensive, cause the spirits to retire: upon which the parts, in some degree, are destitute; and so there is induced in them a *trepidation* and horror. *Bacon.*

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,
Men reckon what it did and meant;
But *trepidation* of the spheres,
Though greater far, is innocent. *Donne.*

They pass the planets sev'n, and pass the fix'd,
And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs
The *trepidation* talk'd, and that first mov'd. *Milton.*

2. State of terrour.

Because the whole kingdom stood in a zealous *trepidation* of the absence of such a prince, I have been the more desirous to research the several passages of the journey. *Wotton.*

His first action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the success of that great day, in such *trepidation* of the state, made every man meritorious. *Wotton.*

3. Hurry; confused haste.

To TRE'SPASS. *v. n.* [*trespasser*, Fr.]

1. To transgress; to offend.

If they shall confess their trespass which they *trespassed* against me, I will remember my covenant. *Leviticus.*

They not only contradict the general design and particular expresses of the gospel, but *trespass* against all logick. *Norris.*

2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground.

Their morals and œconomy
Most perfectly they made agree:
Each virtue kept its proper bound,
Nor *trespass'd* on the other's ground. *Prior.*

TRE'SPASS. *n. s.* [*trespas*, French.]

1. Transgression; offence.

Your purpos'd low correction
Is such, as basest and the meanest wretches
For pilf'rings, and most common *trespass*,
Are punish'd with. *Shakspeare.*

Will God incense his ire
For such a petty *trespass?* *Milton.*

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER. *n. s.* [from *trespass.*]

1. An offender; a transgressor.

2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *trespasser*, for which the owner may have an action of trespass against me. *Walton.*

TRE'SSED. *adj.* [from *tresse*, Fr.] Knotted or curled.

Nor this nor that so much doth make me mourn,
But for the lad, whom long I lov'd so dear,
Now loves a lass that all his love doth scorn,
He plunged in pain his *tressed* locks doth tear. *Spenser.*

TRE'SSES. *n. s.* without a singular. [*tresse*, Fr. *treccia*, Ital.] A knot or curl of hair.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night!
Comets, importing change of times and states,
Brandish your crystal *tresses* in the sky! *Shaksp.*

Her swelling breast
Naked, met his under the flowing gold
Of her loose *tresses* hid. *Milton.*

Adam had wove
Of choicest flow'rs a garland to adorn
Her *tresses*, and her rural labours crown. *Milt.*

Fair *tresses* man's imperial race ensnare,
And beauty draws us with a single hair. *Pope.*

Then cease, bright nymph! to mourn the ravish'd hair,
Which adds new glory to the shining sphere!
Not all the *tresses* that fair hair can boast
Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost. *Pope.*

TRE'STLE. *n. s.* [*tresteau*, French.]

1. The frame of a table.

2. A moveable form by which any thing is supported.

TRET. *n. s.* [probably from *tritus*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waste or refuse of a commodity. *Bailey.*

TRE'THINGS. *n. s.* [*trethingi*, low Latin, from *trethu*, Welsh, to tax.] Taxes; imposts.

TRE'VET. *n. s.* [ðɲieƒet, Saxon; *trepied*, Fr.] Any thing that stands on three legs: as, a stool.

TREY. *n. s.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee.
——Honey, milk, and sugar; there is three.
——Nay then, two *treys*; metheglin, wort, and malmsey. *Shakspeare.*

TRI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *try.*]

1. Possible to be experimented; capable of trial.

For the more easy understanding of the experiments *triable* by our engine, I insinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable. *Boyle.*

2. Such as may be judicially examined.

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No one should be admitted to a bishop's chancellorship without good knowledge in the civil and canon laws, since divers causes *triable* in the spiritual court are of weight. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'AD. *n. s.* [*trias*, Latin; *triade*, Fr.] Three united.

TRI'AL. *n. s.* [from *try*.]

1. Test; examination.

With *trial* fire touch me his finger end:
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he start,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart. *Shakspeare.*

2. Experiment; act of examining by experience.

I leave him to your gracious acceptance,
Whose *trial* shall better publish his commendation. *Shakspeare.*

Skilful gardeners make *trial* of the seeds by putting them into water gently boiled; and if good, they will sprout within half an hour. *Bacon.*

There is a mixed kind of evidence relating both to the senses and understanding, depending upon our own observation and repeated *trials* of the issues and events of actions or things, called experience. *Wilkins.*

3. Experience; experimental knowledge.

Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Hebrews.*

4. Judicial examination.

Trial is used in law for the examination of all causes, civil or criminal, according to the laws of our realm: the *trial* is the issue, which is tried upon the inditement, not the inditement itself. *Cowell.*

He hath resisted law,
And therefore law shall scorn him further *trial*
Than the severity of publick power. *Shakspeare.*

A canon of the Jews required, in all suits and judicial *trials* betwixt rich and poor, that either each should stand, or both should sit. *Kettlewell.*

They shall come upon their *trial*, have all their actions strictly examined. *Nelson.*

5. Temptation; test of virtue.

Lest our *trial*, when least sought,
May find us both perhaps far less prepar'd,
The willinger I go. *Milton.*

No such company as then thou saw'st
Intended thee; for *trial* only brought,
To see how thou could'st judge of fit and meet. *Milton.*

Every station is exposed to some *trials*, either temptations that provoke our appetites, or disquiet our fears. *Rogers.*

6. State of being tried.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 't is to love.
——It is to be all made of sighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and service,
All humbleness, all patience and impatience;
All purity, all *trial*, all observance. *Shakspeare.*

TRIA'NGLE. *n. s.* [*triangle*, Fr. *triangulum*, Lat.] A figure of three angles.

The three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two right ones. *Locke.*

TRIA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles.

The frame thereof seem'd partly circular,
And part *triangular*; O work divine!
These two the first and last proportions are. *Spenser.*

Though a round figure be most capacious for the honey, and convenient for the bee; yet did she not chuse that, because there must have been *triangular* spaces left void. *Ray.*

TRIBE. *n. s.* [*tribus*, Lat. from *trev*, British; *b* and *v* being labials of promiscuous use in the ancient British words: *trev* from *tir ef*, his lands, is supposed by *Rowland* to be Celtick, and used before the Romans had any thing to do with the British government. This notion will not be much recommended, when it is told, that he derives *centuriæ* from *trev*, supposing it to be the same with our *centrev*, importing a hundred *trevs* or *tribes*.]

1. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristick.

I ha' been writing all this night unto all the *tribes*
And centuries for their voices, to help Catiline
In his election. *Ben Jonson.*

If the heads of the *tribes* can be taken off, and the misled multitude will see their error, such extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon.*

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank
Your *tribes*, and water from th' ambrosial fount? *Milton.*

Teach straggling mountaineers, for publick good,
To rank in *tribes*, and quit the savage wood,
Houses to build. *Tate.*

I congratulate my country upon the increase of this happy *tribe* of men, since, by the present parliament, the race of freeholders is spreading into the remotest corners. *Addison.*

2. It is often used in contempt.

Folly and vice are easy to describe,
The common subjects of our scribbling *tribe*. *Roscommon.*

TRI'BLET or TRIBO'ULET. *n. s.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Ainsw.*

TRIBULA'TION. *n. s.* [*tribulation*, Fr.] Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life.

Tribulation being present causeth sorrow, and being imminent breedeth fear. *Hooker.*

The just shall dwell,
And, after all their *tribulations* long,
See golden days, fruitful of golden deeds. *Milt.*

Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Try'd in sharp *tribulation*, and refin'd
By faith, and faithful works. *Milton.*

Our church taught us to pray, that God would, not only in all time of our *tribulation*, but in all time of our wealth, deliver us. *Atterbury.*

TRIBU'NAL. *n. s.* [*tribunal*, Latin and French.]

1. The seat of a judge.

I' th' market place, on a *tribunal* silver'd,
Cleopatra and herself in chairs of gold
Were publickly enthron'd. *Shakspeare.*

He sees the room
Where the whole nation does for justice come,
Under whose large roof flourishes the gown,
And judges grave on high *tribunals* frown. *Waller.*

There is a necessity of standing at his *tribunal*, who is infinitely wise and just. *Grew.*

He, who for our sakes stood before an earthly *tribunal*, might therefore be constituted judge of the whole world. *Nelson.*

2. A court of justice.

Summoning arch-angels to proclaim
Thy dread *tribunal*. *Milton.*

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TRI'BUNE. *n. s.* [*tribun*, *tribunus*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome chosen by the people.

These are the *tribunes* of the people,
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I do despise them. *Shakspeare.*

2. The commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNI'TIAL. } *adj.* [*tribunitius*, Lat.]
TRIBUNI'TIOUS. } Suiting a tribune; relating to a tribune.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner; for that is to clamour counsels, not to inform. *Bacon.*

Oh happy ages of our ancestors!
Beneath the kings and *tribunitial* powers,
One jail did all their criminals restrain. *Dryden.*

TRI'BUTARY. *adj.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributarius*, Latin.]

1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master.

Thenceforth this land was *tributary* made
T' ambitious Rome, and did their rule obey,
Till Arthur all that reckoning did defray:
Yet oft the Briton kings against them strongly sway'd. *Spenser.*

Whilst Malvern, king of hills, fair Severn overlooks,
Attended on in state with *tributary* brooks. *Drayton.*

The two great empires of the world I know;
And since the earth none larger does afford,
This Charles is some poor *tributary* lord. *Dryden.*

Around his throne the sea-born brothers stood,
That swell with *tributary* urns his flood. *Pope.*

2. Subject; subordinate.

These he, to grace his *tributary* gods,
By course commits to several government,
And gives them leave to wear their saphire crowns,
And wield their little tridents. *Milton.*

O'er Judah's king ten thousand tyrants reign,
Legions of lust, and various pow'rs of ill
Insult the master's *tributary* will. *Prior.*

3. Paid in tribute.

Nor flatt'ry tunes these *tributary* lays. *Concanen.*

TRI'BUTARY. *n. s.* [from *tribute*.] One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection.

All the people therein shall be *tributaries* unto thee, and serve thee. *Deuteronomy.*

The Irish lords did only promise to become *tributaries* to king Henry the second: and such as only pay tribute are not properly subjects, but sovereigns. *Davies.*

TRI'BUTE. *n. s.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgment; subjection.

They that received *tribute* money said, Doth not your master pay *tribute*? *Matthew.*

She receives
As *tribute* warmth and light. *Milton.*

To acknowledge this was all he did exact;
Small *tribute*, where the will to pay was act. *Dryden.*

TRICE. *n. s.* [I believe this word comes from *trait*, Fr. corrupted by pronunciation.] A short time; an instant; a stroke.

If they get never so great spoil at any time, the same they waste in a *trice*, as naturally delighting in spoil, though it do themselves no good. *Spenser.*

Just in the nick the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a *trice*
His summons did obey:
Each serving man with dish in hand
March'd boldly up like our train'd band,
Presented, and away. *Suckling.*

He could raise scruples dark and nice,
And after solve them in a *trice*. *Hudibras.*

So when the war had rais'd a storm,
I've seen a snake in human form,
All stain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a *trice*. *Swift.*

It seems incredible at first, that all the blood in our bodies should circulate in a *trice*, in a very few minutes; but it would be more surprising if we knew the short periods of the great circulation of water. *Bentley.*

A man shall make his fortune in a *trice*,
If bless'd with pliant, though but slender sense,
Feign'd modesty, and real impudence. *Young.*

TRICHO'TOMY. *n. s.* [τριχοτομία.] Division into three parts.

Some disturb the order of nature by dichotomies, *trichotomies*, sevens, twelves: let the subject, with the design you have in view, determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

TRICK. *n. s.* [*treck*, Dutch.]

1. A sly fraud.

Sir Thomas More said, that a *trick* of law had no less power than the wheel of fortune, to lift men up, or cast them down. *Raleigh.*

A bantering droll took a journey to Delphos, to try if he could put a *trick* upon Apollo. *L'Estrange.*

Such a one thinks to find some shelter in my friendship, and I betray him: he comes to me for counsel, and I shew him a *trick*. *South.*

He swore by Styx,
Whate'er she would desire, to grant;
But wise Ardelia knew his *tricks*. *Swift.*

2. A dexterous artifice.

Gather the lowest, and leaving the top,
Shall teach thee a *trick* for to double thy crop. *Tusser.*

And now, as oft in some distemper'd state,
On one nice *trick* depends the gen'ral fate. *Pope.*

3. A vitious practice.

Suspicion shall be stuck full of eyes:
For treason is but trusted like a fox,
Who ne'er so tame, so cherish'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild *trick* of his ancestors. *Shakspeare.*

I entertain you with somewhat more worthy than the stale exploded *trick* of fulsome panegyricks. *Dryden.*

Some friends to vice pretend,
That I the *tricks* of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*

4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocosely, or to divert.

A rev'rend prelate stopp'd his coach and sir,
To laugh a little at our Andrew's *tricks*. *Prior.*

5. An unexpected effect.

So fellest foes who broke their sleep,
To take the one the other, by some chance,
Some *trick* not worth an egg, shall grow dear friends. *Shakspeare.*

6. A practice; a manner; a habit. Not in use.

I spoke it but according to the *trick*: if you'll hang me, you may. *Shakspeare.*

The *trick* of that voice I well remember. *Shakspeare.*

Behold,
Although the print be little, the whole matter
And copy of the father; eye, nose, lip,
The *trick* of 's frown, his forehead. *Shakspeare.*

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7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, *a* trick *of cards*.

To TRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*, French.]

1. To cheat; to impose on; to defraud.
It is impossible that the whole world should thus conspire to cheat themselves, to put a delusion on mankind, and *trick* themselves into belief. *Stephens.*

2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn; properly, to knot. [*Trica*, in low Latin, signifies *a knot of hair*; *treccia*, Italian: hence *trace*. *Matt. Westmonasteriensis* says of *Godiva* of Coventry, that she rode *tricas capitis & crines dissolvens*.]
And *trick* them up in knotted curls anew. *Drayton.*
They turned the imposture upon the king, and gave out, that to defeat the true inheritor he had *tricked* up a boy in the likeness of Edward Plantagenet. *Bacon.*
Horridly *trickt*
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Bak'd and impasted with the parching fires. *Shakspeare.*
This pillar is but a medley, or a mass of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by stealth; and though the most richly *tricked*, yet the poorest in this, that he is a borrower of all his beauty. *Wotton.*
Their heads are *tricks* with tassels and flowers. *Sandys.*
Woeful shepherds, weep no more,
For Lycidas, your sorrow, is not dead:
Sunk though he be beneath the wat'ry floor;
So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And *tricks* his beams, and with new-spangled ore
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky. *Milton.*
Not *trick'd* and frounc'd as she was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*
A daw that had a mind to be sparkish, *tricked* himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *L'Estrange.*
Love is an airy good, opinion makes,
That *tricks* and dresses up the gaudy dream. *Dryden.*
People lavish it profusely in *tricking* up their children in fine cloaths, and yet starve their minds. *Locke.*

3. To perform with a light touch; though it may here mean *to dress*.
Come, the colours and the ground prepare:
Dip in the rainbow, *trick* her off in air;
Chuse a firm cloud before it fall, and in it
Catch ere she change the Cynthia of this minute. *Pope.*

To TRICK. *v. n.* To live by fraud.
Thus they jog on, still *tricking*, never thriving,
And murd'ring plays, which still they call reviving. *Dryden.*

TRI'CKER. *n. s.* [This is often written *trigger*; I know not which is right.] The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.
Pulling aside the *tricker* we observed, that the force of the spring of the lock was not sensibly abated by the absence of the air. *Boyle.*
As a goose
In death contracts his talons close;
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his pistol draw. *Hudibras.*

TRI'CKING. *n. s.* [from *trick*.] Dress; ornament.
Get us properties and *tricking* for our fairies. *Shakspeare.*

TRI'CKISH. *adj.* [from *trick*.] Knavishly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle.
All he says is in a loose, slippery, and *trickish* way of reasoning. *Pope.*

To TRI'CKLE. *v. n.* [Of this word I find no etymology that seems well authorized or probable.] To fall in drops; to rill in a slender stream.
He, prick'd with pride,
Forth spurred fast; adown his courser's side
The red blood *trickling*, stain'd the way. *Spenser.*
Fast beside there *trickled* softly down
A gentle stream, whose murm'ring wave did play
Amongst the pumy stones, and made a sound
To lull him soft asleep that by it lay. *Spenser.*
Some noises help sleep; as, the blowing of the wind, and *trickling* of water, as moving in the spirits a gentle attention, which stilleth the discursive motion. *Bacon.*
He wakened by the *trickling* of his blood. *Wiseman.*
Beneath his ear the fast'ned arrow stood,
And from the wound appear'd the *trickling* blood. *Dryden.*
He lay stretch'd along, his eyes fixt upward,
And ever and anon a silent tear
Stole down, and *trickled* from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*
The emblems of honour wrought on the front in the brittle materials above-mentioned, *trickled* away under the first impressions of the heat. *Addison.*
Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly stands,
Tuning his voice and balancing his hands:
How fluent nonsense *trickles* from his tongue!
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung! *Pope.*
They empty heads console with empty sound.
No more, alas! the voice of fame they hear,
The balm of dulness *trickling* in their ear. *Pope.*

TRI'CKSY. *adj.* [from *trick*.] Pretty. This is a word of endearment. Obsolete.
The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a *tricksy* word
Defy the matter. *Shakspeare.*
All this service have I done since I went.
——My *tricksy* spirit! *Shakspeare.*

TRICO'RPORAL. *adj.* [*tricorpus*, Latin.] Having three bodies.

TRIDE. *adj.* [among hunters; *tride*, Fr.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*

TRI'DENT. *n. s.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Lat.] A three-forked sceptre of Neptune.
His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident*. *Shakspeare.*
Canst thou with fisgigs pierce him to the quick?
Or in his skull thy barbed *tridents* stick? *Sandys.*
He lets them wear their saphire crowns,
And wield their little *tridents*. *Milton.*
Several find a mystery in every tooth of Neptune's *trident*. *Addison.*

TRI'DENT. *adj.* Having three teeth.

TRI'DING. *n. s.* [ꝥriðinga, Saxon; rathe

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trithing.] The third part of a county or shire. This division is used only in Yorkshire, where it is corrupted into *riding*.

TRI'DUAN. *adj.* [from *triduum*, Latin.]

1. Lasting three days.
2. Happening every third day.

TRIE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*triennis*, Lat. *triennal*, French.]

1. Lasting three years.

I passed the bill for *triennial* parliaments. *King Charles.*

Richard the Third, though he came in by blood, yet the short time of his *triennial* reign he was without any, and proved one of my best lawgivers. *Howel.*

2. Happening every third year.

TRI'ER. *n. s.* [from *try*.]

1. One who tries experimentally.

The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment found, that their glass vessel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before, by an ounce and very near a third. *Boyle.*

2. One who examines judicially.

Courts of justice are bound to take notice of acts of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded or not; and therefore they are the *triers* of them. *Hale.*

There should be certain *triers* or examiners appointed by the state to inspect the genius of every particular boy. *Spectator.*

3. Test; one who brings to the test.

You were used
To say, extremity was the *trier* of spirits;
That common chances common men could bear,
Shakspeare.

To TRI'FALLOW. *v. a.* [*tres*, Latin, and *fealza*, Sax. a harrow.] To plow land the third time before sowing. *Bailey.*

The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last plowing before they sow their wheat. *Mortimer.*

TRI'FID. *adj.* [among botanists.] Cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

TRIFI'STULARY. *adj.* [*tres* and *fistula*, Lat.] Having three pipes.

Many of that species whose *trifistulary* bill or crany we have beheld. *Brown.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dutch.]

1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly.

When they saw that we ought to abrogate such popish ceremonies as are unprofitable, or else might have other more profitable in their stead, they *trifle* and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us, unless they mean that we ought to abrogate all popish ceremonies. *Hooker.*

2. To mock; to play the fool.

Do not believe,
That, from the sense of all civility,
I thus would play and *trifle* with your reverence.
Shakspeare.

3. To indulge light amusement: as, he *trifled* all his time.

Whatever raises a levity of mind, a *trifling* spirit, renders the soul incapable of seeing, apprehending, and relishing the doctrines of piety. *Law.*

4. To be of no importance.

'T is hard for every *trifling* debt of two shillings to be driven to law. *Spenser.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. a.* To make of no importance. Not in use.

Threescore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I 've seen
Hours dreadful and things strange; but this sore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings. *Shakspeare.*

TRI'FLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A thing of no moment.

The instruments of darkness tell us truths;
Win us with honest *trifles*, to betray us
In deep consequence. *Shakspeare.*

Old Chaucer doth of Topas tell,
Mad Rabelais of Pantagruel,
A later third of Dowsabell,
With such poor *trifles* playing:
Others the like have labour'd at,
Some of this thing, and some of that,
And many of they know not what,
But that they must be saying. *Dryden.*

The infinitely greatest confessed good is neglected, to satisfy the successive uneasiness of our desires pursuing *trifles*. *Locke.*

Brunetta's wise in actions great and rare,
But scorns on *trifles* to bestow her care;
Thus ev'ry hour Brunetta is to blame,
Because the occasion is beneath her aim.
Think nought a *trifle*, though it small appear;
Small sands the mountain, moments make the year:
And *trifles* life. Your care to *trifles* give,
Or you may die before you truly live. *Young.*

TRI'FLER. *n. s.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly.

A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more *triflers*, whereof the one would make a personage by geometrical proportions, the other by taking the best parts out of divers faces to make one excellent. *Bacon.*

Shall I, who can enchant the boist'rous deep,
Bid Boreas halt, make hills and forests move;
Shall I be baffled by this *trifler*, love? *Granville.*

As much as systematical learning is decried by some vain *triflers* of the age, it is the happiest way to furnish the mind with knowledge. *Watts.*

Triflers not ev'n in trifles can excel;
'T is solid bodies only polish well. *Young.*

TRI'FLING. *adj.* [from *trifle*.] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight.

To a soul supported with an assurance of the divine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life will be equally *trifling* and contemptible. *Rogers.*

TRI'FLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trifling*.] Without weight; without dignity; without importance.

Those who are carried away with the spontaneous current of their own thoughts, must never humour their minds in being thus *triflingly* busy. *Locke.*

TRIFO'LIATE. *adj.* [*tres* and *folium*, Lat.] Having three leaves.

Trifoliate cytisus restrain'd its boughs
For humble sheep to crop, and goats to browse. *Harte.*

TRI'FORM. *adj.* [*triformis*, Latin.] Having a triple shape.

The moon her monthly round
Still ending, still renewing through mid heav'n,
With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills, and empties, to enlighten th' earth. *Milton.*

TRI'GGER. *n. s.* [derived by *Junius* from *trigue*, French; from *intricare*, Latin.] See TRICKER.

1. A catch to hold the wheel on steep ground.

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2. The catch that being pulled looses the cock of the gun.

The pulling the *trigger* of the gun with which the murder is committed, has no natural connection with those ideas that make up the complex one, murder. *Locke.*

TRIGI'NTALS. *n. s.* [from *triginta*, Latin, thirty.]

Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by St. Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'GLYPH. *n. s.* [In architecture.] A member of the frize of the Dorick order, set directly over every pillar, and in certain spaces in the intercolumniations. *Harris.*

The Dorick order has now and then a sober garnishment of lions' heads in the cornice, and of *triglyphs* and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton.*

TRI'GON. *n. s.* [τρίγωνον.] A triangle. A term in astrology.

The ordinary height of a man ninety-six digits, the ancient Egyptians estimated to be equal to that mystical cubit among them stiled passus Ibidis, or the *trigon* that the Ibis makes at every step, consisting of three latera, each thirty-two digits. *Hale.*

TRI'GONAL. *adj.* [from *trigon.*] Triangular; having three corners.

A spar of a yellow hue shot into numerous *trigonal* pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to one side of a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of freestone. *Woodward.*

TRIGONO'METRY. *n. s.* [τρίγωνος and μέτρον.] The art of measuring triangles, or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this is plain or spherical. *Harris.*

On a discovery of Pythagoras all *trigonometry*, and consequently all navigation, is founded. *Guardian.*

TRIGONOME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *trigonometry.*] Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*trilateral*, Fr. *tres* and *latus*, Lat.] Having three sides.

TRILL. *n. s.* [*trillo*, Italian.] Quaver; tremulousness of musick.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in *trills*, and in a fugue expire. *Addison.*

To TRILL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering.

Through the soft silence of the listening night
The sober-suited songstress *trills* her lay. *Thomson.*

To TRILL. *v. n.*

1. To trickle; to fall in drops or slender streams.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?—
Aye; she took 'em; read 'em in my presence;
And now and then an ample tear *trill'd* down
Her delicate cheek. *Shakspeare.*

2. To play in tremulous vibrations of sound.

Am I call'd upon the grave debate,
To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet? *Dryden.*

TRI'LLION. *n. s.* [A word invented by *Locke.*] A million of millions of millions; a million twice multiplied by a million.

TRILU'MINAR. } *adj.* [*triluminaris*,
TRILU'MINOUS. } Latin.] Having three lights. *Dict.*

TRIM. *adj.* [ȝetŋýmme ð, Sax. *completed.*] Nice; smug; dressed up. It is used with slight contempt.

T' one paine in cottage doth take,
When t' other *trim* bowers do make. *Tusser.*

A *trim* exploit, a manly enterprize,
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes
With your derision. *Shakspeare.*

The Dorick order has, in comparison of those that follow, a more masculine aspect, and little *trimmer* than the Tuscan that went before, save a sober garnishment now and then of lions' heads in the cornice, and of triglyphs and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton.*

Dost thou not blush to live so like a beast,
So *trim*, so dissolute, so loosely drest? *Dryden.*

To TRIM. *v. a.* [ȝtimman, Sax. *to build.*]

1. To fit out.

Malicious censurers ever,
As rav'nous fishes do a vessel follow
That is new *trimm'd*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To dress; to decorate.

Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was *trimm'd* in Julia's gown. *Shakspeare.*

Pennyroyal and orpin they use in the country to *trim* their houses, binding it with a lath against a wall. *Bacon.*

Two arts attend architecture, like her principal gentlewoman, to dress and *trim* her, picture and sculpture. *Wotton.*

The victim ox that was for altars prest,
Trimm'd with white ribbons and with garlands drest,
Sunk of himself. *Dryden.*

3. To shave; to clip.

Mephibosheth had neither dressed his feet nor *trimmed* his beard. *2 Samuel.*

Clip and *trim* those tender strings like a beard. *Brown.*

The barber may *trim* religion as he pleases. *Howel.*

Trim off the small superfluous branches. *Mortimer.*

4. To make neat; to adjust.

I found her *trimming* up the diadem
On her dead mistress. *Shakspeare.*

Go, sirrah, to my cell; as you look
To have my pardon, *trim* it handsomely. *Shaksp.*

Yet are the men more loose than they!
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and *trimm'd*,
More sleek, more soft, and slacker limb'd. *Ben Jonson.*

To blast the living, gave the dead their due,
And wreaths, herself had tainted, *trimm'd* anew. *Tickel.*

When workmen fit a piece into other work, they say they *trim* in a piece. *Moxon.*

Each muse in Leo's golden days
Starts from her trance, and *trims* her wither'd bays. *Pope.*

O'er globes, and sceptres, now, on thrones it swells,
Now, *trims* the midnight lamp in college cells. *Young.*

5. To balance a vessel.

Sir Roger put his coachman to *trim* the boat. *Spectator.*

6. It has often *up* emphatical.

He gave you all the duties of a man,
Trimm'd up your praises with a princely tongue,
Spoke your deservings like a chronicle. *Shaksp.*

To TRIM. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties.

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If such by *trimming* and time-serving, which are but two words for the same thing, betray the church by nauseating her pious orders, this will produce confusion. *South.*

For men to pretend that their will obeys that law, while all besides their will serves the faction; what is this but a gross fulsome juggling with their duty, and a kind of *trimming* it between God and the devil? *South.*

He who would hear what ev'ry fool could say,
Would never fix his thought, but *trim* his time away. *Dryden.*

TRIM. *n. s.* Dress; geer; ornaments. It is now a word of slight contempt.

They come like sacrifices in their *trim*,
And to the fire-eyed maid of smoaky war,
All hot, and bleeding, will we offer them. *Shakspeare.*

Forget
Your laboursome and dainty *trims*, wherein
You made great Juno angry. *Shakspeare.*

The goodly London in her gallant *trim*,
The Phœnix daughter of the vanquish'd old,
Like a rich bride does to the ocean swim,
And on her shadow rides in floating gold. *Dryd.*

TRI'MLY. *adv.* [from *trim*.] Nicely; neatly.

Her yellow golden hair
Was *trimly* woven, and in tresses wrought. *Spenser.*

The mother; if of the houshold of our lady, will have her son cunning and bold, in making him to live *trimly*. *Ascham.*

TRI'MMER. *n. s.* [from *trim*.]

1. One who changes sides to balance parties; a turncoat.

The same bat taken after by a weazel begged for mercy: No, says the weazel, no mercy to a mouse: Well, says t' other, but you may see by my wings that I am a bird; and so the bat 'scap'd in both by playing the *trimmer*. *L'Estrange.*

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religions join,
Whigs, tories, *trimmers*. *Swift.*

2. A piece of wood inserted.

Before they pin up the frame of ground-plates, they must fit in the summer and the girders, and all the joists and the *trimmers* for the stair-case. *Moxon.*

TRI'MMING. *n. s.* [from *trim*.] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

Judgment without vivacity of imagination is too heavy, and like a dress without fancy; and the last without the first is too gay, and but all *trimming*. *Garth.*

TRI'MNESS. *n. s.* [from *trim*.] Neatness, petty elegance of dress.

TRI'NAL. *adj.* [*trinus*, Lat.] Threefold.

Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before th' eternal majesty,
In their *trinal* triplicity on high. *Spenser.*

That far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table
To sit the midst of *trinal* unity,
He laid aside. *Milton.*

TRINE. *n. s.* [*trine*, Fr. *trinus*, Lat.] An aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.

To th' other five,
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and *trine*, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton.*

Now frequent *trines* the happier lights among,
And high-rais'd Jove from his dark prison freed,
Those weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriously the new-laid works succeed. *Dryden.*

From Aries right-ways draw a line, to end
In the same round, and let that line subtend
An equal triangle; now since the lines
Must three times touch the round, and meet three signs,
Where'er they meet in angles those are *trines*. *Creech.*

To TRINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aspect.

This advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be outridden, though outrun;
By fortune he was now to Venus *trin'd*,
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd. *Dryden.*

TRI'NITY. *n. s.* [*trinitas*, Lat. *trinité*, Fr.] The incomprehensible union of the Three Persons in the Godhead.

Touching the picture of the *trinity*, I hold it blasphemous and utterly unlawful. *Peacham.*

In my whole essay there is not any thing like an objection against the *trinity*. *Locke.*

TRI'NKET. *n. s.* [This *Skinner* derives somewhat harshly from *trinquet*, Fr. *trinchetto*, Ital. a topsail. I rather imagine it corrupted from *tricket*, some petty finery or decoration.]

1. Toys; ornaments of dress; superfluities of decoration.

Beauty and use can so well agree together, that of all the *trinkets* wherewith they are attired, there is not one but serves to some necessary purpose. *Sidney.*

They throng who should buy first, as if my *trinkets* had been hallowed. *Shakspeare.*

Let her but have three wrinkles in her face,
Soon will you hear the saucy steward say,
Pack up with all your *trinkets*, and away. *Dryden.*

She was not hung about with toys and *trinkets*, tweezer-cases, pocket-glasses. *Arbuthnot.*

How Johnny wheedled, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phyllis all her *trinkets* pawn'd. *Swift.*

2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools.

What husbandlie husbands, except they be fooles,
But handsom have storehouse for *trinkets* and tooles? *Tusser.*

Go with all your servants and *trinkets* about you. *L'Estrange.*

TRIO'BOLAR. *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] Vile; mean; worthless.

Turn your libel into verse, and then it may pass current amongst the ballad-mongers for a *triobolar* ballad. *Cheynel.*

To TRIP. *v. a.* [*treper*, French; *trippen*, Dutch.]

1. To supplant; to throw by striking the feet from the ground by a sudden motion.

He conjunct
Tripp'd me behind. *Shakspeare.*

Be you contented,
To have a son set your decrees at nought,
To *trip* the course of law, and blunt the sword
That guards the peace and safety of your person. *Shakspeare.*

2. To strike from under the body.

I *tript* up thy heels and beat thee. *Shakspeare.*

The words of Hobbes's defence *trip* up the heels of his cause; I had once resolved. To resolve presupposeth deliberation, but what de-

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liberation can there be of that which is inevitably determined by causes without ourselves? *Bramhall.*

3. To catch; to detect.

These women
Can *trip* me, if I err; who, with wet cheeks,
Were present when she finish'd. *Shakspeare.*

To TRIP. *v. n.*

1. To fall by losing the hold of the feet.

2. To fail: to err; to be deficient.

Saint Jerome, who pardons not over-easily his adversaries, if any where they chance to *trip*, presseth him as thereby making all sorts of men God's enemies. *Hooker.*

Virgil is so exact in every word, that none can be changed but for a worse: he pretends sometimes to *trip*, but it is to make you think him in danger when most secure. *Dryden.*

Many having used their utmost diligence to secure a retention of the things committed to the memory, cannot certainly know where it will *trip* and fail them. *South.*

Will shines in mixed company, making his real ignorance appear a seeming one: our club has caught him *tripping*, at which times they never spare him. *Spectator.*

Several writers of uncommon erudition would expose my ignorance, if they caught me *tripping* in a matter of so great moment. *Spectator.*

3. To stumble; to titubate.

I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his tongue *trips*, yet not know that it is called drunkenness. *Locke.*

4. To run lightly.

In silence sad,
Trip we after the night's shade. *Shakspeare.*

The old saying is, the third pays for all; the triplex, sir, is a good *tripping* measure. *Shaksp.*

He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash
Blends all together; then distinctly *trips*
From this to that; then quick returning skips
And snatches this again, and pauses there. *Crashaw.*

On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in twilight ranks;
Though Erymanth your loss deplore,
A better soil shall give you thanks. *Milton.*

She bounded by, and *tripp'd* so light
They had not time to take a steady sight. *Dryd.*

Stay, nymph, he cried, I follow not a foe;
Thus from the lion *trips* the trembling doe. *Dryden.*

Well thou dost to hide from common sight
Thy close intrigues, too bad to bear the light:
Nor doubt I but the silver-footed dame
Tripping from sea on such an errand came. *Dryd.*

He 'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,
And serve to *trip* before the victor's chariot. *Addison.*

The lower plaits of the drapery in antique figures in sculpture and painting, seem to have gathered the wind when the person is in a posture of *tripping* forward. *Addison.*

In Britain's isles, as Heylin notes,
The ladies *trip* in petticoats. *Prior.*

They gave me instructions how to slide down and *trip* up the steepest slopes. *Pope.*

5. To take a short voyage.

TRIP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A stroke or catch by which the wrestler supplants his antagonist.

O thou dissembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,
That thine own *trip* shall be thine overthrow? *Shakspeare.*

He stript for wrestling, smears his limbs with oil,
And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil. *Dryden.*

It was a noble time when *trips* and Cornish hugs could make a man immortal. *Addison.*

2. A stumble by which the foothold is lost.

3. A failure; a mistake.

He saw his way, but in so swift a pace,
To chuse the ground might be to lose the race:
They then, who of each *trip* th' advantage take,
Find but those faults which they want wit to make. *Dryden.*

Each seeming *trip*, and each digressive start,
Displays their case the more, and deep-plann'd art. *Harte.*

4. A short voyage or journey.

I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*

TRI'PARTITE. *adj.* [*tripartite*, Fr. *tripartitus*, Lat.] Divided into three parts; having three correspondent copies; relating to three parties.

Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn. *Shaksp.*

TRIPE. *n. s.* [*tripe*, Fr. *trippa*, Italian and Spanish.]

1. The intestines; the guts.

How say you to a fat *tripe* finely broil'd?
——I like it well. *Shakspeare.*

In private draw your poultry, clean your *tripe*. *King.*

2. It is used in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRI'PEDAL. *adj.* [*tres* and *pes*, Latin.] Having three feet.

TRIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [τρεῖς and πέταλον.] Having a flower consisting of three leaves.

TRI'PHTHONG. *n. s.* [*triphthongue*, Fr. τρεῖς and φθόγγη.] A coalition of three vowels to form one sound: as, *eau*, *eye*.

TRI'PLE. *adj.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, *triplus*, Latin.]

1. Threefold; consisting of three conjoined.

See in him
The *triple* pillar of the world transform'd
Into a strumpet's stool. *Shakspeare.*

O night and shades,
How are ye join'd with hell in *triple* knot,
Against th' unarmed weakness of one virgin,
Alone and helpless! *Milton.*

Thrice happy pair! so near ally'd
In royal blood and virtue too:
Now love has you together ty'd
May none this *triple* knot undo! *Waller.*

By thy *triple* shape as thou art seen
In heav'n, earth, hell, grant this. *Dryden.*

Strong Alcides, after he had slain
The *triple* Geryon, drove from conquer'd Spain
His captive herds. *Dryden.*

Out bounc'd the mastiff of the *triple* head;
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

2. Treble; three times repeated.

We have taken this as a moderate measure betwixt the highest and lowest; but if we had taken only a *triple* proportion, it would have been sufficient. *Burnet.*

If then the atheist can have no imagination of more senses than five, why doth he suppose that a body is capable of more? If we had double or *triple* as many, there might be the same suspicion for a greater number without end. *Bentley.*

To TRI'PLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.

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To what purpose should words serve, when nature hath more to declare than groans and strong cries; more than streams of bloody sweat; more than his doubled and *tripled* prayers can express? *Hooker.*

If these halfpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time his limited quantity would be *tripled* upon us. *Swift.*

2. To make threefold.

Time, action, place, are so preserv'd by thee,
That e'en Corneille might with envy see
Th' alliance of his *tripled* unity. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLET. *n. s.* [from *triple.*]

1. Three of a kind.

There sit C—nts, D—ks, and Harrison,
How they swagger from their garrison;
Such a *triplet* could you tell
Where to find on this side hell? *Swift.*

2. Three verses rhyming together: as,

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestick march and energy divine.
Pope.

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
May find my hero on the foreign strand,
Warm with new fires, and pleas'd with new command. *Prior.*

I frequently make use of *triplet* rhymes, because they bound the sense, making the last verse of the *triplet* a pindarick. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLICATE. *adj.* [from *triplex*, Lat.] Made thrice as much.

Triplicate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each other; which ought to be distinguished from triple. *Harris.*

All the parts, in height, length, and breadth, bear a duplicate or *triplicate* proportion one to another. *Grew.*

TRIPLICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *triplicate.*] The act of trebling, or adding three together.

Since the margin of the visible horizon in the heavenly globe is parallel with that in the earthly, accounted but one hundred and twenty miles diameter; sense must needs measure the azimuths or verticle circles, by *triplication* of the same diameter of one hundred and twenty. *Glanville.*

TRIPLI'CITY. *n. s.* [*triplicité*, Fr. from *triplex*, Latin.] Threbleness; state of being threefold.

It was a dangerous *triplicity* to a monarchy, to have the arms of a foreigner, the discontents of subjects, and the title of a pretender to meet. *Bacon.*

Affect not duplicities nor *triplicities*, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things. *Watts.*

TRI'PMADAM. *n. s.* An herb.

Tripmadam is used in salads. *Mortimer.*

TRI'POD. *n. s.* [*tripus*, Latin.] A seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.

Two *tripods* cast in antick mould,
With two great talents of the finest gold. *Dryd.*

TRI'POLY. *n. s.* [I suppose from the place whence it is brought.] A sharp cutting sand.

In polishing glass with putty, or *tripoly*, it is not to be imagined that those substances can by grating and fretting the glass bring all its least particles to an accurate polish. *Newton.*

TRI'POS. *n. s.* A tripod. See TRIPOD.

Welcome all that lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo;
Here he speaks out of his pottle,
Or the *tripos*, his tower bottle. *Ben Jonson.*

Craz'd fool, who would'st be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the *tripos*, and speak plain.
Dryden.

TRI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *trip.*] One who trips.

TRI'PPING. *adj.* [from *trip.*] Quick; nimble.

The clear sun of the fresh wave largely drew,
As after thirst; which made their flowing shrink
From standing lake, to *tripping* ebb; that stole
With soft foot tow'rds the deep. *Milton.*

TRI'PPING. *n. s.* [from *trip.*] Light dance.

Back, shepherds, back, enough your play,
Here be without duck or nod,
Other *trippings* to be trod,
Of lighter toes. *Milton.*

TRI'PPINGLY. *adv.* [from *tripping.*] With agility; with swift motion.

This ditty after me
Sing, and dance it *trippingly*. *Shakspeare.*

Speak the speech *trippingly* on the tongue: but if you mouth it as many of our players do, I had as lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines. *Shakspeare.*

TRI'PTOTE. *n. s.* [*triptoton*, Latin.] A noun used but in three cases. *Clarke.*

TRIPU'DIARY. *adj.* [*tripudium*, Latin.] Performed by dancing.

Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success when he continued the *tripudiary* augurations. *Brown.*

TRIPUDIA'TION. *n. s.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Act of dancing.

TRIRE'ME. *n. s.* [*triremis*, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISE'CTION. *n. s.* [*tres* and *sectio*, Lat.] Division into three equal parts; the trisection of an angle is one of the desiderata of geometry.

TRI'STFUL. *adj.* [*tristis*, Latin.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful. A bad word.

Heav'n's face doth glow
With *tristful* visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,
I thought sick at the act. *Shakspeare.*

TRISU'LC. *n. s.* [*trisulcus*, Lat.] A thing of three points.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's *trisule*, to burn, discuss, and terebrate. *Brown.*

TRISYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* [*trisyllabe*, Fr. from *trisyllable.*] Consisting of three syllables.

TRISY'LLABLE. *n. s.* [*trisyllaba*, Latin.] A word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE. *adj.* [*tritus*, Lat.] Worn out; stale; common; not new.

These duties cannot but appear of infinite concern when we reflect how uncertain our time is: this may be thought so *trite* and obvious a reflection, that none can want to be reminded of it. *Rogers.*

She gives her tongue no moment's rest,
In phrases batter'd, stale, and *trite*,
Which modern ladies call polite. *Swift.*

TRI'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *trite.*] Staleness; commonness.

TRITHE'ISM. *n. s.* [*tritheisme*, Fr. τρεῖς and θεός.] The opinion which holds three distinct gods.

TRI'TURABLE. *adj.* [*triturable*, Fr. from *triturate.*] Possible to be pounded or comminuted.

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It is not only *triturable* and reducible to powder by contrition, but will not subsist in a violent fire. *Brown.*

TRITURA'TION. *n. s.* [*trituration*, Fr. *trituro*, Lat.] Reduction of any substances to powder upon a stone with a muller, as colours are ground: it is also called levigation.

He affirmeth, that a pumice stone powdered is lighter than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in *trituration*. *Brown.*

TRI'VET. *n. s.* [See TREVET.] Any thing supported by three feet.

The best at horse-race he ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiseful; fair and young, and skill'd in housewiferies
Of all kind fitting; and withal a *trivet*, that enclos'd
Twenty-two measures. *Chapman.*

The *trivet* table of a foot was lame;
A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,
Who thrusts beneath the limping leg a sherd. *Dryden.*

TRI'VIAL. *adj.* [*trivial*, French; *trivialis*, Latin.]

1. Vile; worthless; vulgar; such as may be picked up in the highway.

Be subjects great, and worth a poet's voice,
For men of sense despise a *trivial* choice. *Roscommon.*

2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconsiderable. This use is more frequent, though less just.

This argues conscience in your grace,
But the respects thereof are nice and *trivial*,
All circumstances well considered. *Shakspeare.*

This way of measuring felicities was so natural to him, that it would occur even in the most *trivial* instances. *Fell.*

See yon mad fools, who, for some *trivial* right,
For love, or for mistaken honour, fight. *Dryden.*

Were they only some slight and *trivial* indiscretions, to which the example of the world exposed us, it might perhaps not much concern our religion. *Rogers.*

In every work regard the writer's end;
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of *trivial* faults, is due. *Pope.*

The ancient poets are like many modern ladies: let an action be never so *trivial* in itself, they always make it appear of the utmost importance. *Pope.*

TRI'VIALLY. *adv.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonly; vulgarly.

Money is not the sinews of war, as is *trivially* said, where the sinews of men's arms, in effeminate people, fail. *Bacon.*

2. Lightly; inconsiderably.

TRI'VIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *trivial*.]

1. Commonness; vulgarity.
2. Lightness; unimportance.

TRI'UMPH. *n. s.* [*triumphus*, Lat. *triomphe*, Fr.]

1. Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated.

Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave;
And there cut off thy most ungracious head,
Which I will bear in *triumph* to the king. *Shaks.*

In ancient times the *triumphs* of the generals from victory, and the great donatives upon disbanding the armies, were things able to enflame all men's courage. *Bacon.*

2. State of being victorious,

Sublime with expectation when to see
In *triumph* issuing forth their glorious chief. *Milton.*

Hercules from Spain
Arriv'd in *triumph*, from Geryon slain. *Dryden.*

3. Victory; conquest.

Eros has
Packt cards with Cæsar, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's *triumph*. *Shakspeare.*

Each order bright
Sung *triumph*, and him sung victorious king. *Milton.*

If fools admire, or whining coxcombs toast,
The vain coquets the trifling *triumphs* boast. *Locke.*

4. Joy for success.

Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heaven. *Milton.*

5. A conquering card, now called *trump*. See TRUMP.

To TRI'UMPH. *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Latin; *triompher*, French. This word is always accented in prose on the first syllable, but in poetry sometimes on the last.]

1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory.

The *triumphing* of the wicked is short, and the joy of the hypocrite is but for a moment. *Job.*

Your victory, alas! begets my fears;
Can you not then *triumph* without my tears? *Dryden.*

2. To obtain victory.

This great commander sought many times to persuade Solyman to forbear to use his forces any farther against the christians, over whom he had sufficiently *triumphed*, and turn them upon the Persians. *Knolles.*

Then all this earthy grossness quit,
Attir'd with stars, we shall for ever sit,
Triumphing over death, and chance, and time. *Milton.*

There fix thy faith, and *triumph* o'er the world;
For who can help, or who can save besides? *Rowe.*

While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy rosy cheeks confest,
Thou hast, my dear, undoubted right
To *triumph* o'er this destin'd breast. *Prior.*

3. To insult upon an advantage gained.

How ill beseeming is it in thy sex
To *triumph*, like an Amazonian trull! *Shaksp.*
Sorrow on all the pack of you,
That *triumph* thus upon my misery! *Shaksp.*
Our grand foe,
Who now *triumphs*, and in th' excess of joy
Sole reigning, holds the tyranny of heaven. *Milton.*

TRIU'MPHAL. *adj.* [*triomphal*, French; *triumphalis*, Latin; from *triumph*.] Used in celebrating victory.

He left only *triumphal* garments to the general. *Bacon.*

Ye so near heav'n's door,
Triumphal with *triumphal* act have met. *Milton.*

Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,
And hew *triumphal* arches to the ground. *Pope.*

Lest we should for honour take
The drunken quarrel of a rake;
Or think it seated in a scar,
Or on a proud *triumphal* car. *Swift.*

TRIU'MPHAL. *n. s.* [*triumphalia*, Latin; triumphal ornaments.] A token of victory. Not in use.

He to his crew, that sat consulting, brought
Joyless *triumphals* of his hop'd success. *Milton.*

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TRIU'MPHANT. *adj.* [*triumphans*, Latin; *triomphant*, French.]

1. Celebrating a victory.
   Captives bound to a *triumphant* car. *Shaksp.*
   It was drawn as a *triumphant* chariot, which at the same time both follows and triumphs. *South.*

2. Rejoicing as for victory.
   Think you but that I know our state secure,
   I would be so *triumphant* as I am? *Shakspeare.*
   Off with the traitor's head;
   And now to London with *triumphant* march,
   There to be crowned. *Shakspeare.*
   Successful beyond hope, to lead ye forth
   Triumphant out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*

3. Victorious; graced with conquest.
   As in the militant church men are excommunicate, not so much for their offence, as for their obstinacy; so shall it be in the church *triumphant*: the kingdom of heaven shall be barred against men, not so much for their sin committed, as for their lying therein without repentance. *Perkins.*
   He speedily through all the hierarchies
   Intends to pass *triumphant*, and give laws. *Milt.*
   Athena, war's *triumphant* maid,
   The happy son will, as the father, aid. *Pope.*

TRIU'MPHANTLY. *adv.* [from *triumphant*.]

1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory.
   Victory, with little loss, doth play
   Upon the dancing banners of the French;
   Who are at hand *triumphantly* display'd. *Shaksp.*
   Herself in person went to seek the sacred cross
   Whereon our Saviour died; which found, as it was sought,
   From Salem unto Rome *triumphantly* she brought. *Drayton.*
   Through armed ranks *triumphantly* she drives,
   And with one glance commands ten thousand lives. *Granville.*

2. Victoriously; with success.
   Thou must, as a foreign recreant, be led
   With manacles along our street; or else
   Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,
   And bear the palm. *Shakspeare.*

3. With insolent exultation.
   A mighty governing lye goes round the world, and has almost banished truth out of it; and so reigning *triumphantly* in its stead, is the source of most of those confusions that plague the universe. *South.*

TRIU'MPHER. *n. s.* [from *triumph*.] One who triumphs.
   These words become your lips, as they pass through them,
   And enter in our ears, like great *triumphers*
   In their applauding gates. *Shakspeare.*
   August was dedicated to Augustus by the senate, because in the same month he was the first time created consul, and thrice *triumpher* in Rome. *Peacham.*

TRIU'MVIRATE. } *n. s.* [*triumviratus*, or
TRIU'MVIRI. } *triumviri*, Latin.]
A coalition or concurrence of three men.
   Lepidus of the *triumvirate*
   Should be depos'd. *Shakspeare.*
   The *triumviri*, the three corner cap of society. *Shakspeare.*
   During that *triumvirate* of kings, Henry the eighth of England, Francis the first of France, and Charles the fifth emperor of Germany, none of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would balance it. *Bacon.*
   With these the Piercies them confederate,
   And, as three heads, conjoin in one intent,
   And, instituting a *triumvirate*,
   Do part the land in triple government. *Daniel.*
   From distant regions fortune sends
   An odd *triumvirate* of friends. *Swift.*

TRI'UNE. *adj.* [*tres* and *unus*, Latin.] At once three and one.
   We read in scripture of a *triune* deity, of God made flesh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified by the Jews. *Burnet.*

To TROAT. *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting-time. *Dict.*

TRO'CAR. *n. s.* [*trocar*, corrupted from *trois quart*, French.] A chirurgical instrument.
   The handle of the *trocar* is of wood, the canula of silver, and the perforator of steel. *Sharp.*

TROCHA'ICAL. *adj.* [*trochaïque*, French; *trochaicus*, Latin.] Consisting of trochees.

TROCHA'NTERS. *n. s.* [τροχαντῆρες.] Two processes of the thigh bone, called *rotator major* and *minor*, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate. *Dict.*

TRO'CHEE. *n. s.* [*trochæus*, Latin; *trochée*, French; τροχαῖος.] A foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TROCHI'LICKS. *n. s.* [τροχίλιον, τροχὸς, a wheel.] The science of rotatory motion.
   There succeeded new inventions and horologies, composed by *trochilicks*, or the artifice of wheels, whereof some are kept in motion by weight, others without. *Brown.*
   It is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in *trochilicks*, or the art of wheel instruments; as chiefly, the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and those of a balance, the several proportions in the semidiameter of a wheel being answerable to the sides of a balance. *Wilkins.*

TRO'CHINGS. *n. s.* The branches on a deer's head. *Ainsworth.*

TROCHI'SCH. *n. s.* [τροχίσκος; *trochisque*, French; *trochiscus*, Latin.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.
   The *trochisks* of vipers, so much magnified, and the flesh of snakes some ways condited and corrected. *Bacon.*

TROD. } The part. pass. of *tread*.
TRO'DDEN. }
   Jerusalem shall be *trodden* down of the gentiles. *Luke.*
   Thou, infernal serpent, shalt not long
   Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal star,
   Or lightning, thou shalt fall from heav'n *trod* down
   Under his feet. *Milton.*
   Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
   And *trodden* weeds send out a rich perfume. *Addison.*

TRODE. The preterit of *tread*.
   They *trode* the grapes, and made merry. *Judges.*

TRODE. *n. s.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread*.] Footing.
   The *trode* is not so tickle. *Spenser.*
   They never set foot on that same *trode*,
   But baulke their right way, and strain abroad. *Spenser.*

TRO'GLODYTE. *n. s.* [τρωγλοδύτης.] One who inhabits caves of the earth.
   Procure me a *troglodyte* footman, who can catch a roe at his full speed. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

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To TROLL. *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch; perhaps from *trochlea*, Latin, a thing to turn round.] To move circularly; to drive about.

With the phant'sies of hey troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad-bread cake,
Round about the bride's stake. *Ben Jonson.*

To TROLL. *v. n.*

1. To roll; to run round.

How pleasant, on the banks of Styx,
To *troll* it in a coach and six! *Swift.*

2. To fish for a pike with a rod which has a pulley toward the bottom, which I suppose gives occasion to the term.

Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take,
Nor *troule* for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake. *Gay.*

TRO'LLOP. *n. s.* [A low word, I know not whence derived.] A slatternly loose woman.

TRO'LMYDAMES. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the meaning.]

A fellow I have known to go about with *trol-mydames*: I knew him once a servant of the prince. *Shakspeare.*

TRO'NAGE. *n. s.* Money paid for weighing.

TROOP. *n. s.* [*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Italian; *troope*, Dutch; *trop*, Swedish; *troppa*, low Latin.]

1. A company; a number of people collected together.

That which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, *troops* of friends,
I must not look to have. *Shakspeare.*

Saw you not a blessed *troop*
Invite me to a banquet, whose bright faces
Cast thousand beams upon me like the sun?
Shakspeare.

As the mind, by putting together the repeated ideas of unity, makes the collective mode of any number, as a score, or a gross; so by putting together several particular substances, it makes collective ideas of substances, as a *troop*, an army. *Locke.*

2. A body of soldiers.

Æneas seeks his absent foe,
And sends his slaughter'd *troops* to shades below. *Dryden.*

3. A small body of cavalry.

To TROOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body.

I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men,
But rather shew a while like fearful war. *Shaks.*

They anon
With hundreds, and with thousands, *trooping* came,
Attended. *Milton.*

Armies at the call of trumpet
Troop to their standard. *Milton.*

2. To march in haste.

Yonder shines Aurora's harbinger,
At whose approach ghosts, wand'ring here and there,
Troop home to churchyards. *Shakspeare.*

The dry streets flow'd with men,
That *troop'd* up to the king's capacious court. *Chapman.*

3. To march in company.

I do invest you jointly with my power,
Preeminence, and all the large effects
That *troop* with majesty. *Shakspeare.*

TRO'OPER. *n. s* [from *troop*.] A horse soldier. A trooper fights only on horseback; a dragoon marches on horseback, but fights either as a horseman or footman.

Custom makes us think well of any thing: what can be more indecent than for any to wear boots but *troopers* and travellers? yet not many years since it was all the fashion. *Grew.*

TROPE. *n. s.* [τρόπος; *trope*, Fr. *tropus*, Lat.] A change of a word from its original signification; as, the clouds *foretel* rain, for *foreshow*.

For rhetorick he could not ope
His mouth, but out there flew a *trope*. *Hudibras.*

If this licence be included in a single word, it admits of *tropes*; if in a sentence, of figures. *Dryden.*

TRO'PHIED. *adj.* [from *trophy*.] Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,
The *trophy'd* arches, story'd halls invade,
And haunt their slumbers in the pompous shade. *Pope.*

TRO'PHY. *n. s.* [*tropæum*, *trophæum*, Lat.] Something shown or treasured up in proof of victory.

What *trophy* then shall I most fit devise,
In which I may record the memory
Of my love's conquest, peerless beauty's prize
Adorn'd with honour, love, and chastity? *Spens.*

To have borne
His bruised helmet and his bended sword
Before him through the city, he forbids;
Giving all *trophy*, signal, and ostent,
Quite from himself to God. *Shakspeare.*

There lie thy bones,
Till we with *trophies* do adorn thy tomb. *Shaksp.*

'Twice will I not review the morning's rise,
Till I have torn that *trophy* from thy back,
And split thy heart for wearing it. *Shakspeare.*

In ancient times, the *trophies* erected upon the place of the victory, the triumphs of the generals upon their return, the great donatives upon the disbanding of the armies, were things able to inflame all men's courage. *Bacon.*

Around the posts hung helmets, darts, and spears,
And captive chariots, axes, shields, and bars,
And broken beaks of ships, the *trophies* of their wars. *Dryden.*

The tomb with manly arms and *trophies* grace,
To shew posterity Elpenor was. *Pope.*

Set up each senseless wretch for nature's boast,
On whom praise shines, as *trophies* on a post. *Young.*

TRO'PICAL. *adj.* [from *trope*.]

1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning.

A strict and literal acceptation of a loose and *tropical* expression was a second ground. *Brown.*

The words are *tropical* or figurative, and import an hyperbole, which is a way of expressing things beyond what really and naturally they are in themselves. *South.*

The foundation of all parables is, some analogy or similitude between the *tropical* or allusive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it. *South.*

2. [from *tropick*.] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.

The pine apple is one of the *tropical* fruits. *Salmon.*

TRO'PICK. *n. s.* [*tropique*, Fr. *tropicus*, Lat.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the north has the tropick

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of Cancer, and the south the tropick of Capricorn.

Under the *tropick* is our language spoke,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke.
Waller.

Since on ev'ry sea, on ev'ry coast,
Your men have been distress'd, your navy tost,
Seven times the sun has either *tropick* view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd
Dryden.

TROPOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*tropologique*, Fr. τρόπος and λόγος.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

TROPO'LOGY. *n. s.* [τρόπος and λόγος.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.

Not attaining the deuterology and second intention of words, they omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or *tropologies*, and are not persuaded beyond their literalities.
Brown.

TRO'SSERS. *n. s.* [*trousses*, Fr.] Breeches; hose. See TROUSE.

You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hose off, and in your strait *trossers*. *Shaksp.*

To TROT. *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Dutch.]

1. To move with a high jolting pace.

Poor Tom, that hath made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay *trotting* horse, over four-inched bridges, to course his own shadow for a traitor.
Shakspeare.

Whom doth time *trot* withal?

—He *trots* hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is solemniz'd: if the interim be but a sevennight, time's pace is so hard, that it seems the length of seven years. *Shakspeare.*

Take a gentle *trotting* horse, and come up and see your old friends. *Dennis.*

2. To walk fast; or, to travel on foot: in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.

TROT. *n. s.* [*trot*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. The jolting high pace of a horse.

His honesty is not
So loose or easy, that a ruffling wind
Can blow away, or glitt'ring look it blind:
Who rides his sure and even *trot*,
While the world now rides by, now lags behind.
Herbert.

Here lieth one who did most truly prove,
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his destiny, never to rot
While he might still jog on and keep his *trot*.
Milton.

The virtuoso's saddle will amble when the world is upon the hardest *trot*. *Dryden.*

2. An old woman, in contempt. I know not whence derived.

Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old *trot* with ne'er a tooth in her head: why, nothing comes amiss, so money comes withal.
Shakspeare.

How now, bold-face! cries an old *trot*; sirrah, we eat our own hens, and what you eat you steal.
L'Estrange.

TROTH. *n. s.* [*trouth*, old English; ꝥeoꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Belief; faith; fidelity.

Saint Withold met the night-mare,
Bid her light and her *troth* plight. *Shakspeare.*

Stephen assails the realm, obtains the crown,
Such tumults raising as torment them both:
Th' afflicted state, divided in their *troth*
And partial faith, most miserable grown,
Endures the while. *Daniel.*

2. Truth; verity.

In *troth*, thou 'rt able to instruct grey hairs,
And teach the wily African deceit. *Addison.*

TRO'THLESS. *adj.* [from *troth*.] Faithless; treacherous.

Thrall to the faithless waves and *trothless* sky.
Fairfax.

TRO'THPLIGHT. *adj.* [*troth* and *plight*.] Betrothed; affianced.

This, your son in law,
Is *trothplight* to your daughter. *Shakspeare.*

TRO'TTER. *n. s.* [from *trot*.]

1. One that walks a jolting pace.

2. A sheep's foot.

To TROUBLE. *v. n.* [*troubler*, French.]

1. To disturb; to perplex.

An hour before the worshipp'd sun
Peer'd through the golden window of the east,
A *troubled* mind drew me to walk abroad.
Shakspeare.

But think not here to *trouble* holy rest. *Milt.*

Never *trouble* yourself about those faults which age will cure. *Locke.*

2. To afflict; to grieve.

It would not *trouble* me to be slain for thee, but much it torments me to be slain by thee.
Sidney.

They pertinaciously maintain, that afflictions are no real evils, and therefore a wise man ought not to be *troubled* at them. *Tillotson.*

Though it is in vain to be *troubled* for that which I cannot chuse, yet I cannot chuse but be afflicted. *Tillotson.*

3. To distress; to make uneasy.

He had credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, and *troubled* not himself for that of others. *Clarendon.*

Be not dismay'd nor *troubled* at these tidings.
Milton.

He was sore *troubled* in mind, and much distressed. 1 *Maccabees.*

4. To busy; to engage overmuch.

Martha, thou art careful, and *troubled* about many things. *Luke.*

5. To give occasion of labour to. A word of civility or slight regard.

I will not *trouble* myself to prove that all terms are not definable, from that progress *in infinitum* which it will lead us into. *Locke.*

6. To tease; to vex.

The boy so *troubles* me;
'T is past enduring. *Shakspeare.*

7. To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion.

A woman mov'd is like a fountain *troubled*;
Muddy, ill seeming, thick, bereft of beauty.
Shakspeare.

An angel went down into the pool and *troubled* the water; whosoever first after the *troubling* stepped in was made whole. *John.*

God looking forth will *trouble* all his host.
Milton.

Hear how she the ear employs;
Their office is the *troubled* air to take. *Devies.*

Seas are *troubled* when they do revoke
Their flowing waves into themselves again.
Devies.

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that *troubles* and defiles the water.
South.

The best law in our days is that which con-

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tinues our judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to the mercy of such who might, by an undue influence, *trouble* and pervert the course of justice. *Addison.*

Thy force alone their fury can restrain,
And smooth the waves, or swell the *troubled* main. *Dryden.*

8. [In low language.] To sue for a debt.

TRO'UBLE. *n. s.* [*trouble*, French.]

1. Disturbance; perplexity.

They all his host derided, while they stood
A while in *trouble*. *Milton.*

2. Affliction; calamity.

Double, double, toil and *trouble*,
Fire burn, and cauldron bubble. *Shakspeare.*

3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience.

Take to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriors, lest the fiend
Some new *trouble* raise. *Milton.*

4. Uneasiness; vexation.

I have dream'd
Of much offence and *trouble*, which my mind
Knew never till this irksome night. *Milton.*

TRO'UBLE-STATE. *n. s.* [*trouble* and *state*.] Disturber of a community; publick makebate.

Those fair baits these *trouble-states* still use,
Pretence of common good, the king's ill course,
Must be cast forth. *Daniel.*

TRO'UBLER. *n. s.* [from *trouble*.] Disturber; confounder.

Unhappy falls that hard necessity,
Quoth he, the *troubler* of my happy peace,
And vowed foe of my felicity. *Spenser.*

Heav'ns hurl down their indignation
On thee, thou *troubler* of the poor world's peace! *Shakspeare.*

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, popularity and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny; as is seen in great conquerors and *troublers* of the world, and more in arch-hereticks. *Bacon.*

He knowing well that nation must decline,
Whose chief support and sinews are of coin,
Our nation's solid virtue did oppose
To the rich *troublers* of the world's repose. *Waller.*

The sword justly drawn by us can scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the great *troubler* of our peace be pared, as to be under no apprehensions for the future. *Atterbury.*

TRO'UBLESOME. *adj.* [from *trouble*.]

1. Vexatious; uneasy; afflictive.

Heav'n knows
By what bye-paths and indirect crooked ways
I met this crown; and I myself know well
How *troublesome* it sat upon my head:
To thee it shall descend with better quiet. *Shakspeare.*

He must be very wise that can forbear being troubled at things very *troublesome*. *Tillotson.*

2. Full of molestation.

Though our passage through this world be rough and *troublesome*, yet the trouble will be but short, and the rest and contentment at the end will be an ample recompence. *Atterbury.*

3. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome.

My mother will never be *troublesome* to me. *Pope.*

4. Full of teasing business.

All this could not make us accuse her, though it made us almost pine away for spight, to lose any of our time in so *troublesome* an idleness. *Sidney.*

5. Slightly harassing.

They eas'd the putting off
These *troublesome* disguises which we wear. *Milton.*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being so *troublesome* a bed-fellow? *Shakspeare.*

6. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning.

She of late is lightened of her womb,
That her to see should be but *troublesome*. *Spenser.*

7. Importunate; teasing.

Two or three *troublesome* old nurses never let me have a quiet night's rest with knocking me up. *Arbuthnot.*

TRO'UBLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *troublesome*.] Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately.

Though men will not be so *troublesomely* critical as to correct others in the use of words; yet, where truth is concerned, it can be no fault to desire their explication. *Locke.*

TRO'UBLESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *troublesome*.]

1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness.

The lord treasurer complained of the *troublesomeness* of the place, for that the exchequer was so empty: the chancellor answered, Be of good cheer, for now you shall see the bottom of your business at the first. *Bacon.*

2. Importunity; unseasonableness.

TRO'UBLOUS. *adj.* [from *trouble*.] Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. An elegant word, but disused.

He along would fly
Upon the streaming rivers, sport to find;
And oft would dare tempt the *troublous* wind. *Spenser.*

Soon as they this mock king did espy,
Their *troublous* strife they stinted by and by. *Spenser.*

No other noise, nor people's *troublous* cries,
As still are wont t'annoy the walled town,
Might there be heard. *Spenser.*

As a tall ship tossed in *troublous* seas,
Whom raging winds threaten to make the prey
Of the rough rocks. *Spenser.*

Then, masters, look to see a *troublous* world. *Shakspeare.*

Only one supply
In four years *troublous* and expensive reign. *Daniel.*

TRO'VER. *n. s.* [*trouver*, French.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them upon demand. *Cowell.*

TROUGH. *n. s.* [τηοχ, τηοh, Sax. *troch*, Dutch; *trou*, Danish; *traug*, Islandick; *truogo*, Italian.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side.

The bloody boar
That spoil'd your summer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like wash, and makes his *trough*
In your embowel'd bosoms. *Shakspeare.*

They had no ships but big *troughs*, which they call canoes. *Abbot.*

Where there is a good quick fall of rain-water, lay a half *trough* of stone, of a good length, three foot deep, with one end upon the high ground, the other upon the low; cover the *trough* with brakes a good thickness, and cast sand upon the

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top of the brakes, the lower end of the *trough* will run like a spring of water. *Bacon.*

Some log, perhaps, upon the water swam,
An useless drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, first a floating *trough* became,
And cross some riv'let passage did begin. *Dryd.*

That also is accounted virgin quicksilver, which, having no need to pass the fire, is separated by water first in a sieve, and afterwards in a long *trough*. *Brown's Travels.*

The water dissolves the particles of salt mixed in the stone, and is conveyed by long *troughs* and canals from the mines to Hall, where it is received in vast cisterns, and boiled off. *Addison.*

To TROUL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] See TROLL.

1. To move volubly.

Bred only, and completed, to the taste
Of lustful appetence; to sing, to dance,
To dress, and *troul* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

2. To utter volubly.

Let us be jocund. Will you *troul* the catch
You taught me while-ere? *Shakspeare.*

To TROUNCE. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from *tronc* or *tronson*, Fr. a club.] To punish by an indictment or information.

More probable, and like to hold
Than hand, or seal, or breaking gold;
For which so many, that renounc'd
Their plighted contracts, have been *trounc'd*. *Hudibras.*

If you talk of peaching, I'll peach first: I'll *trounce* you for offering to corrupt my honesty. *Dryden.*

TROUSE. } *n. s.* [*trousse*, Fr. *truish*,
TRO'USERS. } Erse.] Breeches; hose. See TROSSERS.

The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt of mail, and to cover his *trouse* on horseback. *Spenser.*

The unsightliness and pain in the leg may be helped by wearing a laced stocking; a laced *trouse* will do as much for the thigh. *Wiseman.*

TROUT. *n. s.* [τρυhτ, Sax. *trocta*, *truta*, *trutta*, Latin.]

1. A delicate spotted fish, inhabiting brooks and quick streams.

The pond will keep *trout* and salmon in their seasonable plight, but not in their reddish grain. *Carew.*

Worse than the anarchy at sea,
Where fishes on each other prey;
Where ev'ry *trout* can make as high rants
O'er his inferiours as our tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly, fellow.

Here comes the *trout* that must be caught with tickling. *Shakspeare.*

To TROW. *v. n.* [τρεοδιαn, Saxon; *troe*, Danish.]

1. To think; to imagine; to conceive. A word now disused, and rarely used even in ancient writers but in familiar language.

What handsomeness, *trow* you, can be observed in that speech, which is made one knows not to whom? *Sidney.*

Is there any reasonable man, *trow* you, but will judge it meeter that our ceremonies of christian religion should be popish than Turkish or heathenish? *Hooker.*

To-morrow next
We will for Ireland; and 't is time, I *trow*. *Shakspeare.*

O rueful day! rueful indeed, I *trow*. *Gay.*

2. To believe.

Lend less than thou owest,
Learn more than thou *trowest*. *Shakspeare.*

TROW. *interject.* [for *I trow*, or *trow you*.] An exclamation of inquiry.

Well, if you be not turned Turk, there is no more sailing by the star.
——What means the fool, *trow!* *Shakspeare.*

TRO'WEL. *n. s.* [*truelle*, Fr. *trulla*, Lat.]

1. A *trowel* is a tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks; with which also they cut the bricks to such lengths as they have occasion, and also stop the joints. *Moxon.*

This was dext'rous at his *trowel*,
That was bred to kill a cow well. *Swift.*

2. It is used for any coarse instrument.

How shall I answer you?
—As wit and fortune will.
—Or as the destinies decree.
——Well said, that was laid on with a *trowel*. *Shakspeare.*

The most accurate engravings or embossments seem such rude, bungling, deformed works, as if they had been done with a mattock, or a *trowel*. *Wilkins.*

TROY-WE'IGHT. } *n. s.* [from *troies*, Fr.]
TROY. } A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.

The English physicians make use of *troy-weight* after the following manner:

Grains	Scruple	Drachm	Ounce	
20				
60	3			
480	24	8		
5760	288	96	12	Pound.

The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our averdupois ounce, for our *troy* ounce we had elsewhere. *Arbuthnot.*

TRU'ANT. *n. s.* [*truand*, old French; *treuwant*, Dutch, *a vagabond*.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in schools, to stay from school without leave.

For my part, I may speak it to my shame,
I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shakspeare.*

Though myself have been an idle *truant*,
Omitting the sweet benefit of time,
To clothe mine age with angel-like perfection;
Yet hath sir Protheus made fair advantage of his days. *Shakspeare.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into the knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to our industry, that we might not live like idle loiterers and *truants*. *More.*

Our ships are laden with the Trojan store,
And you like *truants* come too late ashore. *Dryden.*

TRU'ANT. *adj.* Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loitering.

What keeps you from Wertemberg?
—A *truant* disposition, good my lord. *Shaksp.*

He made a blushing cital of himself,
And chid his *truant* youth with such a grace,
As if he master'd there a double spirit,
Of teaching, and of learning instantly. *Shaksp.*

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Where thou seest a single sheep remain
In shades aloof, or couch'd upon the plain,
Or late to lag behind with *truant* pace,
Revenge the crime. *Dryden.*

To TRU'ANT. *v. n.* [*truander*, to beg about a country, French; *truwanten*, old German.] To idle at a distance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy.

'T is double wrong to *truant* with your bed,
And let her read it in thy looks at board. *Shaks.*

TRU'ANTSHIP. *n. s.* [*trualté*, old French; from *truant*; *truandise* in *Chaucer* is beggary.] Idleness; negligence; neglect of study or business.

The master should not chide with him if the child have done his diligence, and used no *truantship*. *Ascham.*

TRUBS. *n. s.* [*tuber*, Latin.] A sort of herb. *Ainsworth.*

TRU'BTAIL. *n. s.* A short squat woman. *Ainsworth.*

TRUCE. *n. s.* [*truga*, low Latin; *tregua*, Italian; *truie*, old French.]

1. A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities.

Leagues and *truces* made between superstitious persons, and such as serve God aright. *Hooker.*

They pray in vain to have sin pardoned, which seek not also to prevent sin by prayer, even every particular sin, by prayer against all sin, except men can name some transgression wherewith we ought to have *truce*. *Hooker.*

All this utter'd
With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bent,
Could not make *truce* with the unruly spleen
Of Tybalt, deaf to peace. *Shakspeare.*

This token serveth for a flag of *truce*
Betwixt ourselves, and all our followers. *Shaks.*

Men shall be lovers of their own selves, without natural affection, *truce* breakers. 2 *Timothy.*

Lest the *truce* with treason should be mixt,
'T is my concern to have the tree betwixt. *Dryden.*

Shadwell till death true dulness would maintain;
And in his father's right, and realm's defence,
Ne'er would have peace with wit, nor *truce* with sense. *Dryden.*

2. Cessation; intermission; short quiet.

There he may find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The irksome hours. *Milton.*

Sicknesses, which in the latter years of his life gave him but short and seldom *truce*. *Fell.*

TRUCIDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *trucido*, Lat.] The act of killing.

To TRUCK. *v. n.* [*troquer*, French; *truccare*, Italian; *trocar*, Spanish; deduced by *Salmasius* from τρώγειν, *to get money*.] To traffick by exchange; to give one commodity for another.

To TRUCK, *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange.

The Indians *truck* gold for glasses. *L'Estrange.*

Go, miser! go; for lucre sell thy soul,
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole;
That men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
See, what a vast estate he left his son! *Dryden.*

I see nothing left us, but to *truck* and barter our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

TRUCK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Exchange; traffick by exchange.

It is no less requisite to maintain a *truck* in moral offices, than in the common business of commerce. *L'Estrange.*

Love is covetous; I must have all of you; heart for heart is an equal *truck*. *Dryden.*

2. [τροχὸς.] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. *Ainsworth.*

To TRU'CKLE. *v. n.* [This word is, I believe, derived from *trucklebed*, which is always under another bed.] To be in a state of subjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep.

Shall our nation be in bondage thus
Unto a land that *truckles* under us? *Cleaveland.*

For which so many a legal cuckold
Has been run down in courts, and *truckled*. *Hudibras.*

Men may be stiff and obstinate upon a wrong ground, and ply and *truckle* too upon as false a foundation. *L'Estrange.*

Religion itself is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris.*

His zeal was not to lash our crimes,
But discontent against the times:
For had we made him timely offers,
To raise his post, or fill his coffers,
Perhaps he might have *truckled* down,
Like other brethren of his gown. *Swift.*

They were subdued and insulted by Alexander's captains, and continued under several revolutions a small *truckling* state, of no name till they fell under the Romans. *Swift.*

TRU'CKLEBED, or *Trundlebed*. *n. s.* [properly *trocklebed*; from *trochlea*, Latin, or τροχὸς.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

There 's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing bed and *trucklebed*. *Shakspeare.*

If he that is in battle slain
Be in the bed of honour lain;
He that is beaten may be said
To lie in honour's *trucklebed*. *Hudibras.*

TRU'CULENCE. *n. s.* [*truculentia*, Lat.]

1. Savageness of manners.

2. Terribleness of aspect.

TRU'CULENT. *adj.* [*truculentus*, Latin.]

1. Savage; barbarous.

A barbarous Scythia, where the savage and *truculent* inhabitants transfer themselves from place to place in waggons, as they can find pasture, and live upon milk, and flesh roasted in the sun at the pomels of their saddles. *Ray.*

2. Terrible of aspect.

3. Destructive; cruel.

Pestilential seminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, cause more or less *truculent* plagues, some of such malignity, that they enecate in two hours. *Harvey.*

To TRUDGE. *v. n.* [*truggiolare*, Italian.] To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on.

No man is secure, but night-walking heralds,
That *trudge* between the king and mistress Shore. *Shakspeare.*

No sooner was he fit to *trudge*,
But both made ready to dislodge. *Hudibras.*

Away they *trudged* together, and about midnight got to their journey's end. *L'Estrange.*

Once a poor rogue, 't is true, I trod the street,
And *trudg'd* to Rome upon my naked feet:
Gold is the greatest god. *Dryden.*

He that will know the truth must leave the

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beaten track, which none but servile minds *trudge* continually in. *Locke.*

TRUE. *adj.* [ꝥeopa, ꝥupa, Saxon.]

1. Not false; not erroneous; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things.

Of those he chose the falsest two,
And fittest for to forge *true* seeming lies. *Spens.*

Teeth hadst thou in thy head when thou wast born;
And, if the rest be *true* which I have heard,
Thou cam'st into the world with thy legs forward. *Shakspeare.*

Hesperian fables *true*,
If *true*, here only. *Milton.*

What you said had not been *true*,
If spoke by any else but you. *Cowley.*

2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.

3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious.

A *true* witness delivereth souls. *Proverbs.*

4. Genuine; real; not counterfeit.

The darkness is past, and the *true* light now shineth. 1 *John.*

Among unequals what society
Can sort? What harmony or *true* delight? *Milton.*

Unbind the charms that in slight fables lie,
And teach that truth is *truest* poesy. *Cowley.*

Religion, as it is the most valuable thing in the world, so it gives the *truest* value to them who promote the practice of it by their example and authority. *Atterbury.*

5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady.

My revenge is now at Milford, would I had wings to follow it! come and be *true*. *Shaksp.*

So young, and so untender?
——So young, my lord, and *true*.
——Let it be so; thy truth then be thy dower. *Shakspeare.*

Do not see
My fair rose wither; yet look up; behold,
That you in pity may dissolve to dew,
And wash him fresh again with *true* love tears. *Shakspeare.*

I 'd rather die
Deserted, than oblige thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace, chiefly assur'd
Remarkably so late of thy so *true*,
So faithful, love unequall'd. *Milton.*

The first great work
Is, that yourself may to yourself be *true*. *Roscommon.*

When this fire is kindled, both sides inflame it: all regard of merit is lost in persons employed, and these only chosen that are *true* to the party. *Temple.*

Smil'd Venus, to behold her own *true* knight
Obtain the conquest, though he lost the fight. *Dryden.*

True to the king her principles are found;
Oh that her practice were but half so sound!
Stedfast in various turns of state she stood,
And seal'd her vow'd affection with her blood. *Dryden.*

The *truest* hearts for Voiture heav'd with sighs;
Voiture was wept by all the brightest eyes. *Pope.*

True to his charge, the bard preserv'd her long
In honour's limits; such the pow'r of song. *Pope.*

6. Honest; not fraudulent.

The thieves have bound the *true* men; now could thou and I rob the thieves, and go merrily to London, it would be argument for a week. *Shakspeare.*

If king Edward be as *true* and just,
As I am subtle, false, and treacherous,
This day should Clarence closely be mew'd up. *Shakspeare.*

7. Exact; conformable to a rule.

If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it, they had made things more regularly *true*, but withal very unpleasing. *Dryden.*

He drew
A circle regularly *true*. *Prior.*

Tickel's first book does not want its merit; but I was disappointed in my expectation of a translation nicely *true* to the original; whereas in those parts where the greatest exactness seems to be demanded, he has been the least careful. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Rightful.

They seize the sceptre;
Then lose it to a stranger, that the *true*
Anointed King Messiah might be born
Barr'd of his right. *Milton.*

TRUEBO'RN. *adj.* [*true* and *born*.] Having a right by birth to any title.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
Though banish'd, yet a *trueborn* Englishman. *Shakspeare.*

Let him that is a *trueborn* gentleman,
And stands upon the honour of his birth,
From off this briar pluck a white rose with me. *Shakspeare.*

TRUEBRE'D. *adj.* [*true* and *bred*.] Of a right breed.

Two of them I know to be as *truebred* cowards as ever turned back. *Shakspeare.*

Bauble do you call him? he 's a substantial *truebred* beast, bravely forehanded. *Dryden.*

TRUEHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*true* and *heart*.] Honest; faithful.

I have known no honester or *truerhearted* man: fare thee well. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'ELOVE. *n. s.* An herb.

TRUELO'VEKNOT. } *n. s.* [*true*, *love*, and *knot*.] Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

TRUELO'VERSKNOT. }

I'll carve your name on barks of trees
With *trueloveknots*, and flourishes,
That shall infuse eternal spring. *Hudibras.*

TRU'ENESS. *n. s.* [from *true*.] Sincerity; faithfulness.

The even carriage between two factions proceedeth not always of moderation, but of a *trueness* to a man's self, with end to make use of both. *Bacon.*

TRUEPE'NNY. *n. s.* [*true* and *penny*.] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.

Say'st thou so? art thou there, *truepenny*?
Come on. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'FFLE. *n. s.* [*truffle*, *truffe*, French.] In Italy, the usual method for the finding of *truffles*, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians tartufali, and in Latin tubera terræ, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUG. *n. s.* A hod for mortar.

TRULL. *n. s.* [*trulla*, Italian.]

1. A low whore; a vagrant strumpet.

I'm sure I scar'd the dauphin and his *trull*. *Shakspeare.*

A *trull* who sits
By the town wall, and for her living knits. *Dryden.*

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So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull,
To celebrate some suburb *trull*;
His similies in order set,
And ev'ry crambo he could get;
Before he could his poem close,
The lovely nymph had lost her nose. *Swift.*

2. It seems to have had first at least a neutral sense: a girl; a lass; a wench.

Among the rest of all the route,
A passing proper lasse,
A white-hair'd *trull*, of twenty years,
Or neere about there was:
In stature passing all the rest,
A gallant girl for hewe;
To be compar'd with townish nymphs,
So fair she was to viewe. *Turberville.*

TRU'LY. *adv.* [from *true*.]

1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully; honestly.

They thought they might do it, not only willingly, because they loved him; and *truly*, because such indeed was the mind of the people; but safely, because she who ruled the king was agreed thereto. *Sidney.*

No untruth can avail the patron long; for things most *truly* are most behovefully spoken. *Hooker.*

2. Really; without fallacy.

Wisdom alone is *truly* fair. *Milton.*

Such as are efficaciously called, justified, and sanctified, while they live, are *truly* holy, and, when they die, are perfectly holy. *Pearson.*

3. Exactly; justly.

Right reason is nothing else but the mind of man judging of things *truly*, and as they are in themselves. *South.*

4. Indeed: a slight affirmation, almost expletive.

I have not undertaken it out of any wanton pleasure in mine own pen; nor *truly* without often pondering with myself beforehand what censures I might incur. *Wotton.*

TRUMP. *n. s.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old French; *tromba*, Italian.]

1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike musick.

Whilst any *trump* did sound, or drum struck up,
His sword did ne'er leave striking in the field. *Shakspeare.*

Yet first to those ychain'd in sleep,
The wakeful *trump* of doom must thunder thro' the deep. *Milton.*

I heard
The neighing coursers and the soldiers cry,
And sounding *trumps* that seem'd to tear the sky. *Dryden.*

Beneath this tomb an infant lies,
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the archangel's *trump* shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine! *Wesley.*

2. [corrupted from *triumph*. *Latimer*, in a Christmas sermon, exhibited a game at cards, and made the ace of hearts *triumph*. *Fox*.] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game.

Him Basto follow'd, but his fate more hard,
Gain'd but one *trump* and one plebeian card. *Pope.*

Now her heart with pleasure jumps,
She scarce remembers what is *trumps*. *Swift.*

3. *To put to* or *upon the* TRUMPS. To put to the last expedient.

We are now *put upon* our last *trump*; the fox is earthed, but I shall send my two terriers in after him. *Dryden.*

To TRUMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To win with a trump card.

2. *To* TRUMP *up*. [from *tromper*, French, to cheat.] To devise; to forge.

TRU'MPERY. *n. s.* [*tromperie*, French, a cheat.]

1. Something fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it seems.

The *trumpery* in my house bring hither,
For state to catch these thieves. *Shakspeare.*

2. Falsehood; empty talk.

Breaking into parts the story of the creation, and delivering it over in a mystical sense, wrapping it up mixed with other their own *trumpery*, they have sought to obscure the truth thereof. *Raleigh.*

3. Something of no value; trifles.

Embrios and idiots, eremits and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their *trumpery*. *Milton.*

Another cavity of the head was stuffed with billetdoux, pricked dances, and other *trumpery* of the same nature. *Addison.*

TRU'MPET. *n. s.* [*trompette*, French and Dutch.]

1. An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath.

What 's the business,
That such a hideous *trumpet* calls to parley
The sleepers of the house? *Shakspeare.*

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edmund earl of Gloster, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear by the third sound of the *trumpet*. *Shakspeare.*

As disperst souldiers, at the *trumpet*'s call,
Haste to their colours all. *Cowley.*

He blew
His *trumpet*, heard in Oreb since perhaps
When God descended, and perhaps once more
To sound at gen'ral doom. Th' angelick blast
Filled all the regions. *Milton.*

The last loud *trumpet*'s wondrous sound
Shall through the rending tombs rebound,
And wake the nations under ground. *Roscom.*

Things of deep sense we may in prose unfold,
But they move more in lofty numbers told;
By the loud *trumpet* which our courage aids,
We learn that sound, as well as sense, persuades. *Waller.*

The *trumpet*'s loud clangor
Excites us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*

Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and must be in some measure the *trumpet* of his fame. *Tatler.*

Let the loud *trumpet* sound,
Till the roofs all around
The shrill echoes rebound. *Pope.*

2. In military stile, a trumpeter.

He wisely desired, that a *trumpet* might be first sent for a pass. *Clarendon.*

Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there was a king in the field, demanded by a *trumpet* in what part he resided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavilion. *Addison.*

3. One who celebrates; one who praises.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as *trumpets* of the commendation of those they follow, taint business for want of secrecy, and ex-

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port honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

That great politician was pleased to have the greatest wit of those times in his interests, and to be the *trumpet* of his praises. *Dryden.*

To TRU'MPET. *v. a.* [*trompetter*, French; from the noun.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.

That I did love the Moor to live with him,
My downright violence to form my fortunes
May *trumpet* to the world. *Shakspeare.*

Why so tart a favour
To *trumpet* such good tidings! *Shakspeare.*

They went with sound of trumpet; for they did nothing but publish and *trumpet* all the reproaches they could devise against the Irish. *Bacon.*

TRU'MPETER. *n. s.* [from *trumpet*.]

1. One who sounds a trumpet.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. *Shakspeare.*

As they returned, a herald and *trumpeter* from the Scots overtook them. *Hayward.*

Their men lie securely intrench'd in a cloud,
And a *trumpeter* hornet to battle sounds loud. *Dryden.*

An army of *trumpeters* would give as great a strength as this confederacy of tongue warriors, who, like those military musicians, content themselves with animating their friends to battle. *Addison.*

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.

Where there is an opinion to be created of virtue or greatness, these men are good *trumpeters*. *Bacon.*

How came so many thousands to fight, and die in the same rebellion? why were they deceived into it by those spiritual *trumpeters*, who followed them with continual alarms of damnation if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which those impostors called the work of God? *South.*

3. [*scolopax*.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

TRU'MPET-FLOWER. *n. s.* [*bignonia*.] A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

TRU'MPET-TONGUED. *adj.* [*trumpet* and *tongue*.] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

This Duncan's virtues
Will plead, like angels, *trumpet-tongu'd*, against
The deep damnation of his taking off. *Shaksp.*

TRU'MPLIKE. *adj.* Resembling a trumpet.

A breast of brasse, a voyce
Infract and *trumplike*. *Chapman.*

To TRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Latin.] To maim; to lop; to cut short.

TRUNCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *truncate*.] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRU'NCHEON. *n. s.* [*tronçon*, French.]

1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel.

With his *truncheon* he so rudely stroke
Cymocles twice, that twice him forc'd his foot revoke. *Spenser.*

Set limb to limb, and thou art far the lesser;
Thy hand is but a finger to my fist;
Thy leg is a stick compared with this *truncheon*. *Shakspeare.*

The English slew divers of them with plummets of lead tied to a *truncheon* or staff by a cord. *Hayward.*

One with a broken *truncheon* deals his blows. *Dryden.*

2. A staff of command.

The hand of Mars
Beckon'd with fiery *truncheon* my retire. *Shak.*

No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
The marshal's *truncheon*, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace,
As mercy does. *Shakspeare.*

To TRU'NCHEON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a truncheon.

Captain! thou abominable chester! If captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out of taking their names upon you before you earned them. *Shakspeare.*

TRUNCHEONE'ER. *n. s.* [from *truncheon*.] One armed with a truncheon.

I mist the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out, Chibs! when I might see from far some forty *truncheoneers* draw to her succour. *Shakspeare.*

To TRU'NDLE. *v. n.* [*trondeler*, Picard French; ϸpenbl, *a bowl*, Saxon.] To roll; to bowl along.

In the four first it is heaved up by several spondees intermixed with proper breathing places, and at last *trundles* down in a continued line of dactyls. *Addison.*

TRU'NDLE. *n. s.* [ϸpenbl, Saxon.] Any round rolling thing.

TRU'NDLE-TAIL. *n. s.* Round tail.

Avaunt, you curs!
Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail tike, or *trundle-tail*. *Shakspeare.*

TRUNK. *n. s.* [*truncus*, Latin; *tronc*, Fr.]

1. The body of a tree.

He was
The ivy, which had hid my princely *trunk*,
And suckt my verdure out on 't. *Shakspeare.*

About the mossy *trunk* I wound me soon;
For high from ground the branches would require
Thy utmost reach. *Milton.*

Creeping 'twixt 'em all, the mantling vine
Does round their *trunks* her purple clusters twine. *Dryden.*

Some of the largest trees have seeds no bigger than some diminutive plants, and yet every seed is a perfect plant, with a *trunk*, branches, and leaves, inclosed in a shell. *Bentley.*

2. The body without the limbs of an animal.

The charm and venom which they drunk
Their blood with secret filth infected hath,
Being diffused through the senseless *trunk*. *Spenser.*

Thou bring'st me happiness and peace, son John;
But health, alack, with youthful wings is flown
From this bare, wither'd *trunk*. *Shakspeare.*

3. The main body of any thing.

The large *trunks* of the veins discharge the refluent blood into the next adjacent *trunk*, and so on to the heart. *Ray.*

4. [*trunc*, French.] A chest for clothes; sometimes a small chest commonly lined with paper.

Neither press, coffer, chest, *trunk*, well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. *Shakspeare.*

Some odd fantastick lord would fain
Carry in *trunks*, and all my drudgery do. *Dryd.*

Where a young man learned to dance, there happened to stand an old *trunk* in the room; the idea of which had so mixed itself with the turns of all his dances, that, though he could dance excellently well, yet it was only whilst that *trunk* was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unless that, or some such other *trunk*, had its due position in the room. *Locke.*

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Your poem sunk,
And sent in quires to line a *trunk*;
If still you be dispos'd to rhyme,
Go try your hand a second time. *Swift.*

5. The proboscis of an elephant, or other animal.

Leviathan that at his gills
Draws in, and at his *trunk* spouts out a sea. *Milt.*

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His *trunk*, and castles justled in the air,
My sword thy way to victory had shown. *Dryd.*

6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.

In rolls of parchment *trunks*, the mouth being laid to the one end and the ear to the other, the sound is heard much farther than in the open air. *Bacon.*

In a shooting *trunk*, the longer it is to a certain limit, the swifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet. *Ray.*

To TRUNK. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Latin.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. Obsolete.

Large streams of blood out of the *trunked* stock
Forth gushed, like water streams from riven rock. *Spenser.*

TRU'NKED. *adj.* [from *trunk*.] Having a trunk.

She is thick set with strong and well *trunked* trees. *Howel.*

TRUNK-HOSE. *n. s.* [*trunk* and *hose*.] Large breeches formerly worn.

The short *trunk-hose* shall show thy foot and knee
Licentious, and to common eye-sight free;
And with a bolder stride, and looser air,
Mingled with men, a man thou must appear. *Prior.*

TRU'NNIONS. *n. s.* [*trognons*, French.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

TRU'SION. *n. s.* [*trudo*, Latin.] The act of thrusting or pushing.

By attraction we do not understand drawing, pumping, sucking, which is really pulsion and *trusion*. *Bentley.*

TRUSS. *n. s.* [*trousse*, French.]

1. A bandage by which ruptures are restrained from lapsing.

A hernia would succeed, and the patient be put to the trouble of wearing a *truss*. *Wiseman.*

2. Bundle; any thing thrust close together.

All as a poor pedler he did wend,
Bearing a *truss* of trifles at his back,
As belles and babies, and glasses in his packe. *Spenser.*

The rebels first won the plain at the hill's foot by assault, and then the even ground on the top, by carrying up great *trusses* of hay before them, to dead their shot. *Carew.*

An ass was wishing for a mouthful of fresh grass to knap upon, in exchange for a heartless *truss* of straw. *L'Estrange.*

The fair one devoured a *truss* of sallet, and drank a full bottle to her share. *Addison.*

3. Trouse; breeches. Obsolete.

To TRUSS. *v. a.* [*trousser*, French.] To pack up close together.

What in most English writers useth to be loose and untight, in this author is well grounded, finely framed, and strongly *trussed* up together. *Spenser.*

Some of them send the scriptures before, *truss* up bag and baggage, make themselves in a readiness, that they may fly from city to city. *Hooker.*

You might have *trussed* him and all his apparel into an eel-skin. *Shakspeare.*

TRUST. *n. s.* [*traust*, Runick.]

1. Confidence; reliance on another.

What a fool is honesty! and *trust*, his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

My misfortunes may be of use to credulous maids, never to put too much *trust* in deceitful men. *Swift.*

2. Charge received in confidence.

Expect no more from servants than is just;
Reward them well, if they observe their *trust*. *Denham.*

In my wretched case 't will be more just
Not to have promis'd, than deceive your *trust*. *Dryden.*

Those servants may be called to an account who have broken their *trust*. *Davenant.*

3. Confident opinion of any event.

His *trust* was with th' Eternal to be deem'd
Equal in strength. *Milton.*

4. Credit given without examination.

Most take things upon *trust*, and misemploy their assent by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*

5. Credit on promise of payment.

Ev'n such is time, who takes on *trust*
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and dust. *Raleigh.*

6. Something committed to one's faith.

They cannot see all with their own eyes; they must commit many great *trusts* to their ministers. *Bacon.*

Thou the sooner
Temptation found'st, or over potent charms,
To violate the sacred *trust* of silence
Deposited within thee. *Milton.*

Our taking of a *trust* doth not engage us to disobey our Lord, or do any evil thing. *Kettlewell.*

7. Deposit; something committed to charge, of which an account must be given.

Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God they are only a *trust*. *Swift.*

8. Confidence in supposed honesty.

Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of special *trust*; wherefore do not entreat her evil. *Tobit.*

9. State of him to whom something is entrusted.

I serve him truly, that will put me in *trust*. *Shakspeare.*

Being transplanted out of his cold barren diocese, he was left in that great *trust* with the king. *Clarendon.*

To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place confidence in; to confide in.

I 'd be torn in pieces ere I 'd *trust* a woman
With wind. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To believe; to credit.

Give me your hand: *trust* me, you look well. *Shakspeare.*

3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing.

When you lie down, with a short prayer commit yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator; and when you have done, *trust* him with yourself as you must do when you are dying. *Taylor.*

4. To commit with confidence.

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs, and make me just,
This much the rogue to publick ears will *trust*:

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In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty love,
My wealthy uncle from this world remove? *Dryden.*

Whom with your pow'r and fortune, sir, you *trust*,
Now to suspect is vain. *Dryden.*

5. To venture confidently.
Fool'd by thee to *trust* thee from my side. *Milton.*

6. To sell upon credit.

To TRUST. *v. n.*

1. To be confident of something future.
I *trust* to come unto you, and speak face to face. *2 John.*

From this grave, this dust,
My God shall raise me up, I *trust*. *Raleigh.*

Whom I *trusted* to be my friend, all I had was in his power, and by God's blessing I was never deceived in my trust. *Fell.*

2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt.
The isles shall wait upon me, and on mine arm shall they *trust*. *Isaiah.*

The Lord is a buckler to all that *trust* in him. *2 Samuel.*

Sin ne'er shall hurt them more who rightly *trust*
In this his satisfaction. *Milton.*

3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence.
Well you may fear too far—
——Safer than *trust* too far. *Shakspeare.*

4. To expect.
The simplicity of the goat shews us what an honest man is to *trust* to that keeps a knave company. *L'Estrange.*

TRUSTE'E. *n. s.* [from *trust*.]

1. One entrusted with any thing.
Having made choice of such a confessor that you may trust your soul with, sincerely open your heart to him, and look upon him only as he is a *trustee* from God, commissioned by him as his ministerial deputy, to hear, judge, and absolve you. *Taylor.*

2. One to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.
You are not the *trustees* of the publick liberty; and if you have not right to petition in a crowd, much less to intermeddle in the management of affairs. *Dryden.*

TRU'STER. *n. s.* [from *trust*.] One who trusts.
Nor shall you do mine ear that violence,
To make it *truster* of your own report
Against yourself. *Shakspeare.*

TRU'STINESS. *n. s.* [from *trust*.] Honesty; fidelity; faithfulness.
If the good qualities which lie dispersed among other creatures, innocence in a sheep, *trustiness* in a dog, are singly so commendable, how excellent is the mind, which ennobles them into virtues! *Grew.*

TRU'STLESS. *adj.* [from *trust*.] Unfaithful; unconstant; not to be trusted. A word elegant, but out of use.
I beheld this fickle *trustless* state
Of vain world's glory flirting to and fro. *Spenser.*

TRU'STY. *adj.* [from *trust*.]

1. Honest; faithful; true; fit to be trusted.
This dastard, at the battle of Poictiers,
Before we met, or that a stroke was given,
Like to a *trusty* 'squire, did run away. *Shaksp.*

This *trusty* servant
Shall pass between us. *Shakspeare.*

He removeth away the speech of the *trusty*, and taketh away the understanding of the aged. *Job.*

Guyomar his *trusty* slave has sent. *Dryden.*

These prodigious treasures which flowed in to him, he buried under ground by the hands of his most *trusty* slaves. *Addison.*

2. Strong; stout; such as will not fail.
When he saw no power might prevail,
His *trusty* sword he called to his aid. *Spenser.*

The neighing steeds are to the chariot ty'd,
The *trusty* weapon sits on ev'ry side. *Dryden.*

TRUTH. *n. s.* [τρεοῤῥα, Saxon.]

1. The contrary to falsehood; conformity of notions to things.
All *truths* are equal, *veritas non recipit magis ac minus*. *Wilkins.*

That men are pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual *truth*. *Brown.*

Persuasive words, impregn'd
With reason to her seeming and with *truth*. *Milt.*

This clue leads them through the mismaze of opinions and authors to *truth* and certainty. *Locke.*

2. Conformity of words to thoughts.
Shall *truth* fail to keep her word? *Milton.*

Truth is the joining or separating of signs, as the things signified agree or disagree. *Locke.*

3. Purity from falsehood.
So young and true.
——Let it be so, thy *truth* then be thy dower. *Shakspeare.*

4. Right opinion.
But, self-devoted from the prime of youth
To life sequester'd, and ascetic *truth*,
With fasting mortify'd, worn out with tears,
And bent beneath the load of sev'nty years. *Harte.*

5. Fidelity; constancy.
The thoughts of past pleasure and *truth*,
The best of all blessings below. *Song.*

6. Honesty; virtue.
The money I tender for him in the court;
If this will not suffice, it must appear
That malice bears down *truth*. *Shakspeare.*

7. It is used sometimes by way of concession.
She said, *truth*, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall. *Matthew.*

8. Exactness; conformity to rule.
Ploughs to go true depend much upon the *truth* of the iron work. *Mortimer.*

9. Reality; real state of things.
In *truth*, what should any prayer, framed to the minister's hand, require, but only so to be read as behoveth? *Hooker.*

There are innumerable *truths* with which we are wholly unacquainted. *Beattie.*

10. *Of a* TRUTH, or *in* TRUTH. In reality; certainly.
Of a truth, Lord, the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations. *2 Kings.*

TRUTINA'TION. *n. s.* [*trutina*, Lat.] The act of weighing; examination by the scale.
Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *trutination*. *Brown.*

To TRY. *v. a.* [*trier*, French.]

1. To examine; to make experiment of.
Some among you have beheld me fighting,
Come *try* upon yourselves what you have seen me. *Shakspeare.*

He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being *tried* and tutor'd in the world. *Shak.*

Doth not the ear *try* words, and the mouth taste meat? *Job.*

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2. To experience; to assay; to have knowledge or experience of.
Thou knowest only good; but evil hast not *try'd*. *Milton.*
Some to far Oaxis shall be sold,
Or *try* the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryd.*
With me the rocks of Scylla you have *try'd*,
The inhuman Cyclops, and his den defy'd;
What greater ills hereafter can you bear? *Dryd.*
3. To examine as a judge.
4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.
5. To bring to a decision: with *out* emphatical.
Nicanor, hearing of their courageousness to fight for their country, durst not *try* the matter by the sword. 2 *Maccabees.*
I 'll *try* it *out*, and give no quarter. *Dryden.*
6. To act on as a test.
The fire sev'n times *tried* this;
Sev'n times *tried* that judgment is,
Which did never chuse amiss. *Shakspeare.*
Sure he who first the passage *try'd*
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his side. *Dryden.*
7. To bring as to a test.
The *trying* of your faith worketh patience. *James.*
They open to themselves at length the way
Up hither, under long obedience *try'd*. *Milton.*
8. To essay; to attempt.
Let us *try* advent'rous work. *Milton.*
9. To purify; to refine.
After life
Try'd in sharp tribulation, and refin'd
By faith and faithful works. *Milton.*
10. To use as means.
To ease her cares, the force of sleep she *tries*:
Still wakes her mind, though slumbers seal her eyes. *Swift.*

To TRY. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt; to make essay.
He first decess'd, she for a little *try'd*
To live without him, lik'd it not, and died. *Wotton.*
Up and *try*. *Woolaston.*

TUB. *n. s.* [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Dutch.]
1. A large open vessel of wood.
In the East Indies, if you set a *tub* of water open in a room where cloves are kept, it will be drawn dry in twenty-four hours. *Bacon.*
They fetch their precepts from the Cynick *tub*. *Milton.*
Skilful coopers hoop their *tubs*
With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs. *Hudib.*
2. A state of salivation: so called, because the patient was formerly sweated in a tub.
Season the slaves
For *tubs* and baths, bring down the rose-cheek'd youth
To th' *tub*-fast, and the diet. *Shakspeare.*

TUBE. *n. s.* [*tube*, Fr. *tubus*, Latin.] A pipe; a siphon; a long hollow body.
There bellowing engines with their fiery *tubes*
Dispers'd æthereal forms, and down they fell. *Roscommon.*
A spot like which astronomer
Through his glaz'd optick *tube* yet never saw. *Milton.*
This bears up part of it out at the surface of the earth, the rest through the *tubes* and vessels of the vegetables thereon. *Woodward.*

TU'BERCLE. *n. s.* [*tubercule*, Fr. from *tuberculum*, Lat.] A small swelling or excrescence on the body; a pimple.
By what degrees the *tubercles* arise,
How slow, or quick, they ripen into size. *Sewell.*
A consumption of the lungs, without an ulceration, arrives through a scirrhosity, or a crude *tubercle*. *Harvey.*

TU'BEROSE. *n. s.* A flower.
The stalks of *tuberose* run up four foot high, more or less; the common way of planting them is in pots in March, in good earth. *Mortimer.*
Eternal spring, with smiling verdure, here
Warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year;
The *tuberose* ever breathes, and violets blow. *Garth.*

TU'BEROUS. *adj.* [*tubereux*, Fr. from *tuber*, Latin.] Having prominent knots or excrescences.
Parts of *tuberous* hæmatitæ shew several varieties in the crusts, striature, and constitution of the body. *Woodward.*

TU'BULAR. *adj.* [from *tubus*, Lat.] Resembling a pipe or trunk; consisting of a pipe; long and hollow; fistular.
He hath a *tubular* or pipe-like snout resembling that of the hippocampus, or horse-fish. *Grew.*

TU'BULATED. } *adj.* [from *tubulus*, Lat.]
TU'BULOUS. } Fistular; longitudinally hollow.
The teeth of vipers are *tubulated* for the conveyance of the poison into the wound they make; but their hollowness doth not reach to the top of the tooth. *Derham.*

TU'BULE. *n. s.* [*tubulus*, Latin.] A small pipe, or fistular body.
As the ludus Helmontii, and the other nodules have in them sea-shells that were incorporated with them during the time of their formation at the deluge, so these stones had then incorporated with them testaceous *tubules*, related to the siphunculi, or rather the vermiculi marini. *Woodward.*

TUCK. *n. s.* [*tweca*, Welsh, a knife; *estoc*, French; *stocco*, Italian.]
1. A long narrow sword.
If he by chance escape your venom'd *tuck*,
Our purpose may hold there. *Shakspeare.*
These being prim'd, with force he labour'd
To free's sword from retentive scabbard;
And after many a painful pluck,
From rusty durance he bail'd *tuck*. *Hudibras.*
2. A kind of net.
The *tuck* is narrower meshed, and therefore scarce lawful with a long bunt in the midst. *Carew.*

To TUCK. *v. a.* [from *trucken*, German, to press. *Skinner.*]
1. To gather into a narrower compass; to crush together; to hinder from spreading.
She *tucked* up her vestments like a Spartan virgin, and marched directly forwards to the utmost summit of the promontory. *Addison.*
The sex, at the same time they are letting down their stays, are *tucking* up their petticoats, which grow shorter and shorter every day. *Addison.*
The following age of females first *tucked* up their garments to the elbows, and exposed their arms to the air. *Addison.*
Dick adept! *tuck* back thy hair,
And I will pour into thy ear. *Prior.*
2. To enclose, by tucking clothes round.
Make his bed after different fashions, that he

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may not feel every little change, who is not to have his maid always to lay all things in print, and *tuck* him in warm. *Locke.*

To TUCK. *v. n.* To contract. A bad word.

An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. *Sharp.*

TU'CKER. *n. s.* A small piece of linen that shades the breast of women.

A female ornament by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin, used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of the stays. *Addison.*

TU'CKETSONANCE. *n. s.* The sound of the tucket. An ancient instrument of musick.

Let the trumpets sound,
The *tucketsonance* and the note to mount. *Shaks.*

TU'EL. *n. s.* [*tuyeau*, Fr.] The anus. *Skinner.*

TU'ESDAY. *n. s.* [ꝛueꝛdaȝ, Saxon; ꝛuẏ, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week.

TUFT. *n. s.* [*tuffe*, French.]

1. A number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves, or any small bodies joined together.

Upon sweet brier, a fine *tuft*, or brush of moss of divers colours, you shall ever find full of white worms. *Bacon.*

It is notorious for its goatish smell, and *tufts* not unlike the beard of that animal. *More.*

A *tuft* of daisies on a flow'ry lea. *Dryden.*

Near a living stream their mansion place
Edg'd round with moss and *tufts* of matted grass. *Dryden.*

The male among birds often appears in a crest, comb, a *tuft* of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a pinnacle on the top of the head. *Spectator.*

2. A cluster; a plump.

Going a little aside into the wood, where many times before she delighted to walk, her eyes were saluted with a *tuft* of trees so close set together, as with the shade the moon gave through it, it might breed a fearful kind of devotion to look upon it. *Sidney.*

My house is at the *tuft* of olives hard by. *Shakspeare.*

An island lie
Girt with th' unmeasur'd sea; and is so nie,
That in the midst I saw the smoke arise,
Through *tufts* of trees. *Chapman.*

With high woods the hills were crown'd;
With *tufts* the valleys, and each fountain side
With borders 'long the rivers. *Milton.*

Under a *tuft* of shade, that on a green
Stood whisp'ring soft, by a fresh fountain side
They sat them down. *Milton.*

To TUFT. *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft. A doubtful word, not authorised by any competent writer.

Sit beneath the shade
Of so'emn oaks, that *tuft* the swelling mounts,
Thrown graceful round. *Thomson.*

TUFTA'FFETY. *n. s.* [from *tufted* and *taffety*.] A villous kind of silk.

His cloaths were strange, though coarse, and black, though bare:
Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet: but it was now, so much ground was seen,
Become *tufftaffety*. *Donne.*

TU'FTED. *adj.* [from *tuft*.] Growing in tufts or clusters.

There does a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night,
And cast a gleam over this *tufted* grove. *Milton.*

Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in *tufted* trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

'Midst the desert fruitful fields arise,
That, crown'd with *tufted* trees and springing corn,
Like verdant isles the sable waste adorn. *Pope.*

TU'FTY. *adj.* [from *tuft*.] Adorned with tufts. A word of no authority.

Let me strip thee of thy *tufty* coat,
Spread thy ambrosial stores. *Thomson.*

To TUG. *v. a.* [ꝛeiȝan, ꝛeoȝan, Saxon.]

1. To pull with strength long continued in the utmost exertion; to draw.

No more *tug* one another thus, nor moil yourselves; receive
Prise equal; conquests crown ye both: the lists to others leave. *Chapman.*

These two massy pillars
With horrible confusion to and fro
He *tugg'd*, he shook, till down they came, and drew
Upon the heads of all that sat beneath
The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder. *Milton.*

Take pains the genuine meaning to explore,
There sweat, there strain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Roscommon.*

2. To pull; to pluck.

Priest, beware thy beard;
I mean to *tug* it, and to cuff you soundly. *Shakspeare.*

There leaving him to his repose,
Secur'd from the pursuit of foes,
And wanting nothing but a song,
And a well tun'd theorbo hung
Upon a bough, to ease the pain
His *tugg'd* ears suffer'd with a strain. *Hudibras.*

To TUG. *v. n.*

1. To pull; to draw.

The meaner sort will *tug* lustily at one oar. *Sandys.*

There is *tugging* and pulling this way and that way. *More.*

Thus galley-slaves *tug* willing at their oar,
Content to work in prospect of the shore;
But would not work at all, if not constrain'd before. *Dryden.*

We have been *tugging* a great while against the stream, and have almost weathered our point; a stretch or two more will do the work; but if, instead of that, we slacken our arms and drop our oars, we shall be hurried back to the place from whence we set out. *Addison.*

2. To labour; to contend; to struggle.

Cast your good counsels
Upon his passion; let myself and fortune
Tug for the time to come. *Shakspeare.*

His face is black and full of blood,
His hands abroad display'd, as one that graspt
And *tugg'd* for life. *Shakspeare.*

They long wrestled and strenuously *tugg'd* for their liberty, with a no less magnanimous than constant pertinacy. *Howe.*

Go now with some daring drug,
Bait thy disease, and while they *tug*,
Thou to maintain the cruel strife,
Spend the dear treasure of thy life. *Crashaw.*

TUG. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort.

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Downward by the feet he drew
The trembling dastard: at the *tug* he falls,
Vast ruins come along, rent from the smoking walls. *Dryden.*

TU'GGER. *n. s.* [from *tug*.] One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUI'TION. *n. s.* [*tuitio*; from *tueor*, Lat.] Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wisdom to put himself under the *tuition* of a beast. *Sidney.*

They forcibly endeavour to cast the churches, under my care and *tuition*, into the moulds they have fashioned to their designs. *King Charles.*

If government depends upon religion, this shews the pestilential design of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests, setting the latter wholly out of the *tuition* of the former. *South.*

When so much true life is put into them, freely talk with them about what most delights them, that they may perceive that those under whose *tuition* they are, are not enemies to their satisfaction. *Locke.*

TU'LIP. *n. s.* [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Lat.] A flower.

The properties of a good *tulip* are, 1. It should have a tall stem. 2. The flower should consist of six leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom should be proportioned to their top; their upper part should be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened should neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather stand erect; the flower should be of a middling size, neither over large nor too small. 5. The stripes should be small and regular, arising quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives should not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three classes, viz. præcoces, or early flowers; medias, or middling flowers; and serotines, or late flowers. The early blowing *tulips* are not near so fair, nor rise half so high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing so early in the spring. *Miller.*

The *tulip* opens with the rising, and shuts with the setting sun. *Hakewill.*

Why *tulips* of one colour produce some of another, and, running through all, still escape a blue. *Brown.*

TU'LIPTREE. *n. s.* A tree.

To TU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*tomber*, Fr. *tommelen*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Italian.]

1. To fall; to come suddenly and violently to the ground.

Though the treasure
Of nature's germins *tumble* all together,
Answer me. *Shakspeare.*

To stand or walk, to rise or *tumble*,
As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*

Sisyphus lifts his stone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately *tumbles* to the bottom. *Addison.*

2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously.

When riches come by the course of inheritance and testaments, they come *tumbling* upon a man. *Bacon.*

3. To roll about.

I saw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, so as well he might *tumble* and toss. *Sidney.*

Glo'ster stumbled, and in falling struck me into the *tumbling* billows of the main. *Shaksp.*

4. To play tricks by various librations of the body.

Reform our sense, and teach the men t' obey;
They 'll leave their *tumbling*, if you lead the way. *Rowe.*

To TU'MBLE. *v. a.*

1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.

When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and *tumbling* it over and over in his thoughts, that he should at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he lost all patience. *Bacon.*

A man by *tumbling* his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them into a finer body. *Collier.*

They *tumbled* all their little quivers o'er,
To chuse propitious shafts. *Prior.*

2. To throw by chance or violence.

The mind often sets itself on work in search of some hidden ideas; though sometimes they are rouzed and *tumbled* out of their dark cells into open day-light by some turbulent passions. *Locke.*

3. To throw down.

Wilt thou still be hammering treachery,
To *tumble* down thy husband and thyself
From top of honour to disgrace's feet? *Shaksp.*

King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain
His friends to free, was *tumbled* on the plain. *Dryden.*

If a greater force than his holds him fast, or *tumbles* him down, he is no longer free. *Locke.*

TU'MBLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A fall.

A country-fellow got an unlucky *tumble* from a tree: Why, says a passenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourself with a fall. *L'Estrange.*

TU'MBLER. *n. s.* [from *tumble*.]

1. One who shows postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.

What strange agility and activeness do common *tumblers* and dancers on the rope attain to by exercise! *Wilkins.*

Nic bounced up with a spring equal to that of the nimblest *tumblers* or rope-dancers. *Arbuthnot.*

Never by *tumbler* thro' the hoops was shown
Such skill in passing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

2. A large drinking-glass.

TU'MBREL. *n. s.* [*tombereau*, Fr.] A dung-cart.

Twifallow once ended, get *tumbrel* and man,
And compass that fallow as soon as you can. *Tusser.*

My corps is in a *tumbril* laid, among
The filth and ordure, and inclos'd with dung;
That cart arrest, and raise a common cry,
For sacred hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

What shall I do with this beastly *tumbril*? go lie down and sleep, you sot. *Congreve.*

He sometimes rode in an open *tumbril*. *Tatler.*

TUMEFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*tumefactio*, Lat.] Swelling.

The common signs and effects of weak fibres are paleness, a weak pulse, *tumefactions* in the whole body. *Arbuthnot.*

To TU'MEFY. *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell.

I applied three small causticks triangular about the *tumefied* joint. *Wiseman.*

A consumption actually begun is when some parts of the lungs are knotted and *tumefied*. *Blackmore.*

A fleshy excrescence, exceeding hard and *tumefied*, supposed to demand extirpation. *Sharp.*

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TU'MID. *adj.* [*tumidus*, Lat.]
1. Swelling; puffed up.
2. Protuberant; raised above the level.
So high as heav'd the *tumid* hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*
3. Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime.
Though such expressions may seem *tumid* and aspiring; yet cannot I scruple to use seeming hyperboles in mentioning felicities, which make the highest hyperboles but seeming ones. *Boyle.*

TU'MOROUS. *adj.* [from *tumour*.]
1. Swelling; protuberant.
Who ever saw any cypress or pine, small below and above, and *tumorous* in the middle, unless some diseased plant? *Wotton.*
2. Fastuous; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.
According to their subject, these stiles vary; for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vast and *tumorous*, speaking of petty and inferior things. *Ben Jonson.*
His limbs were rather sturdy than dainty, sublime and almost *tumorous* in his looks and gestures. *Wotton.*

TU'MOUR. *n. s.* [*tumor*, Lat.]
1. A morbid swelling.
Tumour is a disease, in which the parts recede from their natural state by an undue increase of their bigness. *Wiseman.*
Having dissected this swelling vice, and seen what it is that feeds the *tumour*, if the disease be founded in pride, the abating that is the most natural remedy. *Government of the Tongue.*
The formation of knots and *tumours* in any part of the body, external or internal, that degenerate at length into an ulcer, arises from this, that some parts of the blood becoming by their size of figure disproportioned to the small winding channels of the glands, cannot freely slip through. *Blackmore.*
2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien; unsubstantial greatness.
His stile was rich of phrase, but seldom in bold metaphors; and so far from the *tumour*, that it rather wants a little elevation. *Wotton.*
It is not the power of *tumour* and bold looks upon the passions of the multitude. *L'Estrange.*

To TUMP. [among gardeners.] To fence trees about with earth.

To TU'MULATE. *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Latin] To swell. This seems to be the sense here, but I suspect the word to be wrong.
Urinous spirits, or volatile alkalies, are such enemies to acid, that as soon as they are put together, they *tumulate* and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have disarmed or mortified each other. *Boyle.*

TUMULO'SE. *adj.* [*tumulosus*, Lat.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*

TUMULO'SITY. *n. s.* [*tumulus*, Latin.] Hilliness. *Bailey.*

TU'MULT. *n. s.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Latin.]
1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude.
A *tumult* is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it. *L'Estrange.*
With ireful taunts each other they oppose,
Till in loud *tumult* all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*
2. A multitude put into wild commotion.
3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.
What stir is this; what *tumult* in the heav'ns?
Whence cometh this alarum and this noise? *Shakspeare.*
Tumult and confusion all embroil'd. *Milton.*
This piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the Supreme Being thus raising a *tumult* among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion, thus troubling and becalming nature? *Spectator.*

TUMU'LTUARILY. *adv.* [from *tumultuary*.] In a tumultuary manner.

TUMU'LTUARINESS. *n. s.* [from *tumultuary*.] Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.
The *tumultuariness* of the people, or the factiousness of presbyters, gave occasion to invent new models. *King Charles.*

TUMU'LTUARY. *adj.* [*tumultuaire*, Fr. from *tumult*.]
1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused.
Perkin had learned, that people under command used to consult, and after to march in order, and rebels contrariwise; and observing their orderly, and not *tumultuary* arming, doubted the worst. *Bacon.*
My followers were at that time no way proportionable to hazard a *tumultuary* conflict. *King Charles.*
Is it likely that the divided atoms should keep the same ranks in such a variety of *tumultuary* agitations in that liquid medium? *Glanville.*
2. Restless; put into irregular commotion.
Men who live without religion, live always in a *tumultuary* and restless state. *Atterbury.*

To TUMU'LTUATE. *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

TUMULTUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *tumultuate*.] Irregular and confused agitation.
That in the sound the contiguous air receives many strokes from the particles of the liquor, seems probable by the sudden and eager *tumultuation* of its parts. *Boyle.*

TUMU'LTUOUS. *adj.* [from *tumult*; *tumultueux*, French.]
1. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes.
Many civil broils, and *tumultuous* rebellions, they fairly overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their king, whose only person oftentimes contains the unruly people from a thousand evil occasions. *Spenser.*
2. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated.
The strong rebuff of some *tumultuous* cloud
Hurried him aloft. *Milton.*
His dire attempt; which nigh the birth
Now rowling, boils in his *tumultuous* breast,
And like a devilish engine back recoils
Upon himself. *Milton.*
The vital blood, that had forsook my heart,
Returns again in such *tumultuous* tides,
It quite o'ercomes me. *Addison.*
3. Turbulent; violent.
Nought rests for me in this *tumultuous* strife,
But to make open proclamation. *Shakspeare.*
Furiously running in upon him with *tumultuous* speech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of sables. *Knolles.*
4. Full of tumults.
The winds began to speak louder, and, as in a *tumultuous* kingdom, to think themselves fittest instruments of commandment. *Sidney.*

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TUMU'LTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tumultuous.*] By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence.

It was done by edict, not *tumultuously;* the sword was not put into the people's hand. *Bacon.*

TUN. *n. s.* [tunne, Saxon; *tonne,* Dutch; *tonne, tonneau,* French.]

1. A large cask.

As when a spark
Lights on a heap of powder, laid
Fit for the *tun,* some magazine to store
Against a rumour'd war. *Milton.*

2. The measure of four hogsheads.

3. Any large quantity proverbially.

I have ever followed thee with hate,
Drawn *tuns* of blood out of thy country's breast. *Shakspeare.*

4. A drunkard, in burlesque.

Here 's a *tun* of midnight-work to come,
Og from a treason-tavern rolling home. *Dryden.*

5. The weight of two thousand pounds.

6. A cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

So fenced about with rocks and lets, that without knowledge of the passages, a boat of ten *tuns* cannot be brought into the haven. *Heylin.*

7. *Dryden* has used it for a perimetrical measure, I believe without precedent or propriety.

A *tun* about was every pillar there;
A polish'd mirrour shone not half so clear. *Dryden.*

To TUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into casks; to barrel.

If in the must, or wort, while it worketh, before it be *tunned,* the burrage stay a time, and be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

The same fermented juice degenerating into vinegar, yields an acid and corroding spirit. The same juice *tunned* up, arms itself with tartar. *Boyle.*

TU'NABLE. *adj.* [from *tune.*] Harmonious; musical.

A cry more *tunable*
Was never halloo'd to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakspeare.*

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk;
Smooth on the tongue discours'd, pleasing to th' ear,
And *tunable* as sylvan pipe or song. *Milton.*

All *tunable* sounds, whereof human voice is one, are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous body, and undulation of the air, proportionable to the acuteness or gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Several lines in Virgil are not altogether *tunable* to a modern ear. *Garth.*

TU'NABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *tunable.*] Harmony; melodiousness.

TU'NABLY. *adv.* [from *tunable.*] Harmoniously; melodiously.

TU'N-DISH. *n. s.* [from *tun* and *dish.*] A tunnel.

TUNE. *n. s.* [*toon,* Dutch; *ton,* Swedish; *tuono,* Ital. *tone,* Fr. *tonus,* Lat.]

1. *Tune* is a diversity of notes put together.

Came he to sing a raven's note,
Whose dismal *tune* bereft my vital pow'rs? *Shakspeare.*

Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; as merry *tunes,* doleful *tunes,* solemn *tunes, tunes* inclining men's minds to pity, warlike *tunes;* so that *tunes* have a predisposition to the motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

Keep unsteady nature to her law,
And the low world in measur'd motion draw
After the heav'nly *tune,* which none can hear
Of human mould with gross unpurged ear. *Milton.*

That sweet song you sung one starry night,
The *tune* I still retain, but not the words. *Dryden.*

The disposition in the fiddle to play *tunes.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Sound; note.

Such a noise arose
As the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest,
As loud, and to as many *tunes.* *Shakspeare.*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.

A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonweal in *tune,* by preserving laws in their due execution and vigour. *King Charles.*

4. State of giving the due sounds; as, *the fiddle is in* tune, or *out of* tune.

5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper; proper humour.

A child will learn three times as much when he is in *tune,* as he will with double the time and pains, when he goes awkwardly, or is dragged unwillingly to it. *Locke.*

6. State of any thing with respect to order.

Distressed Lear, in his better *tune,* remembers what we are come about. *Shakspeare.*

To TUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced.

Their golden harps they took,
Harps ever *tun'd,* that glitter'd by their side. *Milton.*

Tune your harps,
Ye angels, to that sound; and thou, my heart,
Make room to entertain the flowing joy. *Dryd.*

2. To sing harmoniously.

Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praise. *Milton.*

Rouse up, ye Thebans: *tune* your Iö Pæans;
Your king returns, the Argians are o'ercome. *Dryden.*

Leave such to *tune* their own dull rhymes, and know
What 's roundly smooth, and languishingly slow. *Pope.*

3. To put into order, so as to produce the proper effect.

To TUNE. *v. n.*

1. To form one sound to another.

The winds were hush'd, no leaf so small
At all was seen to stir;
Whilst *tuning* to the waters fall,
The small birds sang to her. *Drayton.*

All sounds on fret or stop
Temper'd soft *tunings,* intermix'd with voice. *Milton.*

2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TU'NEFUL. *adj.* [*tune* and *full.*] Musical; harmonious.

I saw a pleasant grove,
With chant of *tuneful* birds resounding love. *Milton.*

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Earth smiles with flow'rs renewing, laughs the sky,
And birds to lays of love their *tuneful* notes apply. *Dryden.*
For thy own glory sing our sovereign's praise,
God of verses and of days!
Let all thy *tuneful* sons adorn
Their lasting works with William's name. *Prior.*
Poets themselves must fall, like those they sung,
Deaf the prais'd ear, and mute the *tuneful* tongue. *Pope.*

TU'NELESS. *adj.* [from *tune.*] Unharmonious; unmusical.
When in hand my *tuneless* harp I take,
Then do I more augment my foes despight. *Spenser.*
Swallow, what dost thou
With thy *tuneless* serenade? *Cowley.*

TU'NER. *n. s.* [from *tune.*] One who tunes.
The pox of such antick, lisping, affected phantasies, these new *tuners* of accents. *Shakspeare.*

TU'NICK. *n. s.* [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.]
1. Part of the Roman dress.
The *tunicks* of the Romans, which answer to our waistcoats, were without ornaments, and with very short sleeves. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Natural covering; integument; tunicle.
Lohocks and syrups abate and demulce the hoarseness of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedness of the intern *tunick* of the gullet. *Harvey.*
Their fruit is locked up all winter in their gems, and well fenced with neat and close *tunicks.* *Derham.*
The dropsy of the *tunica vaginalis* is owing to a preternatural discharge of that water continually separating on the internal surface of the *tunick.* *Sharp.*

TU'NICLE. *n. s.* [from *tunick.*] Natural cover; integument.
The humours and *tunicles* are purely transparent, to let in the light and colour unsoiled. *Ray.*
One single grain of wheat, barley, or rye, shall contain four or five distinct plants under one common *tunicle*; a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley.*

TU'NNAGE. *n. s.* [from *tun.*]
1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun.
The consideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to inquire into the bulk and *tunnage* of their shipping. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Tax laid by the tun; as, to levy *tunnage* and poundage.

TU'NNEL. *n. s.*
1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke.
It was a vault ybuilt for great dispence,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long *tunnel* thence
The smoak forth threw. *Spenser.*
The water being rarified, and by rarification resolved into wind, will force up the smoke, which otherwise might linger in the *tunnel*, and oftentimes reverse. *Wotton.*
2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels.
For the help of the hearing, make an instrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigness of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*
3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and so resembling a funnel or tunnel.

To TU'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To form like a tunnel.
The phalænæ tribe inhabit the *tunnelled*, convolved leaves. *Derham.*
2. To catch in a net.
3. This word is used by *Derham* for to make network; to reticulate.
Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of vegetables, and curiously *tunnel* them into nests, but artificially suspend them on the twigs of trees. *Derham.*

TU'NNY. *n. s.* [*tonnen*, Ital. *thynnus*, Lat.] A sea fish.
Some fish are boiled and preserved fresh in vinegar, as *tunny* and turbot. *Carew.*

TUP. *n. s.* [I know not of what original.] A ram. This word is yet used in Staffordshire, and in other provinces.

To TUP. *v. n.* To butt like a ram.

TU'RBAN. } *n. s.* [a Turkish word.]
TU'RBANT. } The cover worn by the
TU'RBAND. } Turks on their heads.
Gates of monarchs
Arch'd are so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious *turbands* on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. *Shakspeare.*
His hat was in the form of a *turban*, not so huge as the Turkish *turbans.* *Bacon.*
From utmost Indian isle, Taprobane,
Dusk faces with white silken *turbants* wreath'd. *Milton.*
I see the Turk nodding with his *turbant.* *Howel.*
Some, for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded *turbants* finest Holland bear. *Dryden.*

TU'RBANED. *adj.* [from *turban.*] Wearing a turban.
A *turban'd* Turk
That beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the state,
I took by the throat. *Shakspeare.*

TU'RBARY. *n. s.* [*turbaria*, low Latin, from *turf.*] The right of digging turf. *Skinner.*

TU'RBID. *adj.* [*turbidus*, Lat.] Thick; muddy; not clear.
Though lees make the liquid *turbid*, yet they refine the spirits. *Bacon.*
The brazen instruments of death discharge
Horrible flames, and *turbid* streaming clouds
Of smoke sulphureous: intermix'd with these
Large globous irons fly. *Philips.*
The ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh, and limpid, become thick and *turbid*, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward.*

TU'RBIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *turbid.*] Muddiness; thickness.

TU'RBINATED. *adj.* [*turbinatus*, Lat.]
1. Twisted; spiral; passing from narrower to wider.
Let mechanism here produce a spiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body, without an external director. *Bentley.*
2. Among botanists, plants are called *turbinated*, as some parts of them resemble, or are of a conical figure. *Dict.*

TURBINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *turbinated.*] The act of spinning like a top.

TU'RBITH. *n. s.* [*turpethus*, Lat. Yellow mercury precipitate.

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I sent him twelve grains of *turbith* mineral, and purged it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the *turbith* once in three days; and the ulcers shelled soon off. *Wiseman.*

TU'RBOT. *n. s.* [*turbot*, Fr. and Dutch; *rhombus*, Lat.] A delicate fish.

Some fish are preserved fresh in vinegar, as *turbot*. *Carew.*

Of fishes you shall find in arms the whale, the salmon, the *turbot*. *Peacham.*

Nor oysters of the Lucrine lake
My sober appetite would wish,
Nor *turbot*. *Dryden.*

TU'RBULENCE. } *n. s.* [*turbulence*, Fr.
TU'RBULENCY. } *turbulentia*, Lat.]

1. Tumult; confusion.

I have dream'd
Of bloody *turbulence*; and this whole night
Hath nothing been but forms of slaughter. *Shak.*

Oft-times noxious where they light
On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,
Like *turbulencies* in the affairs of men,
Over whose heads they roar, and seem to point:
They oft foresignify and threaten ill. *Milton.*

2. Disorder of passions.

I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind,
If reason will resume her sov'reign sway. *Dryd.*

3. Tumultuousness; tendency to confusion.

You think this *turbulence* of blood
From stagnating preserves the flood,
Which thus fermenting by degrees,
Exalts the spirits, sinks the lees. *Swift.*

TU'RBULENT. *adj.* [*turbulentus*, Latin.]

1. Raising agitation; producing commotion.

From the clear milky juice allaying
Thirst, and refresh'd; nor envy'd them the grape,
Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation.

Calm region once,
And full of peace; now tost, and *turbulent!* *Milton.*

3. Tumultuous; violent.

What wondrous sort of death has heav'n design'd
For so untam'd, so *turbulent* a mind? *Dryden.*

Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend
The *turbulent* mirth of wine, nor all the kinds
Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave,
Wrought by intemperance. *Dryden.*

Men of ambitious and *turbulent* spirits, that were dissatisfied with privacy, were allowed to engage in matters of state. *Bentley.*

TU'RBULENTLY. *adv.* [from *turbulent*.] Tumultuously; violently.

TURD. *n. s.* [ꝥunꝺ, Saxon.] Excrement.

TURF. *n. s.* [ꝥyꝛꝼ, Saxon; *torf*, Dutch; *torf*, Swedish.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground.

Where was this lane?
Close by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with *turf*. *Shakspeare.*

Turf and peats are cheap fuels, and last long. *Bacon.*

Could that divide you from near ushering guides?
They left me weary on a grassy *turf*. *Milton.*

Each place some monument of thee should bear;
I with green *turfs* would grateful altars raise. *Dryden.*

Their bucklers ring around,
Their trampling turns the *turf*, and shakes the solid ground. *Dryden.*

The ambassador every morning religiously saluted a *turf* of earth dug out of his own native soil, to remind him that all the day he was to think of his country. *Addison.*

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the mossy *turf*,
Sufficient. *Philips.*

Yet shall thy grave with rising flow'rs be drest,
And the green *turf* lie lightly on thy breast. *Pope.*

To TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs.

The face of the bank next the sea is *turfed*. *Mortimer.*

TU'RFINESS. *n. s.* [from *turf*.] The state of abounding with turfs.

TU'RFY. *adj.* [from *turf*.] Full of turfs.

TU'RGENT. *adj.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid.

Where humours are *turgent*, it is necessary not only to purge them, but also to strengthen the infested parts. *Government of the Tongue.*

The clusters clear,
White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew. *Thomson.*

TURGE'SCENCE. } *n. s.* [*turgescens*, Lat.]
TURGE'SCENCY. }

1. The act of swelling; the state of being swollen.

The instant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures. *Brown.*

2. Empty magnificence.

TU'RGID. *adj.* [*turgidus*, Latin.]

1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before.

A bladder, moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, held near the fire, grew *turgid* and hard; and brought nearer, suddenly broke with a vehement noise. *Boyle.*

The spirits embroiled with the malignity, and drowned in the blood *turgid* and tumified by the febrile fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey.*

Disburthen thou thy sapless wood
Of its rich progeny; the *turgid* fruit
Abounds with mellow liquor. *Philips.*

Those channels, *turgid* with th' obstructed tide,
Stretch their small holes, and make their meshes wide. *Blackmore.*

2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent.

Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and thinking; whatsoever they judge of is with a tincture of this vanity. *Watts.*

TURGI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *turgid*.] State of being swollen.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, slowness of speech, vertigos, weakness, wateriness and *turgidity* of the eyes. *Arbuthnot.*

TU'RKEY. *n. s.* [*gallina turcica*, Lat.] A large domestick fowl supposed to be brought from Turkey.

Here he comes swelling like a *turkey*-cock. *Shakspeare.*

The *turkey*-cock hath swelling gills, the hen less. *Bacon.*

So speeds the wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the *turkey*'s callow care. *Gay.*

TU'RKOIS. *n. s.* [*turquoise*, Fr. from *turkey*.] A blue stone numbered among the

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meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

Those bony bodies found among copper-ores are tinged with green or blue: the *turcois* stone, as it is commonly stiled by lapidaries, is part of a bone so tinged. *Woodward.*

TU'RKSCAP. *n. s.* [*martagon.*] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

TURM. *n. s.* [*turmæ*, Latin.] A troop. Not in use.

Legions and cohorts, *turms* of horse and wings. *Milton.*

TU'RMERICK. *n. s.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TURMO'IL. *n. s.* [derived by *Skinner* from *tremouille*, Fr. a mill-hopper; more probably derived from *moil*, to labour.] Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous molestation. Little in use.

He seeks, with torment and *turmoil*,
To force me live, and will not let me die. *Spenser.*

There I 'll rest, as after much *turmoil*
A blessed soul doth in elysium. *Shakspeare.*

Blinded greatness ever in *turmoil*,
Still seeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*

Happy when I, from this *turmoil* set free,
That peaceful and divine assembly see. *Denham.*

To TURMO'IL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harass with commotion.

That is not fault of will in those godly fathers, but the troublous occasions wherewith that wretched realm hath continually been *turmoiled*. *Spenser.*

It is her fatal misfortune above all other countries, to be miserably tossed and *turmoiled* with these storms of affliction. *Spenser.*

Haughty Juno, who with endless broil
Did earth, and heav'n, and Jove himself *turmoil*,
At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r shall join. *Dryden.*

2. To weary; to keep in unquietness.

Having newly left those grammatic shallows, where they stuck unreasonably to learn a few words, on the sudden are transported to be tost and *turmoiled* with their unballasted wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy. *Milton.*

To TURN. *v. a.* [ꝥunnan, Saxon; *tourner*, French; from *torno*, Latin.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve.

She would have made Hercules *turn* the spit; yea, and have cleft his club to make the fire too. *Shakspeare.*

He *turned* me about with his finger and thumb, as one would set up a top. *Shakspeare.*

Here 's a knocking, indeed: if a man were porter of hell-gate, he should have old *turning* the key. *Shakspeare.*

They in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, towards his all-cheering lamp
Turn swift their various motions, or are *turn'd*
By his magnetic beam. *Milton.*

2. To put the upper side downward; to shift with regard to the sides.

When the hen has laid her eggs so that she can cover them, what care does she take in *turning* them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth! *Addison.*

3. To change with respect to position.

Expert
When to advance, or stand, or *turn* the sway
Of battle. *Milton.*

He bid his angels *turn* ascance the poles. *Milton.*

4. To change the state of the balance.

You weigh equally, a feather will *turn* the scale. *Shakspeare.*

If I survive, shall Troy the less prevail?
A single soul 's too light to *turn* the scale. *Dryden.*

5. To bring the inside out.

He call'd me sot;
And told me I had *turn'd* the wrong side out. *Shakspeare.*

The vast abyss
Up from the bottom *turn'd* by furious winds. *Milton.*

6. To change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look.

Apollo, angry at the sight, from top of Ilion cride;
Turne head, ye well-rod peeres of Troy. *Chapman.*

His gentle dumb expression *turn'd* at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*

The rage of thirst and hunger now suppress,
The monarch *turns* him to his royal guest. *Pope.*

7. To form on a lathe by moving round. [*torno*, Latin.]

As the placing one foot of a pair of compasses on a plane, and moving about the other foot, describes a circle with the moving point; so any substance, pitched steddy on two points, as on an axis, and moved about, also describes a circle concentric to the axis; and an edge-tool set steddy to that part of the outside of the substance, will in a circumvolution of that substance cut off all the parts that lie farther off the axis, and make the outside also concentric to the axis. This is the whole sum of *turning*. *Moxon.*

The whole lathe is made strong, because the matter it *turns* being metal, is heavier than wood, and with forcible coming about, would, if the lathe were slight, make it tremble, and so spoil the work. *Moxon.*

8. To form; to shape.

His whole person is finely *turned*, and speaks him a man of quality. *Tatler.*

What nervous arms he boasts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how *turn'd*, how broad his shoulders spread! *Pope.*

9. To change; to transform; to metamorphose; to transmute.

My throat of war be *turn'd*
To the virgin's voice that babies lulls asleep. *Shakspeare.*

This mock of his
Hath *turn'd* his balls to gunstones. *Shakspeare.*

Turn the council of Ahitophel into foolishness. *2 Samuel.*

Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever, a fever to the plague, fear into despair, anger into rage, loss into madness, and sorrow to amazement. *Taylor.*

O goodness! that shall evil *turn* to good. *Milton.*

Of sooty coal th' empirick alchemist
Can *turn*, or hold it possible to *turn*,
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

10. To make of another colour.

The choler of a hog *turned* syrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

11. To change; to alter.

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Disdain not me, although I be not fair:
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do *turn*? *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world
Could *turn* so much the constitution
Of any constant man. *Shakspeare.*

12. To make a reverse of fortune.

Fortune confounds the wise,
And, when they least expect it, *turns* the dice. *Dryden.*

13. To translate.

The bard whom pilfer'd pastorals renown;
Who *turns* a Persian tale for half a crown,
Just writes to make his barrenness appear. *Pope.*

14. To change to another opinion, or party, worse or better; to convert; to pervert.

Turn ye not unto idols, nor make to yourselves molten gods. *Leviticus.*

15. To change with regard to inclination or temper.

Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me. *Psalms.*

16. To alter from one effect or purpose to another.

That unreadines which they find in us, they *turn* it to the soothing up themselves in that accursed fancy. *Hooker.*

When a storm of sad mischance beats upon our spirits, *turn* it into advantage, to serve religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

God will make these evils the occasion of greater good, by *turning* them to advantage in this world, or increase of our happiness in the next. *Tillotson.*

17. To betake.

Sheep, and great cattle, it seems indifferent which of these two were most *turned* to. *Temple.*

18. To transfer.

These came to David to Hebron, to *turn* the kingdom of Saul to him. *1 Chronicles.*

19. To fall upon by some change.

The destruction of Demetrius, son to Philip II. of Macedon, *turned* upon the father, who died of repentance. *Bacon.*

20. To make to nauseate.

The report, and much more the sight of a luxurious feeder, would *turn* his stomach. *Fell.*

This beastly line quite *turns* my stomach. *Pope.*

21. To make giddy.

Eastern priests in giddy circles run,
And *turn* their heads to imitate the sun. *Pope.*

22. To infatuate; to make mad: applied to the head or brain.

My aking head can scarce support the pain;
This cursed love will surely *turn* my brain:
Feel how it shoots. *Theocrit.*

There is not a more melancholy object than a man who has his head *turned* with religious enthusiasm. *Addison.*

Alas! she raves; her brain, I fear, is *turn'd*. *Rowe.*

23. To change direction to, or from, any point.

The sun
Was bid *turn* reins from th' equinoctial road. *Milton.*

A man, though he *turns* his eyes towards an object, yet he may chuse whether he will curiously survey it. *Locke.*

Unless he *turns* his thoughts that way, he will no more have distinct ideas of the operations of his mind, than he will have of a clock who will not *turn* his eyes to it. *Locke.*

They *turn* away their eyes from a beautiful prospect. *Addison.*

24. To direct by a change to a certain purpose or propension.

My thoughts are *turn'd* on peace.
Already have our quarrels fill'd the world
With widows and with orphans. *Addison.*

This *turns* the busiest spirits from the old notions of honour and liberty to the thoughts of traffick. *Addison.*

His natural magnanimity *turned* all his thoughts upon something more valuable than he had in view. *Addison.*

He *turned* his thoughts rather to books and conversation, than to politicks. *Prior.*

He is still to spring from one of a poetical disposition, from whom he might inherit a soul *turned* to poetry. *Pope.*

25. To double in.

Thus a wise tailor is not pinching,
But *turns* at every seam an inch in. *Swift.*

26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind.

Turn these ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all sides. *Watts.*

27. To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.

Quick wits are more quick to enter speedily, than able to pierce far; like sharp tools, whose edges be very soon *turned*. *Ascham.*

28. To drive by violence; to expel: with *out*, or *out of*.

Rather *turn* this day *out of* the week;
This day of shame. *Shakspeare.*

They *turn'd* weak people and children unable for service *out of* the city. *Knolles.*

He now was grown deform'd and poor,
And fit to be *turn'd out of* door. *Hudibras.*

If I had taken to the church, I should have had more sense than to have *turn'd* myself *out of* my benefice by writing libels on my parishioners. *Dryden.*

'T would be hard to imagine that God would *turn* him *out of* paradise, to till the ground, and at the same time advance him to a throne. *Locke.*

A great man in a peasant's house, finding his wife handsome, *turn'd* the good man *out of* his dwelling. *Addison.*

29. To apply by a change of use.

They all the sacred mysteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages shall *turn*. *Milton.*

When the passage is open, land will be *turned* most to great cattle; when shut, to sheep. *Temple.*

30. To reverse; to repeal.

God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee. *Deuteronomy.*

31. To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick.

These are certain commodities, and yield the readiest money of any that are *turn'd* in this kingdom, as they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

A man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and *turn* the penny. *Collier.*

32. To adapt the mind.

However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turn'd* for trade. *Addison.*

33. To put toward another.

I will send my fear before thee, and make all thine enemies *turn* their backs unto thee. *Exodus.*

34. To retort; to throw back.

Luther's conscience, by his instigations, *turns* these very reasonings upon him. *Atterbury.*

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35. *To* TURN *away*. To dismiss from service; to discard.

She did nothing but turn up and down, as she had hoped to *turn away* the fancy that mastered her, and hid her face as if she could have hidden herself from her own fancies. *Sidney.*

Yet you will be hanged for being so long absent, or be *turn'd away*. *Shakspeare.*

She *turned away* one servant for putting too much oil in her sallad. *Arbuthnot.*

36. *To* TURN *away*. To avert.

A third part of prayer is deprecation; that is, when we pray to God to *turn away* some evil from us. *Duty of Man.*

37. *To* TURN *back*. To return to the hand from which it was received.

We *turn* not *back* the silks upon the merchant, When we have spoil'd them. *Shakspeare.*

38. *To* TURN *off*. To dismiss contemptuously.

Having brought our treasure,
Then take we down his load, and *turn* him *off*,
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears.
Shakspeare.

The murmurer is *turn'd off*, to the company of those deleful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*

He *turned off* his former wife to make room for this marriage. *Addison.*

39. *To* TURN *off*. To give over; to resign.

The most adverse chances are like the ploughing and breaking the ground, in order to a more plentiful harvest. And yet we are not so wholly *turned off* to that reversion, as to have no supplies for the present; for besides the comfort of so certain an expectation in another life, we have promises also for this. *Decay of Piety.*

40. *To* TURN *off*. To deflect; to divert.

The institution of sports was intended by all governments to *turn off* the thoughts of the people from busying themselves in matters of state. *Addison.*

41. *To be* TURNED *of*. To advance to an age beyond. An odd ungrammatical phrase.

Narcissus now his sixteenth year began,
Just *turn'd of* boy, and on the verge of man.
Ovid.

When *turned of* forty, they determined to retire to the country. *Addison.*

Irus, though now *turned of* fifty, has not appeared in the world since five and twenty. *Addison.*

42. *To* TURN *over*. To transfer.

Excusing himself, and *turning over* the fault to fortune; then let it be your ill fortune too. *Sidney.*

43. *To* TURN *over*. To refer.

After he had saluted Solyman, and was about to declare the cause of his coming, he was *turned over* to the Bassa's. *Knolles.*

'T is well the debt no payment does demand,
You *turn* me *over* to another hand. *Dryden.*

44. *To* TURN *over*. To examine one leaf of a book after another.

Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn over* a concordance. *Swift.*

45. *To* TURN *over*. To throw off the ladder.

Criminals condemned to suffer
Are blinded first, and then *turn'd over*. *Butler.*

46. *To* TURN *to*. To have recourse to.

He that has once acquired a prudential habit, doth not, in his business, *turn to* these rules. *Grew.*

Helvicus's tables may be *turned to* on all occasions. *Locke.*

To TURN. *v. n.*

1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion.

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never;
And by lead-men for the nonce,
That *turn* round like grindlestones. *Ben Jonson.*

The gate on golden hinges *turning*. *Milton.*

The cause of the imagination that things *turn* round, is, for that the spirits themselves *turn*, being compressed by the vapour of the wine; for every liquid body, upon compression, *turneth*, as we see in water: and it is all one to the sight, whether the visual spirits move, or the object moveth, or the medium moveth. And we see that long *turning* round breedeth the same imagination. *Bacon.*

2. To show regard or anger, by directing the look toward any thing.

Pompey *turned* upon him, and bade him be quiet. *Bacon.*

The understanding *turns* inwards on itself, and reflects on its own operations. *Locke.*

Turn, mighty monarch, *turn* this way;
Do not refuse to hear. *Dryden.*

3. To move the body round.

Nature wrought so, that seeing me she *turn'd*. *Milton.*

He said, and *turning* short with speedy pace,
Casts back a scornful glance, and quits the place.
Dryden.

4. To move from its place.

The ancle-bone is apt to *turn* out on either side, by reason of relaxation of the tendons upon the least waking. *Wiseman.*

5. To change posture.

If one with ten thousand dice should throw five thousand sises once or twice, we might say he did it by chance; but if with almost an infinite number he should, without failing, throw the same sises, we should certainly conclude he did it by art, or that these dice could *turn* upon no other side. *Cheyne.*

6. To have a tendency or direction.

His cares all *turn* upon Astyanax,
Whom he has lodg'd within the citadel. *A. Phil.*

7. To move the face to another quarter.

The night seems double with the fear she brings.
The morning, as mistaken, *turns* about,
And all her early fires again go out. *Dryden.*

8. To depart from the way; to deviate.

My lords, *turn* in, into your servant's house.
Genesis.

Virgil, suppose in describing the fury of his hero in a battle, when endeavouring to raise our concernment to the highest pitch, *turns* short on the sudden into some similitude, which diverts attention from the main subject. *Dryden.*

9. To alter; to be changed; to be transformed.

In some springs of water if you put wood, it will *turn* into the nature of stone. *Bacon.*

Your bodies may at last *turn* all to spirit. *Milton.*

A storm of sad mischance will *turn* into something that is good, if we list to make it so. *Taylor.*

This suspicion *turned* to jealousy, and jealousy to rage; then she disdains and threatens, and again is humble. *Dryden.*

For this I suffer'd Phœbus' steeds to stray,
And the mad ruler to misguide the day,
When the wide earth to heaps of ashes *turn'd*,
And heaven itself the waud'ring chariot burn'd.
Pope.

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Rather than let a good fire be wanting, enliven it with the butter that happens to *turn* to oil. *Swift.*

10. To become by a change.

Cygnets from grey *turn* white; hawks from brown *turn* more white. *Bacon.*

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, will *turn* into a mouldy substance. *Boyle.*

They *turn* viragos too; the wrestler's toil They try. *Dryden.*

In this disease, the gall will *turn* of a blackish colour, and the blood verge towards a pitchy consistence. *Arbuthnot.*

11. To change sides.

I *turn'd*, and try'd each corner of my bed, To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost. *Dryden.*

As a man in a fever *turns* often, although without any hope of ease, so men in the extremest misery fly to the first appearance of relief, though never so vain. *Swift.*

12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination.

Turn from thy fierce wrath. *Exodus.*

Turn at my reproof: behold I will pour out my spirit. *Proverbs.*

He will relent, and *turn* from his displeasure. *Milton.*

13. To change to acid. Used of milk.

Has friendship such a faint and milky heart, It *turns* in less than two nights? *Shakspeare.*

Asses' milk *turneth* not so easily as cows'. *Bacon.*

14. To be brought eventually.

Let their vanity be flattered with things that will do them good; and let their pride set them on work on something which may *turn* to their advantage. *Locke.*

Christianity directs our actions so, as every thing we do may *turn* to account at the great day. *Spectator.*

Socrates meeting Alcibiades going to his devotions, and observing his eyes fixed with great seriousness, tells him that he had reason to be thoughtful, since a man might bring down evils by his prayers, and the things which the gods send him at his request might *turn* to his destruction. *Addison.*

For want of due improvement, these useful inventions have not *turned* to any great account. *Baker.*

15. To depend on, as the chief point.

The question *turns* upon this point; when the presbyterians shall have got their share of employments, whether they ought not, by their own principles, to use the utmost of their power to reduce the whole kingdom to an uniformity. *Swift.*

Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war. *Swift.*

The first platform of the poem, which reduces into one important action all the particulars upon which it *turns*. *Pope.*

16. To grow giddy.

I 'll look no more,
Lest my brain *turn*, and the deficient sight Topple down headlong. *Shakspeare.*

17. To have an unexpected consequence or tendency.

If we repent seriously, submit contentedly, and serve him faithfully, afflictions shall *turn* to our advantage. *Wake.*

18. *To* TURN *away*. To deviate from a proper course.

The *turning away* of the simple shall slay him. *Proverbs.*

19. To return; to recoil.

His foul esteem
Sticks no dishonour on our front, but *turns* Foul on himself. *Milton.*

20. To be directed to, or from, any point: as, the needle *turns* to the pole.

21. To change attention or practice.

Forthwith from dance to sweet repast they *turn*. *Milton.*

22. *To* TURN *off*. To divert one's course.

The peaceful banks which profound silence keep,
The little boat securely passes by;
But where with noise the waters creep,
Turn off with care, for treacherous rocks are near. *Norris.*

This word, through all the variety of its applications, commonly preserves that idea of *change* which is included in its primary meaning, all gyration and all deflection being change of place; a few of its uses imply direction or tendency, but direction or tendency is always the cause and consequence of change of place.

TURN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of turning: gyration.

2. Meander; winding way.

Fear misled the youngest from his way;
But Nisus hit the *turns*. *Dryden.*

3. Winding or flexuous course.

After a turbulent and noisy course among the rocks, the Teverne falls into the valley, and after many *turns* and windings glides peaceably into the Tiber. *Addison.*

4. A walk to and fro.

My good and gracious lord of Canterbury!
Come, you and I must walk a *turn* together. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing but the open air will do me good, I 'll take a *turn* in your garden. *Dryden.*

Upon a bridge somewhat broader than the space a man takes up in walking, laid over a precipice, desire some eminent philosopher to take a *turn* or two upon it. *Collier.*

5. Change; vicissitude; alteration.

An admirable facility musick hath to express and represent to the mind, more inwardly than any other sensible mean, the very standing, rising, and falling; the very steps and inflections every way; the *turns* and varieties of all passions whereunto the mind is subject. *Hooker.*

Oh, world, thy slippery *turns*! friends now fast sworn,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*

The state of christendom might by this have a *turn*, *Bacon.*

This *turn* hath made amends! thou hast fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous! *Milton.*

This *turn* 's too quick to be without design;
I 'll sound the bottom of 't ere I believe. *Dryd.*

Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know,
And hate relentless of my heavenly foe. *Pope.*

An English gentleman should be well versed in the history of England, that he may observe the several *turns* of state, and how produced. *Locke.*

6. Successive course.

The king with great nobleness and bounty, which virtues had their *turns* in his nature, restored Edward Stafford. *Bacon.*

7. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance.

While this flux prevails, the sweats are much

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diminished; while the matter that fed them takes another *turn*, and is excluded by the glands of the intestines. *Blackmore.*

The Athenians were offered liberty; but the wise *turn* they thought to give the matter, was a sacrifice of the author. *Swift.*

8. Chance; hap.

Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleases. *Collier.*

9. Occasion; incidental opportunity.

An old dog, fallen from his speed, was loaden at every *turn* with blows and reproaches. *L'Estrange.*

10. Time at which, by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done.

Myself would be glad to take some breath, and desire that some of you would take your *turn* to speak. *Bacon.*

His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*

The spiteful stars have shed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their *turn*. *Dryden.*

Though they held the power of the civil sword unlawful, whilst they were to be governed by it, yet they esteemed it very lawful when it came to their *turn* to govern. *Atterbury.*

A saline constitution of the fluids is acid, alkaline, or muriatic: of these in their *turns*. *Arbuthnot.*

The nymph will have her *turn* to be
The tutor, and the pupil, he. *Swift.*

11. Actions of kindness or malice.

Lend this virgin aid,
Thanks are half lost when good *turns* are delay'd. *Fairfax.*

Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill *turns*. *L'Estrange.*

Shrewd *turns* strike deeper than ill words. *South.*

12. Reigning inclination.

This is not to be accomplished but by introducing religion to be the *turn* and fashion of the age. *Swift.*

13. A step off the ladder at the gallows.

They by their skill in palmistry
Will quickly read his destiny;
And make him glad to read his lesson,
Or take a *turn* for it at the session. *Butler.*

14. Convenience; use; purpose; exigence.

Diogenes' dish did never serve his master for more *turns*, notwithstanding that he made it his dish, cup, cap, measure, and water-pot, than a mantle doth an Irishman. *Spenser.*

They never found occasion for their *turns*,
But almost starv'd did much lament and mourn. *Hubberd's Tale.*

His going I could frame to serve my *turn*;
Save him from danger, do him love and honour. *Shakspeare.*

My daughter Catharine is not for your *turn*. *Shakspeare.*

To perform this murder was elect;
A base companion, few or none could miss,
Who first did serve their *turn*, and now serves his. *Daniel.*

They tried their old friends of the city, who had served their *turns* so often, and set them to get a petition. *Clarendon.*

Neither will this shift serve the *turn*. *Wilkins.*

This philosophy may pass with the most sensual, while they pretend to be reasonable; but whenever they have a mind to be otherwise, to drink or to sleep, will serve the *turn*. *Temple.*

15. The form; cast; shape; manner.

Our young men take up some cried-up English poet, without knowing wherein his thoughts are improper to his subject, or his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the *turn* of both is unharmonious. *Dryden.*

Seldom any thing raises wonder in me, which does not give my thought a *turn* that makes my heart the better. *Addison.*

Female virtues are of a domestick *turn*. The family is the proper province for private women to shine in. *Addison.*

An agreeable *turn* appears in her sentiments upon the most ordinary affairs of life. *Addison.*

Wit doth not consist so much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable *turn*. *Spectator.*

Before I made this remark, I wondered to see the Roman poets, in their description of a beautiful man, so often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms. *Addison.*

A young man of a sprightly *turn* in conversation, had an inordinate desire of appearing fashionable. *Spectator.*

Books give the same *turn* to our thoughts and reasoning, that good company does to our conversation. *Swift.*

The very *turn* of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which some teachers have attained, will engage the attention. *Watts.*

They who are conscious of their guilt, and apprehensive that the justice of the nation should take notice of their theft and rapine, will try to give all things a false *turn*, and to fill every place with false suggestions. *Decay.*

The first coin being made of brass, gave the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole *turn* of their expressions is derived from it. *Arbuthnot.*

16. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence.

The *turn* of words, in which Ovid excels all poets, are sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty, as they are used properly or improperly. *Dryden.*

The three first stanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the same elegance, but the same short *turn* of expression peculiar to the sapphick ode. *Addison.*

17. New position of things; as, something troublesome happens at every *turn*.

18. *By* TURNS. One after another; alternately.

They feel *by turns* the bitter change
Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce. *Milton.*

The challenge to Demetas shall belong,
Menalcas shall sustain his under-song;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring;
By turns the tuneful muses love to sing. *Dryd.*

By turns put on the supplicant, and the lord;
Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd. *Prior.*

TU'RNBENCH. *n. s.* [*turn* and *bench*.] A term of turners.

Small work in metal is turn'd in an iron lathe called a *turnbench*, which they screw in a vice, and, having fitted their work upon a small iron axle, with a drill barrel, fitted upon a square shank, at the end of the axis, sweat the left hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill-string, carry it about. *Moxon.*

TU'RNCOAT. *n. s.* [*turn* and *coat*.] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade.

Courtesy itself must turn to disdain, if you come in her presence.—Then is courtesy a *turncoat*. *Shakspeare.*

TU'RNER. *n. s.* [from *turn*.] One whose trade is to turn in a lathe.

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Nor box nor limes without their use are made,
Smooth-grain'd and proper for the *turner*'s trade.
Dryden.

Some *turners*, to shew their dexterity in turning, turn long and slender pieces of ivory, as small as an hay-stalk. *Moxon.*

TU'RNING. *n. s.* [from *turn*.] Flexure; winding; meander.

I ran with headlong haste
Thro' paths and *turnings* often trod by day.
Milton.

TU'RNINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *turning*.] Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge.

So nature formed him, to all *turningness* of sleights; that though no man had less goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodness. *Sidney.*

TU'RNIP. *n. s.* A white esculent root.

The flower consists of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross; out of the flower cup rises the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and are full of roundish seeds; a carneous and tuberous root. *Miller.*

November is drawn with bunches of parsnips and *turnips* in his right-hand. *Peacham.*

The goddess rose amid the inmost round,
With wither'd *turnip*-tops her temples crown'd.
Gay.

Turnips hide their swelling heads below. *Gay.*

TU'RNPIKE. *n. s.* [*turn* and *pike*, or *pique*.]

1. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.

2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed.

The gates are shut, and the *turnpikes* locked.
Arbuthnot.

TU'RNSICK. *adj.* [*turn* and *sick*.] Vertiginous; giddy.

If a man see another turn swiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth *turnsick*. *Bacon.*

TU'RNSOL. *n. s.* [*heliotropium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

TU'RNSPIT. *n. s.* [*turn* and *spit*.] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. It is now used of a dog that turns the spit.

I give you joy of the report
That he 's to have a place at court;
Yes, and a place he will grow rich in,
A *turnspit* in the royal kitchen. *Swift.*

TU'RNSTILE. *n. s.* [*turn* and *stile*.] A turnpike in a footpath.

A *turnstile* is more certain
Than, in events of war, dame fortune. *Hudibras.*

Twirling *turnstiles* interrupt the way,
The thwarting passenger shall force them round.
Gay.

TU'RPENTINE. *n. s.* [*turpentina*, Italian; *terebinthina*, Lat.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

As the *turpentine* tree I stretched out my branches. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Vertgrease grinded with *turpentine*, put into a pot, and as you use it warm it. *Peacham.*

TU'RPITUDE. *n. s.* [*turpitude*, Fr. *turpitudo*, from *turpis*, Latin.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness; badness.

How wouldst thou have paid
My better service, when my *turpitude*
Thou thus dost crown with gold? *Shakspeare.*

Decency imports a certain measure of one thing to another; the preservation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and consequently the violation of it implies a *turpitude* or indecency. *South.*

TU'RQUOISE. *n. s.* See TURKOIS.

One shew'd me a ring, he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Out upon her! it was my *turquoise*, I had it when I was a bachelor. *Shaks.*

TU'RRET. *n. s.* [*turris*, Lat.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower.

Discourse, I pr'ythee, on this *turret*'s top.
Shakspeare.

All things well ordered, he withdrew with speed
Up to a *turret* high, two ports between,
That so he might be near at every need,
And overlook the lands and furrows green.
Fairfax.

Make Windsor hills in lofty numbers rise,
And lift her *turrets* nearer to the skies. *Pope.*

TU'RRETED. *adj.* [from *turret*.] Formed like a tower; rising like a tower.

Take a *turreted* lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth. *Bacon.*

TU'RTLE. } *n. s.* [turtle, Sax. *tor-*
TU'RTLEDOVE. } *torelle*, Fr. *tortorella*, Italian; *turtur*, Lat.]

1. A species of dove.

When shepherds pipe on oaten straws,
And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks;
When *turtles* tread. *Shakspeare.*

We 'll teach him to know *turtles* from jays.
Shakspeare.

Take me an heifer and a *turtledove*. *Genesis.*

Galen propos'd the blood of *turtles* drops warm from their wings. *Wiseman.*

2. It is used among sailors and gluttons for a tortoise.

TUSH. *interj.* [Of this word I can find no credible etymology.] An expression of contempt.

Tush, say they, how should God perceive it? is there knowledge in the Most High? *Psalms.*

Sir Thomas More found fault with his lady's continual chiding, saying; the consideration of the time, for it was lent, should restrain her. *Tush, tush*, my lord, said she, look, here is one step to heaven-ward, shewing him a friar's girdle. I fear me, quoth sir Thomas, this one step will not bring you up a step higher. *Camden.*

Tush, never tell me: I take it much unkindly
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse
As if the strings were thine, shouldst know of this. *Shakspeare.*

TUSK. *n. s.* [tux, Sax. *tosken*, old Frisick.] The long tooth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth.

Some creatures have over-long, or out-growing teeth, called fangs, or *tusks*; as boars and pikes. *Bacon.*

The boar depended upon his *tusks*. *L'Estrange.*

As two boars,
With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverse breasts with *tusks* oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

A monstrous boar
Whetting his *tusks*, and churning hideous foam.
Smith.

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TU'SKED. } *adj.* [from *tusk.*] Furnished
TU'SKY. } with tusks.

Into the naked woods he goes,
And seeks the *tusky* boar to rear. *Dryden.*

Of those beasts no one was horned and *tusked* too: the superfluous blood not sufficing to feed both. *Grew.*

TU'SSUCK. *n. s.* [diminutive of *tuz.*] A tuft of grass or twigs.

The first is remarkable for the several *tussucks* or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round. *Grew.*

TUT. *interj.* [This seems to be the same with *tush.*] A particle noting contempt.

Tut, tut! grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shakspeare.*

Tut, tut! here 's a mannerly forbearance. *Shakspeare.*

TU'TANAG. *n. s.*

Tutanage is the Chinese name for spelter, which we erroneously apply to the metal of which canisters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China; it being a coarse pewter made with the lead carried from England, and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang. *Woodward.*

TU'TELAGE. *n. s.* [*tutelle, tutelage,* Fr. *tutela,* Lat.] Guardianship; state of being under a guardian.

The *tutelage* whereof, as those past worlds did please,
Some to Minerva gave, and some to Hercules. *Drayton.*

If one in the possession of lands die, and leave a minor to succeed to him, his *tutelage* belongeth to the king. *Drummond.*

He accoupled the ambassage with an article in the nature of a request, that the French king might, according unto his right of seignory or *tutelage,* dispose of the marriage of the young duchess of Britany. *Bacon.*

TU'TELAR. } *adj.* [*tutela,* Lat.] Having
TU'TELARY. } the charge or guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian.

According to the traditions of the magicians, the *tutelary* spirits will not remove at common appellations, but at the proper names of things whereunto they are protectors. *Brown.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, that gives indolence of body, with an equality of mind; the best guardian of youth and support of old age; the precept of reason, as well as religion, and physician of the soul as well as the body; the *tutelar* goddess of health, and universal medicine of life. *Temple.*

These *tutelar* genii who presided over the several people committed to their charge, were watchful over them. *Dryden.*

But you, O Grecian chiefs, reward my care,
Sure I may plead a little to your grace:
Enter'd the town; I then unbarr'd the gates,
When I remov'd the *tutelary* fates. *Dryden.*

Ye *tutelar* gods, who guard this royal fabric! *Rowe.*

TU'TOR. *n. s.* [*tutor,* Lat. *tuteur,* French.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or instructor.

When I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,
The *tutor* and the feeder of my riots;
Till then I banish thee on pain of death. *Shakspeare.*

When nobles are the tailors *tutors;*
No hereticks burnt but wenches suitors. *Shaksp.*

A primitive christian, that coming to a friend to teach him a psalm, began, I said I will look to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue: upon which he stopt his *tutor,* saying, This is enough, if I learn it. *Government of the Tongue.*

His body thus adorn'd, he next design'd
With lib'ral arts to cultivate his mind:
He sought a *tutor* of his own accord,
And study'd lessons he before abhorr'd. *Dryd.*

No science is so speedily learned by the noblest genius without a *tutor.* *Watts.*

To TU'TOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to teach; to document.

This boy is forest born,
And hath been *tutor'd* in the rudiments
Of many desperate studies by his uncle. *Shaks.*

He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being tried and *tutor'd* in the world. *Shakspeare.*

The cock has his spurs, and he strikes his feet inward with singular strength and order; yet he does not this by any syllogistical method, but is merely *tutored* by instinct. *Hale.*

2. To treat with superiority and severity.

I hardly yet have learn'd
T' insinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my knee:
Give sorrow leave a while to *tutor* me
To this submission. *Shakspeare.*

I take a review of my little boys mounted upon hobby-horses, and of little girls *tutoring* their babies. *Addison.*

TU'TORAGE. *n. s.* [from *tutor.*] The authority or solemnity of a tutor.

Children care not for the company of their parents or *tutors,* and men will care less for theirs, who would make them children by usurping a *tutorage.* *Government of the Tongue.*

TU'TORESS. *n. s.* [from *tutor.*] Directress; instructress; governess.

Fidelia shall be your *tutoress.* *Mors.*

And, what still more his stagg'ring virtue try'd,
His mother, *tut'ress* of that virtue, dy'd. *Harte.*

TU'TSAN, or *parkleaves. n. s.* [*androsæmum,* Lat.] A plant.

TU'TTY. *n. s.* [*tutia,* low Lat. *tuthie,* Fr.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.

TUZ. *n. s.* [I know not whether it is not a word merely of cant.] A lock or tuft of hair.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou kemp'st the *tuzzes* on thy cheek;
Of these thy barbers take a costly care. *Dryd.*

TWAIN. *adj.* [ꝛpʒen, baꝛpa, Sax. both, twain.] Two. An old word not now used but ludicrously.

'T is not the tryal of a woman's war,
The bitter clamour of two eager tongues,
Can arbitrate this cause betwixt us *twain.* *Shakspeare.*

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in *twain,*
Too intricate t' unloose. *Shakspeare.*

Of my condition take no care;
It fits not; thou and I long since are *twain.* *Milton.*

When old winter split the rocks in *twain;*
He stripp'd the bear's-foot of its leafy growth. *Dryden.*

The trembling widow, and her daughters *twain,*
This woeful cackling cry with horror heard. *Dryden.*

To TWANG. *v. n.* [A word formed from

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the sound.] To sound with a quick sharp noise.

A thousand *twanging* instruments
Will hum about mine ears. *Shakspeare.*

His quiver o'er his shoulders Phœbus threw,
His bow *twang'd*, and his arrows rattled as they flew. *Dryden.*

With her thund'ring voice she menac'd high,
And every accent *twang'd* with smarting sorrow. *Dryden.*

The *twanging* bows
Send showers of shafts, that on their barbed points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

Sounds the tough horn, and *twangs* the quiv'ring string. *Pope.*

To TWANG. *v. a.* To make to sound sharply.

A swaggering accent sharply *twang'd* off, gives manhood approbation. *Shakspeare.*

TWANG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sharp quick sound.

They by the sound and *twang* of nose,
If all be sound within, disclose. *Butler.*

So swells each wind-pipe; ass intones to ass,
Harmonic *twang* of leather, horn and brass. *Pope.*

2. An affected modulation of the voice.

If he be but a person in vogue with the multitude, he can make popular, rambling, incoherent stuff, seasoned with *twang* and tautology, pass for high rhetorick. *South.*

He has such a *twang* in his discourse, and ungraceful way of speaking through his nose, that one can hardly understand him. *Arbuthnot.*

TWANG. *interj.* A word marking a quick action accompanied with a sharp sound. Little used, and little deserving to be used.

There's one, the very best in all my quiver,
Twang! thro' his very heart and liver. *Prior.*

TWA'NGLING. *adj.* [from *twang.*] Contemptibly noisy.

She did call me rascal, fidler,
And *twangling* jack, with twenty such vile terms. *Shakspeare.*

To TWANK. *v. n.* [corrupted from *twang.*] To make to sound.

A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with *twanking* of a brass kettle. *Addison.*

'TWAS. Contracted from *it was.*

If he asks who bid thee, say *'t was* I. *Dryden.*

To TWA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*schwatzen*, Germ.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter.

It is not for every *twattling* gossip to undertake. *L'Estrange.*

TWAY. For TWAIN.

Gyon's angry blade so fierce did play
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan shone,
That quite it clove his plumed crest in *tway.* *Spenser.*

TWA'YBLADE. *n. s.* [*ophris*, Latin.] A polypetalous flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are so disposed, as to represent in some measure an helmet, the under one being headed and shaped like a man. *Miller.*

To TWEAG. } *v. a.* [It is written *tweag*
To TWEAK. } by *Skinner*, but *tweak* by other writers; *twacken*, German.] To pinch; to squeeze between the fingers.

Who calls me villain, breaks my pate across,
Tweaks me by the nose. *Shakspeare.*

To rouse him from lethargick dump,
He *tweak'd* his nose. *Butler.*

Look in their face, they *tweak'd* your nose. *Swift.*

TWEAGUE. } *n. s.* [from the verb.] Per-
TWEAK. } plexity; ludicrous distress. A low word.

This put the old fellow in a rare *tweague.* *Arbuthnot.*

To TWE'EDLE. *v. a.* [I know not whence derived.] To handle lightly. Used of awkward fiddling.

A fidler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the service. *Addison.*

TWE'EZERS. *n. s.* [*etuy*, French.] Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs.

There heros' wits are kept in pond'rous vases,
And beaus' in snuff-boxes and *tweezer* cases. *Pope.*

TWELFTH. *adj.* [ꝛpelꝼꝛa, Saxon.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

He found Elisha plowing with twelve yoke of oxen, and he with the *twelfth.* 1 *Kings.*

Supposing, according to the standard, five shillings were to weigh an ounce, wanting about sixteen grains, whereof one *twelfth* were copper, and eleven *twelfths* silver, it is plain here the quantity of silver gives the value. *Locke.*

TWE'LFTHTIDE. *n. s.* The twelfth day after Christmas.

Plough-munday, next after that *twelfthtide*,
Bids out with the plough. *Tusser.*

TWELVE. *adj.* [ꝛpelꝼ, Saxon.] Two and ten; twice six.

Thou hast beat me out *twelve* several times. *Shakspeare.*

Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all
From *twelve* to twenty. *Shakspeare.*

What man talk'd with you yesternight,
Out at your window, betwixt *twelve* and one? *Shakspeare.*

On his left hand *twelve* reverend owls did fly:
So Romulus, 't is sung, by Tyber's brook,
Presage of sway from twice six vultures took. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVEMONTH. *n. s.* [*twelve* and *month.*] A year, as consisting of twelve months.

I shall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shakspeare.*

This year or *twelvemonth*, by reason that the moon's months are shorter than those of the sun, is about eleven days shorter than the sun's year. *Holder.*

Taking the shoots of the past spring, and pegging them down in very rich earth perfectly consumed, watering them upon all occasions, by this time *twelvemonth* they will be ready to remove. *Evelyn.*

In the space of about a *twelvemonth* I have run out of a whole thousand pound upon her. *Addison.*

Not twice a *twelvemonth* you appear in print. *Pope.*

TWE'LVEPENCE. *n. s.* [*twelve* and *pence.*] A shilling.

TWE'LVEPENNY. *adj.* [*twelve* and *penny.*] Sold for a shilling.

I would wish no other revenge, from this rhyming judge of the *twelvepenny* gallery. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVESCORE. *adj.* [*twelve* and *score.*] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty.

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Twelvescore viragos of the Spartan race. *Dryd.*

TWE'NTIETH. *adj.* [ꝛpenteoȝoða, Sax.] Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

This year,
The *twentieth* from the firing the capitol,
As fatal too to Rome, by all predictions. *Ben Jonson.*

Why was not I the *twentieth* by descent
From a long restive race of droning kings? *Dryden.*

This crown must now be raised, and coined one *twentieth* lighter; which is nothing but changing the denomination, calling that a crown now, which yesterday was but a part, *viz.* nineteen *twentieths.* *Locke.*

TWE'NTY. *adj.* [ꝛpentiȝ, Saxon.]

1. Twice ten.

Hammond seldom did eat or drink more than once in *twenty*-four hours, and some fruit towards night. *Fell.*

At least nineteen in *twenty* of these perplexing words might be changed into easy ones. *Swift.*

2. A proverbial or indefinite number.

Maximilian, upon *twenty* respects, could not have been the man. *Bacon.*

TWI'BIL. *n. s.* [*twy* for *two*, and *bill*; *bipennis*, Latin.] A halbert. *Ainsw.*

TWICE. *adv.* [ꝛpiȝið, Saxon; *twees*, Dutch.]

1. Two times.

Upon his crest he struck him so,
That *twice* he reeled, ready *twice* to fall. *Spens.*

He *twice* essay'd to cast his son in gold;
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould. *Dryden.*

2. Doubly.

A little sum you mourn, while most have met
With *twice* the loss, and by as vile a cheat. *Dryden.*

3. It is often used in composition.

Life is tedious as a *twice*-told tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man. *Shaksp.*

Twice-born Bacchus burst the thund'rer's thigh,
And all the gods that wander through the sky. *Creech.*

Extol the strength of a *twice*-conquer'd race. *Dryden.*

To TWI'DLE. *v. a.* [This is commonly written *tweedle.*] To touch lightly. A low word.

With my fingers upon the stupe, I pressed close upon it, and *twidled* it in, first one side, then the other. *Wiseman.*

TWIG. *n. s.* [ꝛpiȝ, ꝛpiȝȝa, Saxon; *twyg*, Dutch.] A small shoot of a branch; a switch tough and long.

The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*, covered on the outside with hides, and so had the Venetians. *Raleigh.*

They chose the fig-tree, such as spread her arms,
Branching so broad and long, that in the ground
The bended *twigs* take root. *Milton.*

Canst thou with a weak angle strike the whale,
His huge jaw with a *twig* or bulrush bore? *Sandys.*

If they cut the *twigs* at evening, a plentiful and pleasant juice comes out. *More.*

From parent bough
A cyon meetly sever; after force
A way into the crabstock's close-wrought grain
By wedges, and within the living wound
Inclose the foster *twig*, around which spread
The binding clay. *Philips.*

TWI'GGEN. *adj.* [from *twig.*] Made of twigs; wicker.

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle. *Shakspeare.*

The sides and rim sewed together after the manner of *twiggen* work. *Grew.*

TWI'GGY. *adj.* [from *twig.*] Full of twigs.

TWI'LIGHT. *n. s.* [*tweelicht*, Dutch; ꝛpeoneleohꝛ, Saxon.]

1. The dubious or faint light before sunrise, and after sunset; obscure light.

Her *twilights* were more clear than our midday. *Donne.*

Suspicions amongst thoughts are like bats amongst birds, they ever fly by *twilight.* Certainly they are to be well guarded. *Bacon.*

2. Uncertain view.

A faint weak love of virtue, and of good,
Reflects from her on them, which understood
Her worth; and though she have shut in all day,
The *twilight* of her memory doth stay. *Donne.*

He that saw hell in 's melancholy dream,
And, in the *twilight* of his phancy's theme
Scar'd from his sins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd proselyte. *Cleaveland.*

Ambrosial night, with clouds exhal'd
From that high mount of God, whence light and shade
Spring both, the face of brightest heav'n had chang'd
To grateful *twilight.* *Milton.*

When the sun was down,
They just arriv'd by *twilight* at a town. *Dryden.*

In the greatest part of our concernment he has afforded us only the *twilight* of probability, suitable to our state of mediocrity. *Locke.*

TWI'LIGHT. *adj.*

1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure; deeply shaded.

When the sun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of *twilight* groves. *Milton.*

O'er the *twilight* groves, and dusky caves,
Long-sounding isles, and intermingled graves,
Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws
A death-like silence, and a dread repose. *Pope.*

2. Seen or done by twilight.

On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks. *Milton.*

TWIN. *n. s.* [ꝛpinn, Saxon; *tweelingen*, Dutch.]

1. Children born at a birth. It is therefore seldom used in the singular; though sometimes it is used for one of twins.

In this mystery of ill opinions, here 's the *twin* brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit first, for mine never shall. *Shakspeare.*

In bestowing
He was most princely: ever witness for him
Those *twins* of learning, Ipswich and Oxford. *Shakspeare.*

If that moment of the time of birth be of such moment, whence proceedeth the great difference of the constitutions of *twins*, which, though together born, have strange and contrary fortunes? *Drummond.*

The divided dam
Runs to the summons of her hungry lamb;
But when the *twin* cries halves, she quits the first. *Cleaveland.*

No weight of birth did on one side prevail,
Two *twins* less even lie in Nature's scale. *Cowley.*

They came *twins* from the womb, and still they live
As if they would go *twins* too to the grave. *Otway.*

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Fair Leda's *twins*, in time to stars decreed,
One fought on foot, one curb'd the fiery steed.
Dryden.

Had there been the same likeness in all men, as sometimes in *twins*, it would have given occasion to confusion. *Grew.*

2. Gemini; the sign of the zodiack.

This, when the sun retires,
First shines, and spreads black night with feeble fires,
Then parts the *twins* and crab. *Creech.*

When now no more th' alternate *twins* are fir'd,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night.
Thomson.

To TWIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be born at the same birth.

He that is approv'd in this offence,
Though he had *twinn'd* with me both at a birth,
Shall lose me. *Shakspeare.*

2. To bring two at once.

Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich masters do make. *Tusser.*

3. To be paired; to be suited.

Hath nature given them eyes,
Which can distinguish 'twixt
The fiery orbs above and the *twinned* stones
Upon the humbled beach? *Shakspeare.*

O how inscrutable! his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

TWINBO'RN. *adj.* [*twin* and *born.*] Born at the same birth.

Our sins lay on the king; he must bear all.
O hard condition, and *twinborn* with greatness!
Shakspeare.

To TWINE. *v. a.* [ꝥpinan, Saxon; *twynan*, Dutch.]

1. To twist or complicate so as to unite, or form one body or substance out of two or more.

Thou shalt make an hanging of blue, and fine *twined* linen, wrought with needlework. *Exodus.*

2. I know not whether this is from *twine* or *twin*.

By original lapse, true liberty
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells,
Twin'd, and from her hath no dividual being.
Milton.

3. To unite itself.

Lumps of sugar lose themselves, and *twine*
Their subtile essence with the soul of wine.
Crashaw.

To TWINE. *v. n.*

1. To convolve itself; to wrap itself closely about.

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*,
The victor cry'd, the glorious prize is mine!
Pope.

2. To unite by interposition of parts.

Friends now fast sworn, who *twine* in love
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*

3. To wind; to make flexures.

As rivers, though they bend and *twine*,
Still to the sea their course incline:
Or as philosophers, who find
Some fav'rite system to their mind,
In ev'ry point to make it fit,
Will force all nature to submit. *Swift.*

The deer rustles through the *twining* brake.
Thomson.

4. To turn round.

O friends!
Some one abides within here, that commends
The place to us, and breathes a voice divine:
As she some web wrought, or her spindles *twine*,
She cherisht with her song. *Chapman.*

TWINE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A twisted thread.

Not any damsel, which her vaunteth most
In skilful knitting of soft silken *twine*. *Spenser.*

A pointed sword hung threat'ning o'er his head,
Sustain'd but by a slender *twine* of thread.
Dryden.

2. Twist; convolution.

Nor all the gods beside
Longer dare abide,
Not Typhon huge ending in snaky *twine*. *Milt.*

Welcome joy and feast;
Braid your locks with rosy *twine*,
Dropping odours, dropping wine. *Milton.*

3. Embrace; act of convolving itself round.

Everlasting hate
The vine to ivy bears, but with am'rous *twine*
Clasps the tall elm. *Philips.*

To TWINGE. *v. a.* [*twingen*, German; *twinge*, Danish.]

1. To torment with sudden and short pain.

The gnat charged into the nostrils of the lion, and there *twinged* him till he made him tear himself, and so mastered him. *L'Estrange.*

2. To pinch; to tweak.

When a man is past his sense,
There 's no way to reduce him thence,
But *twinging* him by th' ears and nose,
Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras.*

TWINGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Short sudden sharp pain.

The wickedness of this old villain startles me, and gives me a *twinge* for my own sin, though far short of his. *Dryden.*

2. A tweak; a pinch.

How can you fawn upon a master that gives you so many blows and *twinges* by the ears?
L'Estrange.

TWINK. *n. s.* [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye; a moment. Not in use.

She hung about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She vied so fast, protesting oath on oath,
That in a *twink* she won me to her love. *Shak.*

To TWI'NKLE. *v. n.* [ꝥpinclian, Saxon.]

1. To sparkle; to flash irregularly; to shine with intermitted light; to shine faintly; to quiver.

At first I did adore a *twinkling* star,
But now I worship a celestial sun. *Shakspeare.*

As plays the sun upon the glassy stream,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam,
So seems this gorgeous beauty. *Shakspeare.*

Some their forked tails stretch forth on high,
And tear the *twinkling* stars from trembling sky. *Fairfax.*

God comprises all the good we value in the creatures, as the sun doth the light that *twinkles* in the stars. *Boyle.*

The star of love,
That *twinkles* you to fair Almeyda's bed. *Dryd.*

Think you your new French proselytes are come
To starve abroad, because they starv'd at home?
Your benefices *twinkled* from afar. *Dryden.*

So weak your charms, that, like a winter's night
Twinkling with stars, they freeze me while they light. *Dryden.*

These stars do not *twinkle* when viewed through telescopes which have large apertures;

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for the rays of light which pass through divers parts of the aperture, tremble each of them apart; and by means of their various, and sometimes contrary tremors, fall at one and the same time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

2. To open and shut the eye by turns.
The owl fell a moping and *twinkling*. *L'Estrange.*

3. To play irregularly.
His eyes will *twinkle*, and his tongue will roll,
As though he beckon'd and call'd back his soul. *Donne.*

TWI'NKLE. } TWI'NKLING. } *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sparkling intermitting light.

2. A motion of the eye.
Suddenly, with *twinkle* of her eye,
The damsel broke his misintended dart. *Spens.*
I come, I come; the least *twinkle* had brought me to thee. *Dryden.*

3. A short space, such as is taken up by a motion of the eye.
Money can thy wants at will supply:
Shields, steeds, and arms, and all things for thee meet,
It can pourvey in *twinkling* of an eye. *Spenser.*
These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rainbow; when the actor gilds them no longer with his reflection, they vanish in a *twinkling*. *Dryden.*
The action, passion, and manners of so many persons in a picture, are to be discerned in the *twinkling* of an eye, if the sight could travel over so many different objects all at once. *Dryd.*

TWI'NLING. *n. s.* [diminutive of *twin*.] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth.
Twinlings increase bring. *Tusser.*

TWI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *twin*.] A breeder of twins.
Ewes yeerly by twinning rich maisters do make,
The lambe of such *twinners* for breeders go take. *Tusser.*

To TWIRL. *v. a.* [from *whirl*.] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation.
Wool and raw silk by moisture incorporate with other thread; especially if there be a little wreathing, as appeareth by the twisting and *twirling* about of spindles. *Bacon.*
Dextrous damsels *twirl* the sprinkling mop. *Gay.*
See ruddy maids,
Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodsley.*

To TWIRL. *v. n.* To revolve with a quick motion.

TWIRL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Rotation; circular motion.

2. Twist; convolution.
The *twirl* on this is different from that of the others; this being an heterostropha, the *twirls* turning from the right hand to the left. *Woodw.*

To TWIST. *v. a.* [ȝeþpan, Saxon; *twisten*, Dutch.]

1. To form by complication; to form by convolution.
Do but despair,
And if thou want'st a cord, the smallest thread
That ever spider *twisted* from her womb
Will strangle thee. *Shakspeare.*
To reprove discontent, the ancients feigned, that in hell stood a man *twisting* a rope of hay; and still he twisted on, suffering an ass to eat up all that was finished. *Taylor.*
Would Clotho wash her hands in milk,
And *twist* our thread with gold and silk;
Would she in friendship, peace, and plenty,
Spin out our years to four times twenty;
And should we both in this condition
Have conquer'd love, and worse ambition;
Else these two passions by the way
May chance to shew us scurvy play. *Prior.*
The task were harder to secure my own
Against the power of those already known;
For well you *twist* the secret chains that bind
With gentle force the captivated mind. *Lyttle.*

2. To contort; to writhe.
Either double it into a pyramidical, or *twist* it into a serpentine form. *Pope.*

3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by something round about.
There are pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of flame. *Burnet.*

4. To form; to weave.
If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it,
And thou shalt have her: was 't not to this end
That thou began'st to *twist* so fine a story?
Shakspeare.

5. To unite by intertexture of parts.
All know how prodigal
Of thy great soul thou art, longing to *twist*
Bays with that ivy which so early kist
Thy youthful temples. *Waller.*

6. To unite; to insinuate.
When avarice *twists* itself, not only with the practice of men, but the doctrines of the church; when ecclesiasticks dispute for money, the mischief seems fatal. *Decay of Piety.*

To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved.
In an ileus, commonly called the *twisting* of the guts, is a circumvolution or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*
Deep in her breast he plung'd the shining sword:
Th' Inachians view the slain with vast surprise,
Her *twisting* volumes, and her rolling eyes. *Pope.*

TWIST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together.
Minerva nurs'd him
Within a *twist* of twining osiers laid. *Addison.*

2. A single string of a cord.
Winding a thin string about the work hazards its breaking, by the fretting of the several *twists* against one another. *Moxon.*

3. A cord; a string.
Through these labyrinths, not my grov'ling wit,
But thy silk *twist*, let down from heav'n to me,
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it
To climb to thee. *Herbert.*
About his chin the *twist*
He ty'd, and soon the strangled soul dismiss'd.
Dryden.

4. Contortion; writhe.
Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibres of any one animal, which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other cast or texture. *Addison.*

5. The manner of twisting.
Jack shrunk at first sight of it; he found fault with the length, the thickness, and the *twist*. *Arbuthnot.*

TWI'STER. *n. s.* [from *twist*.]

1. One who twists; a ropemaker.

2. The instrument of twisting. To this word I have annexed some remarkable lines, which explain *twist* in all its senses.

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When a *twister* a twisting will twist him a twist,
For the twisting of his twist he three twines doth intwist;
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.
Untwirling the twine that untwisteth between,
He twirls with his *twister* the two in a twine;
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,
He twicheth the twine he had twined in twain.
The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As twins were intwisted, he now doth untwine,
'Twixt the twain intertwisting a twine more between,
He, twirling his *twister*, makes a twist of the twine. *Wallis.*

To TWIT. *v. a.* [ebpitan, Saxon.] To sneer; to flout; to reproach.

When approaching the stormy stowers
We mought with our shoulders bear off the sharp showers,
And sooth to saine, nought seemeth sike strife,
That shepherds so *twiten* each other's life. *Spenser.*

When I protest true loyalty to her,
She *twits* me with my falsehood to my friend. *Shakspeare.*

Æsop minds men of their errors, without *twitting* them for what 's amiss. *L'Estrange.*

This these scoffers *twitted* the christians with. *Tillotson.*

Galen bled his patients, till by fainting they could bear no longer; for which he was *twitted* in his own time. *Baker.*

To TWITCH. *v. a.* [tpiccian, Saxon.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch; to pluck with a hasty motion.

He rose, and *twitch'd* his mantle blue,
To-morrow to fresh woods, and pastures new. *Milton.*

Twitch'd by the sleeve, he mouths it more and more. *Dryden.*

With a furious leap
She sprung from bed, disturbed in her mind,
And fear'd at ev'ry step a *twitching* spright behind. *Dryden.*

Thrice they *twitch'd* the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*

TWITCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick pull; a sudden vellication.

But Hudibras gave him a *twitch*
As quick as lightning in the breech. *Hudibras.*

The lion gave one hearty *twitch*, and got his feet out of the trap, but left his claws behind. *L'Estrange.*

2. A contraction of the fibres.

Other confed'rate pairs
Contract the fibres, and the *twitch* produce,
Which gently pushes on the grateful food
To the wide stomach, by its hollow road. *Blackmore.*

Mighty physical their fear is;
For soon as noise of combat near is,
Their heart descending to their breeches,
Must give their stomachs cruel *twitches*. *Prior.*

A fit of the stone is the cure, from the inflammation and pain occasioning convulsive *twitches*. *Sharp.*

TWI'TCHGRASS. *n. s.* A plant.

Twitchgrass is a weed that keeps some land loose, hollow, and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.*

To TWI'TTER. *v. n.*

1. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise.

This must be done;
Swallows *twitter* on the chimney-tops. *Dryden.*

They *twitter* chearful, till the vernal months
Invite them back. *Thomson.*

2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination. A low word.

A widow which had a *twittering* toward a second husband, took a gossiping companion to manage the job. *L'Estrange.*

TWI'TTER. *n. s.*

1. Any motion or disorder of passion; such as, a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.

The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights,
And cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous *twitters*. *Hudibras.*

The moon was in a heavy *twitter*, that her cloaths never fitted her. *L'Estrange.*

2. An upbraider.

TWITTLETWA'TTLE. *n. s.* [A ludicrous reduplication of *twattle*.] Tattle; gabble. A vile word.

Insipid *twittletwattles*, frothy jests, and jingling witticisms, inure us to a misunderstanding of things. *L'Estrange.*

'TWIXT. A contraction of *betwixt*.

Twilight, short arbiter *'twixt* day and night. *Milton.*

TWO. *adj.* [*twai*, Gothick; tpu, Saxon.]

1. One and one.

Between *two* hawks, which flies the higher pitch;
Between *two* dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;
Between *two* blades, which bears the better temper;
Between *two* horses, which doth bear him best;
Between *two* girls, which hath the merriest eye,
I have some shallow spirit of judgment. *Shaks.*

Three words it will three times report, and then the *two* latter for some times. *Bacon.*

Fifteen chambers were to lodge us *two* and *two* together. *Bacon.*

They lay
By *two* and *two* across the common way. *Dryd.*

2. It is used in composition.

Next to the raven's age, the Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any *two*-legg'd thing *Dryd.*

A rational animal better described man's essence, than a *two*-legged animal, with broad nails, and without feathers. *Locke.*

The *two*-shap'd Ericthonius had his birth
Without a mother, from the teeming earth. *Addis.*

Her register was a *two*-leaved book of record, one page containing the names of her living and the other of her deceased members. *Ayliffe.*

TWO'EDGED. *adj.* [*two* and *edge*.] Having an edge on either side.

Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A *twoedg'd* weapon from her shining case. *Pope.*

TWO'FOLD. *adj.* [*two* and *fold*.] Double; two of the same kind; or two different things coexisting.

Our prayer against sudden death importeth a *twofold* desire, that death when it cometh may give us some convenient respite, or if that be denied us of God, yet we may have wisdom to provide always before-hand. *Hooker.*

Through mirksome air her ready way she makes,
Her *twofold* team, of which two black as pitch,
And two were brown, yet each to each unlike
Did softly swim away, *Fairy Queen.*

O thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit in me regenerate,

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Doth now with *twofold* vigour lift me up,
To reach at victory above my head,
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings steel my lance's point.
Shakspeare.

Our *twofold* seas wash either side. *Dryden.*

Time and place taken for distinguishable portions of space and duration, have each of them a *twofold* acceptation. *Locke.*

Ewes, that erst brought forth but single lambs,
Now dropp'd their *twofold* burdens. *Prior.*

Holiness may be taken in a *twofold* sense; for that external holiness, which belongs to persons or things, offered to God; or for those internal graces which sanctify our natures. *Atterbury.*

TWO'FOLD. *adv.* Doubly.

A proselyte you make *twofold* more the child of hell than yourselves. *Matthew.*

TWO'HANDED. *adj.* [*two* and *hand.*] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude.

With huge *twohanded* sway,
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide wasting. *Milton.*

If little, then she 's life and soul all o'er;
An Amazon, the large *twohanded* whore.
Dryden.

TWO'PENCE. *n. s.* A small coin, valued at twice a penny.

You all shew like gilt *twopences* to me. *Shaks.*

To TYE. *v. a.* To bind. See TIE.

TYE. *n. s.* [See TIE.] A knot; a bond or obligation.

Lay your
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a most indissoluble *tye*
For ever knit. *Shakspeare.*

I have no *tye* upon you to be true,
But that which loosen'd your's, my love to you.
Dryden.

Honour's a sacred *tye*, the law of kings,
The noble mind's distinguishing perfection,
That aids and strengthens virtue where it meets her,
And imitates her actions where she is not;
It ought not to be sported with. *Addison.*

Lend me aid, I now conjure thee, lend,
By the soft *tye* and sacred name of friend. *Pope.*

TY'GER. *n. s.* See TIGER.

TYKE. *n. s.* [See TIKE.] *Tyke* in Scottish still denotes a dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog; and thence perhaps comes *teague.*

Base *tyke*, call'st thou me host? now,
By this hand, I swear I scorn the term. *Shaksp.*

TY'MBAL. *n. s.* [*tymbal*, French.] A kind of kettledrum.

Yet, gracious charity! indulgent guest!
Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breast,
My speeches would send up unheeded pray'r:
The scorn of life would be but wild despair:
A *tymbal*'s sound were better than my voice,
My faith were form, my eloquence were noise.
Prior.

TYMPANI'TES. *n. s.* [τυμπανίτης.] That particular sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.

TY'MPANUM. *n. s.* A drum; a part of the ear, so called from its resemblance to a drum.

The three little bones in meatu auditorio, by firming the *tympanum*, are a great help to the hearing. *Wiseman.*

TY'MPANY. *n. s.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum; the wind dropsy.

Hope, the christian grace, must be proportioned and attemperate to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and *tympany* of hope. *Hammond.*

He does not shew us Rome great suddenly,
As if the empire were a *tympany*;
But gives it natural growth, tells how and why
The little body grew so large and high. *Suckling.*

Others that affect
A lofty stile, swell to a *tympany*. *Roscommon.*

Pride is no more than an unnatural *tympany*, that rises in a bubble, and spends itself in a blast. *L'Estrange.*

Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence
Of likeness; thine 's a *tympany* of sense.
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ,
But sure thou 'rt but a kilderkin of wit. *Dryd.*

The air is so rarified in this kind of dropsical tumour, as makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is called a *tympany*. *Arbuth.*

TY'NY. *adj.* Small.

He that has a little *tyny* wit,
Must make content with his fortunes fit. *Shak.*

TYPE. *n. s.* [*type*, French; *typus*, Latin; τύπος.]

1. Emblem; mark of something.

Clean renouncing
The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,
Short bolster'd breeches, and those *types* of travel,
And understanding again the honest men.
Shakspeare.

Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,
Type of sweet rule, and gentle majesty. *Prior.*

2. That by which something future is prefigured.

Informing them by *types*
And shadows of that destin'd seed to bruise
The serpent, by what means he shall achieve
Mankind's deliverance. *Milton.*

The apostle shews the christian religion to be in truth and substance what the jewish was only in *type* and shadow. *Tillotson.*

3. A stamp; a mark. Not in use.

Thy father bears the *type* of king of Naples,
Yet not so wealthy as an English yeoman.
Shakspeare.

What good is cover'd with the face of heav'n
To be discover'd, that can do me good?
—Th' advancement of your children, gentle lady!
—Up to some scaffold, there to lose their heads!
—No, to the dignity and height of fortune,
The high imperial *type* of this earth's glory.
Shakspeare.

Which, though in their mean *types* small matter doth appeare,
Yet both of good account are reckon'd in the shiere. *Drayton.*

4. A printing letter.

To TYPE. *v. a.* To prefigure.

He ratified ceremonial and positive laws, in respect of their spiritual use and signification, and by fulfilling all things *typed* and prefigured by them. *White.*

TY'PICAL. } *adj.* [*typique*, French; *typi-*
TY'PICK. } *cus*, Latin.] Emblematical; figurative of something else.

The Levitical priesthood was only *typical* of the christian; which is so much more holy and honourable than that, as the institution of Christ is more excellent than that of Moses. *Atterb.*

Hence that many coursers ran,
Hand-in-hand, a goodly train,
To bless the great Eliza's reign;
And in the *typic* glory show
What fuller bliss Maria shall bestow. *Prior.*

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TY'PICALLY. *adv.* [from *typical.*] In a typical manner.

This excellent communicativeness of the divine nature is *typically* represented, and mysteriously exemplified by the Porphyrian scale of being. *Norris.*

TY'PICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *typical.*] The state of being typical.

To TY'PIFY. *v. a.* [from *type.*] To figure; to show in emblem.

The resurrection of Christ hath the power of a pattern to us, and is so *typified* in baptism, as an engagement to rise to newness of life. *Hammond.*

Our Saviour was *typified* indeed by the goat that was slain; at the effusion of whose blood, not only the hard hearts of his enemies relented, but the stony rocks and vail of the temple were shattered. *Brown.*

TYPO'GRAPHER. *n. s.* [τύπος and γράφω. A printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *typography.*]

1. Emblematical; figurative.
2. Belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *typographical.*]

1. Emblematically; figuratively.
2. After the manner of printers.

TYPO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [*typographie*, French; *typographia*, Latin.]

1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation.

Those diminutive and pamphlet treatises daily published amongst us, are pieces containing rather *typography* than verity. *Brown.*

2. The art of printing.

TY'RANNESS. *n. s.* [from *tyrant.*] A she tyrant.

They were, by law of that proud *tyranness*,
Provok'd with wrath and envy's false surmise.
Spenser.

The *tyranness* doth joy to see
The huge massacres which her eyes do make.
Spenser.

TYRA'NNICAL. } *adj.* [*tyrannus*, Latin;
TYRA'NNICK. } *tyrannique*, French; τυραννικος.] Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; despotick; imperious.

Charge him home that he affects
Tyrannick power. *Shakspeare.*

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd office, and to wind
Yourself into a power *tyrannical.* *Shakspeare.*

Domitian had been *tyrannical*; and in his time many noble houses were overthrown by false accusations. *Bacon.*

Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud *tyrannick* pow'r.
Milton.

If the spirit of a subject be rebellious, in a prince it will be *tyrannical* and intolerable. *Taylor.*

She hath recourse
To tears and prayers, again she feels the smart
Of a fresh wound from the *tyrannick* dart.
Denham.

Our sects a more *tyrannick* power assume,
And would for scorpions change the rods of Rome. *Roscommon.*

And by the nobles, by his commons curst,
Th' oppressor rul'd *tyrannick* where he durst;
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,
And treats alike his vassals and his God. *Pope.*

TYRA'NNICALLY. *adv.* [from *tyrannical.*] In manner of a tyrant.

TYRA'NNICIDE. *n. s.* [*tyrannus* and *cædo*, Latin.] The act of killing a tyrant.

To TY'RANNISE. *v. n.* [*tyranniser*, Fr. from *tyrant.*] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiousness.

While we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear will not be able to *tyrannise* over us. *Hooker.*

Then 'gan Carausius *tyrannise* anew,
And 'gainst the Romans bent their proper power,
And so Alectus trecherously slew,
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Spenser.*

I made thee miserable,
What time I threw the people's suffrages
On him, that thus doth *tyrannise* o'er me. *Shak.*

A crew, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to *tyrannise.* *Milton.*

Beauty had crown'd you, and you must have been
The whole world's mistress, other than a queen;
All had been rivals, and you might have spar'd,
Or kill'd and *tyrannis'd* without a guard. *Waller.*

He does violence to his own faculties, *tyrannises* over his own mind, and usurps the prerogative that belongs to truth alone, which is, to command by its own authority. *Locke.*

TY'RANNOUS. *adj.* [from *tyrant.*] Tyrannical; despotick; arbitrary; severe; cruel; imperious. Not in use.

It is strange to see the unmanlike cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their *tyrannous* ambition to have brought the others virtuous patience under them, think their masterhood nothing without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Lately grown into a loathing and detestation of the unjust and *tyrannous* rule of Harold, an usurper. *Spenser.*

Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father,
And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakspeare.*

'T is excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is *tyrannous*
To use it like a giant. *Shakspeare.*

Fear you his *tyrannous* passion more, alas!
Than the queen's life? *Shakspeare.*

Subjection to his empire *tyrannous.* *Milton.*

After the death of this *tyrannous* and ambitious king, these writings came abroad. *Temple.*

TY'RANNY. *n. s.* [*tyrannis*, Lat. τυραννις; *tyrannie*, French.]

1. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered.

Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and, in th' excess of joy,
Sole reigning holds the *tyranny* of heav'n. *Milt.*

The cities fell often under *tyrannies*, which spring naturally out of popular governments. *Temple.*

2. Unresisted and cruel power.

Boundless intemperance
In nature is a *tyranny*; it hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakspeare.*

3. Cruel government; rigorous command.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great *tyranny*, lay thou thy basis sure,
For goodness dares not check thee. *Shakspeare.*

Suspicions dispose kings to *tyranny*, and husbands to jealousy. *Bacon.*

God, in judgment just,
Subjects him from without to violent lords;
Who oft as undeservedly inthral
His outward freedom: *tyranny* must be. *Milt.*

4. Severity; rigour; inclemency.
The *tyranny* o' the open night's too rough
For nature to endure. *Shakspeare.*

TY'RANT. *n. s.* [τυραννος; *tyrannus*, Lat. *Rowland* contends that this word, with the correspondent Greek and Latin, is derived from *tir*, Welsh and Erse, land, and *rhanner*, Welsh, to share; *q. d. tir-hanner*, a sharer, or divider of and among his vassals.]

1. An absolute monarch governing imperiously.

2. A cruel, despotick, and severe master; an oppressor.
Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a resisting is a *tyrant*. *Sidney.*
I would not be the villain that thou think'st,
For the whole space that 's in the *tyrant*'s grasp,
And the rich east to boot. *Shakspeare.*
Dissembling courtesy! how fine this *tyrant*
Can tickle where she wounds! *Shakspeare.*
The house of woe, and dungeon of our *tyrant*. *Milton.*
Consider those grand agents and lieutenants of the devil, by whom he scourges and plagues the world under him, to wit, *tyrants*; and was there ever any *tyrant* who was not also false and perfidious? *South.*
Thou mean'st to kill a *tyrant*, not a king. *Dryden.*
When *tyrant* custom had not shackled man,
But free to follow nature was the mode. *Thoms.*

TYRE. *n. s.* [properly *tire*.] See TIRE.
I have seen her beset and bedecked all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about the *tyre* of her head. *Hakewill.*

TY'RO. *n. s.* [properly *tiro*, as in the Lat.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments.
There stands a structure on a rising hill,
Where *tyros* take their freedom out to kill. *Garth.*

V.

V Has two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, *v* consonant and *u* vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uses were annexed to one form, the old custom still continues to be followed.

U, the vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obtuse*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obtund*.

V, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gascons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expressed by the same character with *f*, distinguished only by a diacritical point. Its sound in English is uniform. It is never mute.

VA'CANCY. *n. s.* [from *vacant*.]

1. Empty space; vacuity.
How is 't,
That thus you bend your eye on *vacancy*,
And with th' incorporal air do hold discourse? *Shakspeare.*

2. Chasm; space unfilled.
The reader finds a wide *vacancy*, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of some connecting idea. *Watts.*

3. [*vacance*, Fr.] State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied.
They were content to bribe them with the nomination of some bishops, and disposal of the revenues of some churches during the *vacancies*. *Lesley.*
In the *vacancy* of a bishop, the guardian of the spiritualities was summoned to parliament in the bishop's room. *Ayliffe.*

4. [*vacances*, Fr.] Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged.
If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet,
Those little *vacancies* from toil are sweet. *Dryd.*
The daily intervals of time and *vacancies* from necessary labour, together with the one day in seven in the christian world, allow sufficient time. *Watts.*

5. Listlessness; emptiness of thought.
When alone, or in company, they sit still without doing any thing, I like it worse; for all dispositions to idleness or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Wotton.*

VA'CANT. *adj.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Latin.]

1. Empty; unfilled; void.
Why should the air so impetuously rush into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no *vacant* room to receive it? *Boyle.*
A better race to bring into their *vacant* room. *Milton.*

2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded.
Religion is the interest of all; but philosophy of those only that are at leisure, and *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *More.*
A very little part of our life is so *vacant* from uneasinesses, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good. *Locke.*

3. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor.
Lest the fiend invade *vacant* possession. *Milt.*
Others, when they allowed the throne *vacant*, thought the succession should immediately go to the next heir. *Swift.*

4. Being at leisure; disengaged.

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They which have the government, scatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at such *vacant* times as they lie not in camp. *Spenser.*

Sir John Berkley was the more *vacant* for that service, by the reduction of Barnstaple. *Clarendon.*

Besides those portions of time which the necessities of nature and of civil life extorted from him, there was not a minute of the day which he left *vacant*. *Fell.*

The memory relieves the mind in her *vacant* moments, and prevents any chasms of thought, by ideas of what is past. *Addison.*

5. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy.

The wretched slave,
Who with a body fill'd, and *vacant* mind,
Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distressful bread. *Shakspeare.*

The duke had a pleasant and *vacant* face, proceeding from a singular assurance in his temper. *Wotton.*

To VA'CATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Lat.]

1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.

That after-act *vacating* the authority of the precedent, tells the world that some remorse touched even Strafford's most implacable enemies. *King Charles.*

The necessity of observing the Jewish sabbath was *vacated* by the apostolical institution of the Lord's day. *Nelson.*

2. To make vacant; to quit possession of: as, he *vacated* the throne.

3. To defeat; to put an end to.

He *vacates* my revenge;
For, while he trusts me, 't were so base a part
To fawn, and yet betray. *Dryden.*

VACA'TION. *n. s.* [*vacation*, Fr. *vacatio*, Latin.]

1. Intermission of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates.

Vacation is all that time which passes between term and term, at London. *Cowell.*

As these clerks want not their full task of labour during the open term, so there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the *vacation* only. *Bacon.*

2. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.

Benefit of peace, quiet, and *vacation* for piety, have rendered it necessary, in every christian commonwealth, by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond.*

VA'CCARY. *n. s.* [*vacca*, Lat.] A cow-house; a cow-pasture. *Bailey.*

VACI'LLANCY. *n. s.* [*vacillans*, from *vacillo*, Latin; *vacillant*, Fr.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. Not much in use.

I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, as that *vacillancy* in human souls, and such mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *More.*

VACILLA'TION. *n. s.* [*vacillatio*, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillation*, Fr.] The act or state of reeling or staggering.

The muscles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assisting against every *vacillation*. *Derham.*

VACUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vacuus*, Lat.] The act of emptying. *Dict.*

VA'CUIST. *n. s.* [from *vacuum*.] A philosopher that holds a *vacuum*: opposed to a *plenist*.

Those spaces, which the *vacuists* would have to be empty, because they are manifestly devoid of air, the plenists do not prove replenished with subtle matter. *Boyle.*

VACU'ITY. *n. s.* [*vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, Lat. *vacuité*, Fr.]

1. Emptiness; state of being unfilled.

Hunger is such a state of *vacuity*, as to require a fresh supply of aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Space unfilled; space unoccupied.

In filling up *vacuities*, turning out shadows and ceremonies, by explicit prescription of substantial duties, which those shadows did obscurely represent. *Hammond.*

He, that seat soon failing, meets
A vast *vacuity*. *Milton.*

Body and space are quite different things, and a *vacuity* is interspersed among the particles of matter. *Bentley.*

God, who alone can answer all our longings, and fill every *vacuity* of our soul, should entirely possess our heart. *Rogers.*

Redeeming still at night these *vacuities* of the day. *Fell.*

3. Inanity; want of reality.

The soul is seen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they 'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness. *Glanville.*

VA'CUOUS. *adj.* [*vacuus*, Lat. *vacué*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled.

Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill
Infinitude: nor *vacuous* the space. *Milton.*

VA'CUUM. n. s. [Lat.] Space unoccupied by matter.

Our enquiries about *vacuum*, or space and atoms, will shew us some good practical lessons. *Watts.*

To VADE. *v. n.* [*vado*, Lat.] To vanish; to pass away. *Spenser.* A word useful in poetry, but not received.

Be ever gloried here thy sovereign name,
That thou may'st smile on all which thou hast made;
Whose frown alone can shake this earthly frame,
And at whose touch the hills in smoak shall *vade*. *Wotton.*

VA'GABOND. *adj.* [*vagabundus*, low Lat. *vagabond*, Fr.]

1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.

Let them pronounce the steep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile: yet I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakspeare.*

A *vagabond* debtor may be cited in whatever place or jurisdiction he is found. *Ayliffe.*

2. Wandering; vagrant.

This common body,
Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the stream,
Goes to, and back, lacqueying the varying tide, *Shakspeare.*

Their prayers by envious winds
Blown *vagabond* or frustrate. *Milton.*

VA'GABOND. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A vagrant; a wanderer: commonly in a sense of reproach.

We call those people wanderers and *vagabonds*, that have no dwelling place. *Raleigh.*

Reduc'd, like Hannibal, to seek relief
From court to court, and wander up and down
A *vagabond* in Afric. *Addison.*

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2. One that wanders illegally, without a settled habitation.
Vagabond is a person without a home. *Watts.*

VAGA'RY. *n. s.* [from *vagus*, Lat.] A wild freak; a capricious frolick.
They chang'd their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell,
As they would dance. *Milton.*
Would your son engage in some frolic, or take a *vagary*, were it not better he should do it with than without your knowledge? *Locke.*

VAGINOPE'NNOUS. *adj.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Lat.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases.

VA'GOUS. *adj.* [*vagus*, Lat. *vague*, Fr.] Wandering; unsettled. Not in use.
Such as were born and begot of a single woman, through a *vagous* lust, were called Sporii. *Ayliffe.*

VA'GRANCY. *n. s.* [from *vagrant*.] A state of wandering; unsettled condition.

VA'GRANT. *adj.* Wandering; unsettled; vagabond; unfixed in place.
Do not oppose popular mistakes and surmises, or *vagrant* and fictitious stories. *More.*
Take good heed what men will think and say;
That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courses took,
Her father's house and civil life forsook. *Prior.*
Her lips no living bard, I weet,
May say how red, how round, how sweet;
Old Homer only could indite
Their *vagrant* grace, and soft delight:
They stand recorded in his book,
When Helen smil'd, and Hebe spoke. *Prior.*

VA'GRANT. *n. s.* [*vagant*, French.] A sturdy beggar; wanderer; vagabond; man unsettled in habitation, in an ill sense.
Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view,
Train'd to assault, and disciplin'd to kill. *Prior.*
You'll not the progress of your atoms stay,
Nor to collect the *vagrants* find a way. *Blackm.*
To relieve the helpless poor; to make sturdy *vagrants* relieve themselves; to hinder idle hands from being mischievous, are things of evident use. *F. Atterbury.*
Ye *vagrants* of the sky,
To right or left unheeded take your way. *Pope.*

VAGUE. *adj.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Lat.]
1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond.
Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight. *Hayward.*
2. Unfixed; unsettled; undetermined; indefinite.
The perception of being, or not being, belongs no more to these *vague* ideas, signified by the terms, whatsoever and thing, than it does to any other ideas. *Locke.*

VAIL. *n. s.* [*voile*, Fr. This word is now frequently written *veil*, from *velum*, Lat. and the verb *veil*, from the verb *velo*; but the old orthography commonly derived it, I believe rightly, from the Fr.]
1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed.
While they supposed to lie hid in their secret sins, they were scattered under a dark *vail* of forgetfulness. *Wisdom.*
2. A part of female dress, by which the face and part of the shape is concealed.
3. Money given to servants. It is commonly used in the plural. See VALE.

To VAIL. *v. a.* To cover. See VEIL.

To VAIL. *v. a.* [*avaler le bonet*, French. *Addison* writes it *veil*, ignorantly.]
1. To let fall; to suffer to descend.
They stiffly refused to *vail* their bonnets, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by seafarers. *Carew.*
The virgin 'gan her beavoir *vale*,
And thank'd him first, and thus began her tale. *Fairfax.*
2. To let fall in token of respect.
Certain of the Turks gallies, which would not *vail* their topsails, the Venetians fiercely assailed. *Knolles.*
Before my princely state let your poor greatness fall,
And *vail* your tops to me, the sovereign of you all. *Drayton.*
They had not the ceremony of *veiling* the bonnet in salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. *Addison.*
3. To fall; to let sink in fear, or for any other interest.
That furio is Scot
'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame
Of those that turn'd t :eir backs. *Shakspeare.*

To VAIL. *v. n.* To yield; to give place; to show respect by yielding. In this sense, the modern writers have ignorantly written *veil*.
Thy convenience must *veil* to thy neighbour's necessity; and thy very necessities must yield to thy neighbour's extremity. *South.*

VAIN. *adj.* [*vain*, French; *vanus*, Lat.]
1. Fruitless; ineffectual.
Let no man speak again
To alter this; for counsel is but *vain*. *Shakp.*
Vain is the force of man,
To crush the pillars which the pile sustain. *Dryden.*
2. Empty; unreal; shadowy.
Before the passage horrid Hydra stands,
Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame,
And *vain* Chimera vo nits empty flame. *Dryd.*
Unmov'd his eyes, and wet his beard appears;
And shedding *vain*, but seeming real, tears. *Dryden.*
3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things: with *of* before the cause of vanity.
No folly like *vain* glory; nor any thing more ridiculous than a *vain* man to be still boasting of himself. *L'Estrange.*
He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly *vain*,
Sought godlike worship from a servile train. *Dryden.*
The minstrels play'd on every side,
Vain of their art, and for the mastery vy'd. *Dryden.*
To be *vain* is rather a mark of humility than pride. *Vain* men delight in telling what honours have been done them, what great company they have kept, and the like; by which they plainly confess, that these honours were more than their due, and such as their friends would not believe, if they had not been told: whereas a man truly proud thinks the honours below his merit, and scorns to boast. *Swift.*
Ah friend! to dazzle let the *vain* design;
To raise the thought, and touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*
Here learn the great unreal wants to feign,
Unpleasing truths here mortify the [illegible]. *Savage.*
Ye *vain!* desist from your erroneous strife;
Be wise, and quit the false sublime of life:
The true ambition there alone resides,
Where justice vindicates, and wisdom guides. *Young.*

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4. Showy; ostentatious.
Load some *vain* church with old theatrick state. *Pope.*

5. Idle; worthless; unimportant.
Both all things *vain*, and all who in *vain* things
Built their fond hopes of glory, or lasting fame,
Or happiness. *Milton.*
He heard a grave philosopher maintain,
That all the actions of our life were *vain*,
Which with our sense of pleasure not conspir'd.
Denham.
To your *vain* answer will you have recourse,
And tell 't is ingenite active force. *Blackmore.*

6. False; not true.

7. *In* VAIN. To no purpose; to no end; ineffectually; without effect.
He tempts *in vain*. *Milton.*
Providence and nature never did any thing *in vain*. *L'Estrange.*
Strong Halys stands *in vain*; weak Phlegys flies. *Dryden.*
The philosophers of old did *in vain* enquire, whether *summum bonum* consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation. *Locke.*
If we hope for what we are not likely to possess, we act and think *in vain*, and make life a greater dream and shadow than it really is. *Addison.*
If from this discourse one honest man shall receive satisfaction, I shall think that I have not written nor lived *in vain*. *West.*

VAINGLO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*vanus* and *gloriosus*, Lat.] Boasting without performances; proud in disproportion to desert.
Vain-glorious man, when fluttering wind does blow,
In his light wings is lifted up to sky. *Spenser.*
Strength to glory aspires
Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame. *Milton.*
This his arrogant and *vain-glorious* expression witnesseth. *Hale.*

VAINGLO'RY. *n. s.* [*vana gloria*, Latin.] Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.
He had nothing of *vain-glory*, but yet kept state and majesty to the height; being sensible, that majesty maketh the people bow, but *vain-glory* boweth to them. *Bacon.*
Expose every blast of *vain-glory*, every idle thought, to be chastened by the rod of spiritual discipline. *Taylor.*
This extraordinary person, out of his natural aversion to *vain-glory*, wrote several pieces which he did not assume the honour of. *Addison.*
A monarch's sword when mad *vain-glory* draws,
Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's scar. *Pope.*

VA'INLY. *adv.* [from *vain*.]

1. Without effect; to no purpose; in vain.
Our cannons' malice *vainly* shall be spent
Against th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*
In weak complaints you *vainly* waste your breath;
They are not tears that can revenge his death. *Dryden.*

2. Proudly; arrogantly.
Humility teaches us to think neither *vainly* nor vauntingly of ourselves. *Delany.*

3. Idly; foolishly.
Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton.*
If Lentulus be ambitious, he shall be *vainly* credulous; presuming his advancement to be decreed by the Sybilline oracles. *Grew.*

VA'INNESS. *n. s.* [from *vain*.] The state of being vain. Pride; falsehood; emptiness.
I hate ingratitude more in a man,
Than lying, *vainness*, babbling. *Shakspeare.*

VAIR, *or* VA'IRY. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Variegated with coverings of gold, red, or other colours.

VA'IVODE. *n. s.* [*waiwod*, a governour, Sclavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VA'LANCE. *n. s.* [from *Valencia*, whence the use of them came. *Skinner.*] The fringes of drapery hanging round the tester and stead of a bed.
My house
Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
Valance of Venice, gold in needlework. *Shaksp.*
Thrust the *valance* of the bed, that it may be full in sight. *Swift.*

To VA'LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with drapery. Not in use.
Old friend, thy face is *valanc'd* since I saw thee last; com'st thou to beard me? *Shaksp.*

VALE. *n. s.* [*val*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.]

1. A low ground; a valley; a place between two hills. *Vale* is a poetical word.
In Ida *vale*: who knows not Ida *vale*?
An hundred shepherds woned. *Spenser.*
Met in the *vale* of Arde. *Shakspeare.*
Anchises, in a flow'ry *vale*,
Review'd his muster'd race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*
In those fair *vales* by nature form'd to please,
Where Guadalquiver serpeatines with ease. *Harte.*

2. [From *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell. If from *avail*, it must be written *vail*, as *Dryden* writes. If from *vale*, which I think is right, it must be *vale*.] Money given to servants.
Since our knights and senators account
To what their sordid, begging *vails* amount;
Judge what a wretched share the poor attends,
Whose whole subsistence on those alms depends. *Dryden.*
His revenue, besides *vales*, amounted to thirty pounds. *Swift.*

VALEDI'CTION. *n. s.* [*valedico*, Lat.] A farewell.
A *valediction* forbidding to weep. *Donne.*

VALEDI'CTORY. *adj.* [from *valedico*, Latin.] Bidding farewell.

VA'LENTINE. *n. s.* A sweetheart chosen on Valentine's day.
Now all nature seem'd in love,
And birds had drawn their *valentines*. *Wotton.*

VALE'RIAN. *n. s.* [*valeriana*, Lat. *valerian*, French.] A plant.

VA'LET. n. s. [*valet*, Fr.] A waiting servant.
Giving cast-clothes to be worn by *valets*, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addison.*

VALETUDINA'RIAN. } *adj.* [*vale tudinaire*, Fr. *valetudo*, Latin.] Weakly; sickly; infirm of health.
VALETU'DINARY. }
Physick, by purging noxious humours, prevents sickness in the healthy, or recourse thereof in the *valetudinary*. *Browne.*
Shifting from the warmer vallies to the colder hills, or from the hills to the vallies, is a great benefit to the *valetudinarian*, feeble part of mankind. *Derham.*

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Some patients have been liable to this symptom, and reduced by it to a *valetudinary* and very unequal state of health. *Blackmore.*

Cold of winter, by stopping the pores of perspiration, keeps the warmth more within; whereby there is a greater quantity of spirits generated in healthful animals, for the ease is quite otherwise in *valetudinary* ones. *Cheyne.*

Valetudinarians must live where they can command and scold. *Swift.*

VA'LIANCE. *n. s.* [from *valiant; vaillance*, Fr.] Valour; personal puissance; fierceness; bravery. Not in use.

With stiff force he shook his mortal lance,
To let him weet his doughty *valiance*. *Spenser.*

VA'LIANT. *adj.* [*vaillant*, Fr.] Stout; personally puissant; brave. We say, a *valiant* man; a *valiant* action.

Only be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles. 1 *Samuel.*

Hale, a very *valiant* fencer, undertook to teach that science in a book, and was laughed at. *Walton.*

The church of Antioch might meet at that time to celebrate the memory of such a *valiant* combat and martyr of Christ. *Nelson.*

VA'LIANTLY. *adv.* [from *valiant.*] Stoutly; with personal strength; with personal bravery.

Farewel, kind lord; fight *valiantly* to-day:
Thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour. *Shakspeare.*

It was the duty of a good soldier *valiantly* to withstand his enemies, and not to be troubled with any evil hap. *Knolles.*

VA'LIANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *valiant.*] Valour; personal bravery; puissance; fierceness; stoutness.

Thy *valiantness* was mine; thou suck'dst it from me. *Shakspeare.*

Achimetes having won the top of the walls, by the *valiantness* of the defendants was forced to retire. *Knolles.*

Shew not thy *valiantness* in wine. *Ecclus.*

VA'LID. *adj.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Lat.]

1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent.

Perhaps more *valid* arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and worse our foes. *Milton.*

2. Having intellectual force; prevalent; weighty; conclusive.

A difference in their sentiments as to particular questions, is no *valid* argument against the general truth believed by them, but rather a clearer and more solid proof of it. *Stephens.*

VALI'DITY. *n. s.* [*validité*, Fr. from *valid.*]

1. Force to convince; certainty.

You are persuaded of the *validity* of that famous verse,
'T is expectation makes a blessing dear. *Pope.*

2. Value. A sense not used.

To thee and thine
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;
No less in space, *validity*, and pleasure,
Than that conferr'd on Gonerill. *Shakspeare.*

VALLA'NCY. *n. s.* [from *valance.*] A large wig that shades the face.

But you, loud sirs, who through your curls look big,
Criticks in plume and white *vallancy* wig. *Dryden.*

VA'LLEY. *n. s.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.] A low ground; a hollow between hills.

Vallies are the intervals betwixt mountains. *Woodward.*

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleasure prove
That hills and *vallies* yield. *Raleigh.*

Sweet interchange of hill and *valley*. *Milton.*

I have been ready to freeze on the top of a hill, and in an hour's time after have suffered as great inconvenience from the heat of the *valley*. *Brown.*

VA'LOROUS. *adj.* [from *valour.*] Brave; stout; valiant.

The famous warriors of the antique world
Us'd trophies to erect in stately wise,
In which they would the records have enroll'd
Of their great deeds and *valorous* emprise. *Spenser.*

Captain Jamy is a marvellous *valorous* gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

VA'LOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *valorous.*] In a brave manner.

VA'LOUR. *n. s.* [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Lat. *Ainsw.*] Personal bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness.

That I may pour the spirit in thine ear,
And chastise, with the *valour* of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakspeare.*

Here I contest
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy *valour*. *Shakspeare.*

When *valour* preys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with. *Shakspeare.*

An innate *valour* appeared in him, when he put himself upon the soldier's defence, as he received the mortal stab. *Howel.*

For contemplation he, and *valour* form'd;
For softness she, and sweet attractive grace. *Milton.*

Such were these giants; men of high renown!
For, in those days, might only shall be admir'd,
And *valour*, and heroick virtue, call'd. *Milton.*

Valour gives awe, and promises protection to those who want heart or strength to defend themselves. This makes the authority of men among women; and that of a master-buck in a numerous herd. *Temple.*

VA'LUABLE. *adj.* [*valable*, Fr. from *value.*]

1. Precious; being of great price.

2. Worthy; deserving regard.

A just account of that *valuable* person, whose remains lie before us. *F. Atterbury.*

The value of several circumstances in story lessens very much by distance of time; though some minute circumstances are very *valuable*. *Swift.*

VALUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *value.*]

1. The act of setting a value; appraisement.

Humility in man consists not in denying any gift that is in him, but in a just *valuation* of it, rather thinking too meanly than too highly. *Ray.*

2. Value set upon any thing.

No reason I, since of your lives you set
So slight a *valuation*, shou'd reserve
My crack'd one to more care. *Shakspeare.*

Take out of men's minds false *valuations*, and it would leave the minds of a number of men poor shrunken things. *Bacon.*

The writers expressed not the *valuation* of the denarius, without regard to its present *valuation*. *Arbuthnot.*

VALUA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *value.*] An appraiser; one who sets upon any thing its price. A word which I have found no where else.

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What *valuators* will the bishops make use of? *Swift.*

VA'LUE. *n. s.* [*value*, Fr. *valor*, Latin.]

1. Price; worth.

Ye are physicians of no *value*. *Job.*

Learn to live for your own sake, and the service of God; and let nothing in the world be of any *value* with you, but that which you can turn into a service to God, and a means of your future happiness. *Law.*

2. High rate.

Cæsar is well acquainted with your virtues,
And therefore sets this *value* on your life:
Let him but know the price of Cato's friendship,
And name your terms. *Addison.*

3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

He sent him money; it was with this obliging testimony, that his design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price. *Dryden.*

To VA'LUE. *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To rate at a certain price.

When the country grows better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions will be more augmented, and better *valued*. *Spenser.*

A mind *valuing* his reputation at the due price, will repute all dishonest gain much inferior thereunto. *Carew.*

God alone *values* right the good. *Milton.*

2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem.

Some of the finest treatises in dialogue, many very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and English appear. *Addison.*

He *values* himself upon the compassion with which he relieved the afflicted. *Atterbury.*

To him your orchard's early fruits are due,
A pleasing off'ring, when 't is made by you;
He *values* these. *Pope.*

3. To appraise; to estimate.

If he be poorer than estimation, the priest shall *value* him. *Leviticus.*

4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to.

The peace between the French and us not *values*
The cost that did conclude it. *Shakspeare.*

5. To take account of.

If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*

6. To reckon at, with respect to number or power.

The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong:
Her faction will be full as strong as ours.
Shakspeare.

7. To consider with respect to importance; to hold important.

The king must take it ill,
So slightly *valued* in his messenger. *Shakspeare.*

Neither of them *valued* their promises, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon.*

8. To compare with respect to price, or excellence.

It cannot be *valued* with the gold of Ophir. *Job.*

9. To raise to estimation. This is a sense not in use.

She ordered all things, resisting the wisdom of the wisest, by making the possessor thereof miserable; *valuing* the folly of the most foolish, by making the success prosperous. *Sidney.*

Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown. *Temple.*

Vanity, or a desire of *valuing* ourselves by shewing others faults. *Temple.*

VA'LUELESS. *adj.* [from *value*.] Being of no value.

A counterfeit
Resembling majesty; which, touch'd and tried,
Proves *valueless*. *Shakspeare.*

VA'LUER. *n. s.* [from *value*.] He that values.

Hammond was no *valuer* of trifles. *Fell.*

VALVE. *n. s.* [*valva*, Latin.]

1. A folding door.

Swift through the *valves* the visionary fair
Repass'd. *Pope.*

Opening their *valves*, self-mov'd on either side,
The adamantine doors expanded wide:
When death commands they close, when death commands divide. *Harte.*

2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel.

This air, by the opening of the *valve*, and forcing up of the sucker, may be driven out. *Boyle.*

3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress.

The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'LVULE. *n. s.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A small valve.

VAMP. *n. s.* The upper leather of a shoe. *Ainsworth.*

To VAMP. *v. a.* [This is supposed probably enough by *Skinner* to be derived from *avant*, Fr. *before*; and to mean laying on a new outside.] To piece an old thing with some new part.

You wish
To *vamp* a body with a dangerous physick,
That 's sure of death without. *Shakspeare.*

This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan. *Bentley.*

I had never much hopes of your *vampt* play. *Swift.*

VA'MPER. *n. s.* [from *vamp*.] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.

VAN. *n. s.* [from *avant*, French.]

1. The front of an army; the first line.

Before each *van* prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

The foe he had survey'd,
Arrang'd, as t' him they did appear,
With *van*, main battle, wings and rear. *Hudib.*

Van to *van* the foremost squadrons meet,
The midmost battles hast'ning up behind. *Dryd.*

2. [*van*, Fr. *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan.

The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an oar, they call it a corn-*van*. *Broome.*

3. A wing with which the air is beaten.

His sail-broad *vans*
He spreads for flight, and in the surging smoke
Up-lifted, spurns the ground. *Milton.*

A fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing drew nigh,
Who on their plumy *vans* receiv'd him soft
From his uneasy station, and upbore,
As on a floating coach, through the blithe air. *Milton.*

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His disabled wing unstrung:
He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his *vans* in vain;
His *vans* no longer could his flight sustain.
Dryden.

The *vanes* are broad on one side, and narrower on the other; both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *Derham.*

To VAN. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat. *vanner*, French.] To fan; to winnow. Not in use.

The corn which in *vanning* lieth lowest is the best. *Bacon.*

VA'NCOURIER. *n. s.* [*avantcourier*, Fr.] A harbinger; a precursor.

VANE. *n. s.* [*vane*, Dut.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

A man she would spell backward;
If tall, a lance ill-headed;
If speaking, why a *vane* blown with all winds.
Shakspeare.

VA'NGUARD. *n. s.* [*avant garde*, Fr.] The front, or first line of the army.

The king's *vant-guard* maintained fight against the whole power of the enemies. *Bacon.*

The martial Idomen, who bravely stood before
In *vast-guard* of his troops, and marcht, for strength a savage bore. *Chapman.*

Vanguard to right and left the front unfold.
Milton.

VANI'LLA. *n. s.* [*vanille*, Fr.] A plant. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate. *Miller.*

When mixed with *vanillios*, or spices, chocolate acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatick oils. *Arbuthnot.*

To VA'NISH. *v. n.* [*vanesco*, Lat. *evanouir*, French.]

1. To lose perceptible existence.

High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but must be nursed by the like, or else *vanisheth* as soon as it appears to the world. *Sidney.*

While fancy brings the *vanish'd* piles to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*

2. To pass away from the sight; to disappear.

Whither are they *vanish'd*?
—Into the air; and what seem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakspeare.*

Now I have taken heart, thou *vanishest*.
Shakspeare.

He cut the cleaving sky,
And in a moment *vanish'd* from her eye. *Pope.*

3. To pass away; to be lost.

All these delights will *vanish*. *Milton.*

That spirit of religion and seriousness, by which we had distinguished ourselves, *vanished* all at once, and a spirit of infidelity and profaneness started up. *Atterbury.*

VA'NITY. *n. s.* [*vanitas*, Lat. *vanité*, Fr.]

1. Emptiness; uncertainty; inanity.

Vanity of *vanities*, all is *vanity*. *Eccles.*

2. Fruitless desire; fruitless endeavour.

Vanity possesseth many who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come. *Sidney.*

Thy pride,
And wand'ring *vanity*, when least was safe,
Rejected my forewarning. *Milton.*

3. Trifling labour.

To use long discourse against those things which are both against scripture and reason, might rightly be judged a *vanity* in the answerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor. *Raleigh.*

4. Falsehood; untruth.

Here I may well shew the *vanity* of that which is reported in the story of Walsingham. *Sir J. Davies.*

5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.

Were it not strange if God should have made such store of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be consumed in secular *vanity*, allowing none but the baser sort to be employed in his own service? *Hooker.*

I must
Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple
Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shakspeare.*

Cast not her serious wit on idle things;
Make her free will slave to *vanity*. *Davies.*

Sin with *vanity* had fill'd the works of men.
Milton.

The eldest equal the youngest in the *vanity* of their dress; and no other reason can be given of it, but that they equal, if not surpass, them in the *vanity* of their desires. *South.*

Think not, when woman's transient breath is fled,
That all her *vanities* at once are dead;
Succeeding *vanities* she still regards,
And though she plays no more, o'erlooks the cards. *Pope.*

6. Ostentation; arrogance.

The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through *vanity*, whilst they would not seem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged histories of their own antiquity. *Spenser.*

Whether it were out of the same *vanity* which possessed all those learned philosophers and poets, that Plato also published, not under the right authors' names, those things which he had read in the scriptures; or fearing the severity of the Areopagite, and the example of his master Socrates, I cannot judge. *Raleigh.*

7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds; pride operating upon small occasions.

Can you add guilt to *vanity*, and take
A pride to hear the conquests which you make?
Dryden.

'T is an old maxim in the schools,
That *vanity* 's the food of fools;
Yet now and then your men of wit
Will condescend to take a bit. *Swift.*

The corruption of the world indulges women in great *vanity*; and mankind seem to consider them in no other view, than as so many painted idols, that are to allure and gratify their passions. *Law.*

To VA'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, French.]

1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue.

Were 't not a shame, that, whilst you live at jar,
The fearful French, whom you late *vanquished*,
Should make a start o'er seas, and *vanquish* you?
Shakspeare.

They subdued and *vanquished* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon.*

The gods the victor, Cato the *vanquish'd* chose:
But you have done what Cato could not do,
To chuse the *vanquish'd*, and restore him too.
Dryden.

2. To confute.

This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise. *F. Atterbury.*

VA'NQUISHER. *n. s.* [from *vanquish*.] Conqueror; subduer.

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeless restitution, so he might
Be call'd your *vanquisher*. *Shakspeare.*

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I shall rise victorious, and subdue
My *vanquisher*; spoil'd of his vaunted spoil.
Milton.
Troy's *vanquisher*, and great Achilles' son.
A. Philips.

VA'NTAGE. *n. s.* [from *advantage.*]

1. Gain; profit.
What great *vantage* do we get by the trade of a pastor? *Sidney.*

2. Superiority; state in which one hath better means of action than another.
With the *vantage* of mine own excuse,
Hath he excepted most against my love. *Shak.*
He had them at *vantage*, being tired and harassed with a long march. *Bacon.*
The pardoned person must not think to stand upon the same *vantage* of ground with the innocent. *South.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.
Be assured, madam, 't will be done
With his next *vantage*. *Shakspeare.*

To VA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from *advantage.*] To profit. Not in use.
We yet of present peril be afraid;
For needless fear did never *vantage* none. *Spens.*

VA'NTBRASS. *n. s.* [*avant bras*, French.] Armour for the arm.
I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my *vantbrace* put this wither'd brawn.
Shakspeare.
Put on *vantbrass*, and greves, and gauntlet.
Milton.

VA'PID. *adj.* [*vapidus*, Latin.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; mawkish; flat.
Thy wines let feed a-while
On the fat refuse; lest, too soon disjoined,
From spritely it to sharp or *vapid* change.
Philips.
The effects of a *vapid* and viscous constitution of blood are stagnation, acrimony, and putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'PIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *vapid.*] The state of being spiritless or mawkish; mawkishness.

VAPORA'TION. *n. s.* [*vaporation*, Fr. *vaporatio*, Lat. from *vapour.*] The act of escaping in vapours.

VA'PORER. *n. s.* [from *vapour.*] A boaster; a braggart.
This shews these *vaporers*, to what scorn they expose themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

VA'PORISH. *adj.* [from *vapour.*]

1. Vaporous; full of vapours.
It proceeded from the nature of the *vapourish* place. *Sandys.*

2. Splenetick; peevish; humoursome.
Pallas grew *vap'rish* once and odd,
She would not do the least right thing. *Pope.*

VA'POROUS. *adj.* [*vaporeux*, Fr. from *vapour.*]

1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fumy.
The *vaporous* night approaches. *Shakspeare.*
This shifting our abode from the warmer and more *vaporous* air of the vallies, to the colder and more subtile air of the hills, is a great benefit to the valetudinarian part. *Derham.*

2. Windy; flatulent.
If the mother eat much beans, or such *vaporous* food, it endangereth the child to become lunatick. *Bacon.*
Some more subtile corporeal element may so equally bear against the parts of a little *vaporous* moisture, as to form it into round drops. *More.*
The food which is most *vaporous* and perspirable, is the most easily digested. *Arbuthnot.*
A little tube, jetting out from the extremity of an artery, may carry off these *vaporous* steams of the blood. *Cheyne.*

VA'POUR. *n. s.* [*vapeur*, Fr. *vapor*, Lat.]

1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air.
Jove a dreadful storm call'd forth
Against our navy; covered shore and all
With gloomy *vapours*. *Chapman.*
Vapour, and mist, and exhalation hot. *Milt.*
When first the sun too pow'rful beams displays,
It draws up *vapours* which obscure its rays:
But ev'n those clouds at last adorn its way,
Reflect new glories, and augment the day. *Pope.*

2. Fume; steam.
The morning is the best, because the imagination is not clouded by the *vapours* of meat. *Dryden.*
In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the still be taken off, the *vapour* which ascends out of the still will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the *vapour* from the candle to the still. *Newton.*
For the imposthume, the *vapour* of vinegar, and any thing which creates a cough, are proper. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Wind; flatulence.
In the Thessalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell, of carrying in the air, transforming themselves into other bodies. These fables are the effects of imagination: for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the *vapours*, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.
If his sorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapour*, that it be not discernible even to himself. *Hammond.*

5. [In the plural.] Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen.
To this we must ascribe the spleen, so frequent in studious men, as well as the *vapours*, to which the other sex are so often subject. *Spectator.*

To VA'POUR. *v. n.* [*vapore*, Latin.]

1. To pass in a vapour or fume; to fly off in evaporations.
When thou from this world wilt go,
The whole world *vapours* in thy breath. *Donne.*

2. To emit fumes.
Swift running waters *vapour* not so much as standing waters. *Bacon.*

3. To bully; to brag.
Not true? quoth he. Howe'er you *vapour*,
I can what I affirm make appear. *Hudibras.*
These are all the mighty pow'rs
You vainly boast, to cry down ours;
And what in real value 's wanting,
Supply with *vapouring* and ranting. *Hudibras.*
That I might not be *vapoured* down by insignificant testimonies, I used the name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Glanv.*
Be you to us but kind;
Let Dutchmen *vapour*, Spaniards curse,
No sorrow we shall find. *E. Dorset.*

To VA'POUR. *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fumes or vapour.

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Break off this last lamenting kiss,
Which sucks two souls, and *vapours* both away.
Donne.

He 'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,
Another sighing *vapour* forth his soul,
A third to melt himself in tears. *Ben Jonson.*

Opium loseth some of its poisonous quality, if *vapoured* out, and mingled with spirit of wine.
Bacon.

It must be holpen by somewhat which may fix the silver, never to be restored, or *vapoured* away, when incorporated into such a mass of gold. *Bacon.*

VA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*variable*, Fr. *variabilis*, Lat.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant.

O swear not by the inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable*.
Shakspeare.

Haply countries different,
With *variable* objects, shall expel
This something settled matter in his heart.
Shakspeare.

By the lively image of other creatures did those ancients represent the *variable* passions of mortals; as by serpents were signified deceivers.
Raleigh.

His heart I know how *variable*, and vain,
Self-left. *Milton.*

VA'RIABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *variable*.]

1. Changeableness; mutability.

You are not sollicitous about the *variableness* of the weather, or the change of seasons. *Addis.*

2. Levity; inconstancy.

Censurers subject themselves to the charge of *variableness* in judgment. *Clarissa.*

VA'RIABLY. *adv.* [from *variable*.] Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE. *n. s.* [from *vary*.] Discord; disagreement; dissension.

I come to set a man at *variance* against his father. *Matthew.*

A cause of law, by violent course,
Was, from a *variance*, now a war become. *Daniel.*

Set not any one doctrine of the gospel at *variance* with others, which are all admirably consistent. *Spratt.*

She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen:
While a kind glance at her pursuer flies,
How much at *variance* are her feet and eyes!
Pope.

If the learned would not sometimes submit to the ignorant; the old to the weaknesses of the young; there would be nothing but everlasting *variance* in the world. *Swift.*

Many bleed,
By shameful *variance* betwixt man and man.
Thomson.

Who are they that set the first and second articles at *variance* with each other, when for fourteen centuries, and more, they have agreed most amicably together? *Waterland.*

VARIA'TION. *n. s.* [*variatio*, Latin; *variation*, French.]

1. Change; mutation; difference from itself.

After much *variation* of opinions, the prisoner was acquitted of treason, but by most voices found guilty of felony. *Hayward.*

The operation of agents will easily admit of intension and remission; but the essences of things are conceived not capable of any such *variation*. *Locke.*

The fame of our writers is confined to these two islands; and it is hard it should be limited in time as much as place, by the perpetual *variations* of our speech. *Swift.*

There is but one common matter, which is diversified by accidents; and the same numerical quantity, by *variations* of texture, may constitute successively all kinds of body. *Bentley.*

2. Difference; change from one to another.

In some other places are more females born than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommend to the curious. *Graunt.*

Each sea had its peculiar shells, and the same *variation* of soils; this tract affording such a terrestrial matter as is proper for the formation of one sort of shell-fish; that of another. *Woodw.*

3. Successive change.

Sir Walter Blunt,
Stain'd with the *variation* of each soil
Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours.
Shakspeare.

4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns.

The rules of grammar, and useful examples of the *variation* of words, and the peculiar form of speech, are often appointed to be repeated. *Watts.*

5. Change in natural phenomenons.

The duke ran a long course of calm prosperity, without any visible eclipse or wane in himself, amidst divers *variations* in others. *Wotton.*

6. Deviation.

He observed the *variation* of our English from the original, and made an intire translation of the whole for his private use. *Fell.*

If we admit a *variation* from the state of his creation, that *variation* must be necessarily after an eternal duration, and therefore within the compass of time. *Hale.*

I may seem sometimes to have varied from his sense; but the greatest *variation* may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*

7. *Variation of the compass*; deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

VA'RICOUS. *adj.* [*varicosus*, Latin.] Diseased with dilatation.

There are instances of one vein only being *varicous*, which may be destroyed by tying it above and below the dilatation. *Sharp.*

To VA'RIEGATE. *v. a.* [*variegatus*, school Latin.] To diversify; to stain with different colours.

The shells are filled with a white spar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the stone.
Woodward.

They had fountains of *variegated* marble in their rooms. *Arbuthnot.*

Ladies like *variegated* tulips show;
'T is to the changes half the charms we owe:
Such happy spots the nice admirers take,
Fine by defect, and delicately weak. *Pope.*

VARIEGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *variegate*.] Diversity of colours.

Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, somewhat impoverished with very fine sand; else they will soon lose their *variegations*. *Evelyn.*

VARI'ETY. *n. s.* [*varieté*, Fr. *varietas*, Latin.]

1. Change; succession of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another.

All sorts are here, that all th' earth yields;
Variety without end. *Milton.*

Variety is nothing else but a continued novelty. *South.*

If the sun's light consisted of but one sort of rays, there would be but one colour in the whole

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world, nor would it be possible to produce any new colour by reflections or refractions; and by consequence that the *variety* of colours depends upon the composition of light. *Newton.*

One thing of many by which *variety* is made. In this sense it has a plural.

The inclosed warmth which the earth hath in itself, stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier procreation of those *varieties* which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh.*

3. Difference; dissimilitude.

There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impressions they receive from different objects of charity. *F. Atterbury.*

4. Variation; deviation; change from a former state.

It were a great vanity to reject those reasons drawn from the nature of things, or to go about to answer those reasons by suppositions of a *variety* in things, from what they now appear. *Hale.*

5. Many and different kinds.

He now only wants more time to do that *variety* of good which his soul thirsts after. *Law.*

VA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*varius*, Latin.]

1. Different; several; manifold.

Then were they known to men by *various* names,
And *various* idols, through the heathen world. *Milton.*

2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itself.

The names of mixed modes want standards in nature, whereby to adjust their signification; therefore they are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. Unlike each other.

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a *various* spirit,
To rase quite out their native language. *Milton.*
So many and so *various* laws are given. *Milt.*
Vast crowds of vanquish'd nations march along,
Various in arms, in habit, and in tongue. *Dryd.*
Various of temper, as of face or frame,
Each individual; his great end the same. *Pope.*

4. Variegated; diversified.

Herbs sudden flower'd,
Opening their *various* colours. *Milton.*

VA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *various*.] In a various manner.

Having been *variously* tossed by fortune, directed his course to a safe harbour. *Bacon.*
Various objects from the sense,
Variously representing. *Milton.*
Those various squadrons, *variously* design'd;
Each vessel freighted with a several load;
Each squadron waiting for a several wind;
All find but one, to burn them in the road. *Dryden.*
Different aliments, while they repair the fluids and solids, act *variously* upon them according to their different natures. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'RIX. n. s. [Latin; *varice*, French.] A dilatation of the vein.

In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with *varices* or dilatations of the veins, the *varix* can only be assisted by the bandage. *Sharp.*

VA'RLET. *n. s.* [*varlet*, old French, now *valet*.]

1. Anciently a servant or footman.

Such lords ill example do give,
Where *varlets* and drabs so may live. *Tusser.*
They spy'd
A *varlet* running towards them hastily. *Spenser.*

2. A scoundrel; a rascal. This word has deviated from its original meaning, as *fur* in Latin.

I am the veriest *varlet* that ever chew'd. *Shakspeare.*
Where didst thou leave these *varlets*? *Shaks.*
Thou, *varlet*, dost thy master's gains devour;
Thou milk'st his ewes, and often twice an hour. *Dryden.*
When the Roman legions were in a disposition to mutiny, an impudent *varlet*, who was a private centinel, resolved to try the power of his eloquence. *Addison.*

VA'RLETRY. *n. s.* [from *varlet*.] Rabble; crowd; populace.

Shall they hoist me up,
And shew me to the shouting *varletry*
Of cens'ring Rome? *Shakspeare.*

VA'RNISH. *n. s.* [*vernis*, French; *vernix*, Latin.]

1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them shine.

We 'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
And set a double *varnish* on the same. *Shaksp.*
The fame of Cicero had not borne her age so well, if it had not been joined with some vanity. Like unto *varnish*, that makes ceilings not only shine, but last. *Bacon.*
This the blue *varnish*, that the green endears,
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years. *Pope.*

2. Cover; palliation.

To VA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*vernisser*, *vernir*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To cover with something shining.

O vanity!
To set a pearl in steel so meanly *varnish'd*. *Sidney.*
Clamber not you up to the casements,
Nor thrust your head into the publick street,
To gaze on christian fools with *varnish'd* faces. *Shakspeare.*

2. To cover; to conceal or decorate with something ornamental.

Specious deeds on earth which glory excites;
Or close ambition *varnish'd* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*
Young people are used to *varnish* o'er their non-performance and forbearance of good actions by a pretence unto humility. *Fell.*
His manly heart was still above
Dissembled hate, or *varnish'd* love. *Dryden.*
Men espouse the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments to make good their beauty, or *varnish* over and cover their deformity. *Locke.*

3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetorick.

They *varnish* all their errors, and secure
The ills they act, and all the world endure. *Denham.*
Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to *varnish* crimes. *Addison.*
Speak the plain truth, and *varnish* not your crimes! *Philips.*

VA'RNISHER. *n. s.* [from *varnish*.]

1. One whose trade is to varnish.

An oil obtained of common oil may probably be of good use to surgeons and *varnishers*. *Boyle.*

2. A disguiser; an adorner.

Modest dulness lurks in thought's disguise;
Thou *varnisher* of fools, and cheat of all the wise. *Pope.*

VA'RVELS. *n. s.* [*vervelles*, French.] Sil-

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ver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. *Dict.*

To VA'RY. *v. a.* [*varior*, Latin; *varier*, French.]

1. To change; to make unlike itself.
Let your ceaseless change
Vary to our great Creator still new praise. *Milton.*

2. To change to something else.
Gods, that never change their state,
Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*
The master's hand, which to the life can trace
The airs, the lines, the features of the face,
May, with a free and bolder stroke, express
A *vary'd* posture, or a flatt'ring dress. *Denham.*
We are to *vary* the customs, according to the time and country where the scene of action lies. *Dryden.*
He *varies* every shape with ease,
And tries all forms that may Pomona please. *Pope.*

3. To make of different kinds.
God hath divided the genius of men according to the different affairs of the world; and *varied* their inclinations, according to the variety of actions to be performed. *Brown.*

4. To diversify; to variegate.
God hath here
Vary'd his bounty so with new delights. *Milt.*

To VA'RY. *v. n.*

1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms.
Darkling stands
The *varying* shore o' th' world. *Shakspeare.*

2. To be unlike each other.
Those who made laws, had their minds polished above the vulgar: and yet unaccountably the public constitutions of nations *vary*. *Collier.*

3. To alter; to become unlike itself.
He had a strange interchanging of large and inexpected pardons, with several executions; which could not be imputed to any inconstancy, but to a principle he had set unto himself, that he would *vary*, and try both ways in turn. *Bacon.*
So *varied* he, and of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*
That each from other differs, first confess;
Next, that he *varies* from himself no less. *Pope.*

4. To deviate; to depart.
The crime consists in violating the law, and *varying* from the right rule of reason. *Locke.*

5. To succeed each other.
While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face. *Addison.*

6. To disagree; to be at variance.
In judgment of her substance thus they *vary*,
And *vary* thus in judgment of her seat;
For some her chair up to the brain do carry,
Some sink it down into the stomach's heat. *Davies.*

7. To shift colours.
Will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her *varying* plumage, spare the dove?
Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings?
Or hears the hawk when Philomela sings? *Pope.*

VA'RY. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Change; alteration. Not in use.
Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion;
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks,
With every gale and *vary* of their masters. *Shakspeare.*

VA'SCULAR. *adj.* [from *vasculum*, Lat.] Consisting of vessels; full of vessels.
Nutrition of the solids is performed by the circulating liquid in the smallest *vascular* solids. *Arbuthnot.*

VASCULI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*vasculum* and *fero*, Latin.] Such plants as have, beside the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed, sometimes divided into cells; and these have always a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform. *Quincy.*

VASE. *n. s.* [*vase*, French; *vasa*, Latin.]

1. A vessel; generally a vessel rather for show than use.
The toilet stands unveil'd,
Each silver *vase* in mystick order laid. *Pope.*

2. It is used for a solid piece of ornamental marble.

VA'SSAL. *n. s.* [*vassal*, French; *vassallo*, Italian.]

1. One who holds of a superiour lord.
Every petty prince, *vassal* to the emperor, can coin what money he pleaseth. *Swift.*
The *vassals* are invited to bring in their complaints to the viceroy, who imprisons and chastises their masters. *Addison.*

2. A subject; a dependant.
She cannot content the lord with performance of his discipline, that hath at her side a *vassal*, whom Satan hath made his vicegerent, to cross whatsoever the faithful should do. *Hooker.*
Such as they thought fit for labour, they received as *vassals*; but imparted not the benefit of laws, but every one made his will a law unto his own *vassal*. *Spenser.*
The common people were free subjects to the king, not slaves and *vassals* to their pretended lords. *Davies.*
The mind hath not reason to remember, that passions ought to be her *vassals*, not her masters. *Raleigh.*
Vassals of his anger, when the scourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to penance. *Milton.*
As all his *vassals* eagerly desir'd;
With mind averse, he rather underwent
His people's will, than gave his own consent. *Dryden.*
He subjugated a king, and called him his *vassal*. *Baker.*

3. A servant; one who acts by the will of another.
I am his fortune's *vassal*, and I send him
The greatness he has got. *Shakspeare.*

4. A slave; a low wretch.
Thou swear'st thy gods in vain,
O *vassal!* miscreant! *Shakspeare.*

VA'SSALLAGE. *n. s.* [*vasselage*, French; from *vassal*.] The state of a vassal; tenure at will; servitude; slavery; dependance.
He renounc'd the *vasselage*
Of Rome again. *Spenser.*
All my pow'rs do their bestowing lose,
Like *vasselage* at unawares encount'ring
The eye of majesty. *Shakspeare.*
They would have brought the Achæans from the condition of followers and dependents unto mere *vasselage*. *Raleigh.*
Let us not then pursue,
By force impossible, by leave obtain'd
Unacceptable, though in heav'n our state
Of splendid *vassalage*. *Milton.*

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Curs'd *vassalage*,
First idoliz'd till love's hot fire be o'er,
Then slaves to those who courted us before.
Dryden.

VAST. *adj.* [*vaste*, French; *vastus*, Lat.]
1. Large; great.
What the parliament meant to attempt with those *vast* numbers of men, every day levied.
Clarendon.
That is an ample and capacious mind, which takes in *vast* and sublime ideas without pain.
Watts.
His open stores,
Though *vast*, were little to his ampler heart.
Thomson.
2. Vitiously great; enormously extensive or capacious.
The vicious language is *vast* and gaping, swelling and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and pointedness.
Ben Jonson.
So bore the ship aloft her fiery bound,
About whom rusht the billowes, blacke and *vaste*.
Chapman.
They view'd the *vast* unmeasurable abyss.
Milton.
Others with *vast* Typhean rage, more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwind, hell scarce holds the wild uproar.
Milton.

VAST. *n. s.* [*vastum*, Latin.] An empty waste.
They shook hands, as over a *vast*; and embraced, as from the ends of opposed winds.
Shakspeare.
Through the *vast* of heav'n it sounded. *Milt.*
The watry *vast*,
Secure of storms, your royal brother past. *Pope.*

VASTA'TION. *n. s.* [*vastatio*, from *vasto*, Latin.] Waste; depopulation.
This wild-fire made the saddest *vastations*, in the many fatal outrages which these eager contentions occasion.
Decay of Piety.

VASTI'DITY. *n. s.* [*vastitas*, Latin; from *vasty*.] Wideness; immensity. A barbarous word.
Perpetual durance,
Through all the world's *vastidity*. *Shakspeare.*

VA'STLY. *adv.* [from *vast*.] Greatly; to a great degree.
Holland's resolving upon its own defence, without our share in the war, would leave us to enjoy the trade of the world, and thereby grow *vastly* both in strength and treasures. *Temple.*
They may and do *vastly* differ in their manners, institutions, customs; but yet all of them agree in having some deity to worship. *Wilkins.*
It is *vastly* the concern of government, and of themselves too, whether they be morally good or bad. *South.*

VA'STNESS. *n. s.* [from *vast*.] Immensity; enormous greatness.
Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheav'd
His *vastness*. *Milton.*
She by the rocks compell'd to stay behind,
Is by the *vastness* of her bulk confin'd. *Waller.*
When I compare this little performance with the *vastness* of my subject, methinks I have brought but a cockle-shell of water from the ocean. *Glanville.*
Ariosto observed not moderation in the *vastness* of his draught. *Dryden.*
Hence we may discover the cause of the *vastness* of the ocean. *Bentley.*

VA'STY. *adj.* [from *vast*.] Large; enormously great.
I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep. *Shaksp.*

VAT. *n. s.* [*vat*, Dutch; *fat*, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquors are kept in the immature state.
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyen,
In thy *vats* our cares be drown'd. *Shakspeare.*
Let him produce his *vats* and tubs, in opposition to heaps of arms and standards. *Addison.*
Wouldst thou thy *vats* with gen'rous juice should froth,
Respect thy orchats. *Philips.*

VA'TICIDE. *n. s.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Lat.] A murderer of prophets.
The caitiff *vaticide* conceived a prayer. *Pope.*

To VATI'CINATE. *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Lat.] To prophesy; to practise prediction.
The most admir'd of all prophane prophets, whose predictions have been so much cried up, did *vaticinate* here. *Howel.*

VA'VASOUR. *n. s.* [*vavasseur*, Fr.] One who himself holding of a superiour lord, has others holding under him.
Names have been taken of civil honours, as king, knight, valvasor, or *vavasor*, squire.
Camden.

VA'UDEVIL. *n. s.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A song common among the vulgar, and sung about the streets. *Trev.* A ballad; a trivial strain.

VAULT. *n. s.* [*voulte*, Fr. *volta*, Italian; *voluta*, low Latin.]
1. A continued arch.
O, you are men of stone!
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's *vault* should crack. *Shakspeare.*
The word signifies an orb or sphere. And this shews us both the form of the Mosaical abyss, which was included within this *vault*; and the form of the habitable earth, which was the outward surface of this *vault*, or the cover of the abyss. *Burnet.*
2. A cellar.
Creep into the kill-hole.
He will seek there; neither press, well, *vault*, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of.
Shakspeare.
The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees
Is left this *vault* to brag of. *Shakspeare.*
Whether your fruitful fancy lies
To banish rats that haunt our *vault*. *Swift.*
3. A cave; a cavern.
The silent *vaults* of death, unknown to light,
And hell itself, lie naked to his sight. *Sandys.*
4. A repository for the dead.
Shall I not be stifled in the *vault*,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breathes in? *Shakspeare.*

To VAULT. *v. a.* [*voûter*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To arch; to shape to a vault.
Hath nature given them eyes
To see this *vaulted* arch, and the rich cope
Of sea and land, which can distinguish 'twixt
The fiery orbs above, and the twinn'd stones
Upon the humbled beach? *Shakspeare.*
2. To cover with an arch.
Over-head the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming vollies flew;
And flying *vaulted* either host with fire. *Milton.*

To VAULT. *v. n.* [*voltiger*, Fr. *volteggiare*, Italian.]
1. To leap; to jump.
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on th' other. *Shakspeare.*

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The pretty *vaulting* sea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou would'st have me drown'd on shore. *Shakspeare.*

He is *vaulting* variable ramps,
In your despite, upon your purse. *Shakspeare.*

If I could win a lady by *vaulting* into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly leap into a wife. *Shakspeare.*

Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*

If a man should leap a garret, or *vault* down the monument, would he leave the memory of a hero behind him? *Collier.*

Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegasus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addison.*

2. To play the tumbler or posture-master.

VAULT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.

VA'ULTAGE. *n. s.* [from *vault.*] Arched cellar. Not in use.

He 'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and womby *vaultages* of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock
In second accent to his ordnance. *Shakspeare.*

VA'ULTED. *adj.* [from *vault.*] Arched; concave.

'Restore the lock! she cries, and all around
Restore the lock! the *vaulted* roofs rebound. *Pope.*

VA'ULTER. *n. s.* [from *vault.*] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VA'ULTY. *adj.* [from *vault.*] Arched; concave. A bad word.

I will kiss thy detestable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy *vaulty* brows,
And ring these fingers with thy household worms. *Shakspeare.*

I 'll say that 's not the lark, whose notes do beat
The *vaulty* heav'ns so high above our heads. *Shakspeare.*

To VAUNT. *v. a.* [*vanter*, French.] To boast; to display with ostentation.

Not that great champion
Whom famous poets' verse so much doth *vaunt*,
And hath for twelve huge labours high extoll'd,
So many furies and sharp hits did haunt. *Spenser.*

Not any damsel which her *vaunteth* most
In skilful knitting of soft silken twine. *Spenser.*

My vanquisher, spoil'd of his *vaunted* spoil. *Milton.*

To VAUNT. *v. n.*

1. To play the braggart; to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast.

You say, you are a better soldier;
Let it appear so; make your *vaunting* true. *Shakspeare.*

The illusions of magick were put down, and their *vaunting* in wisdom reproved with disgrace. *Wisdom.*

So spake th' apostate angel, though in pain;
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair. *Milton.*

Pride, which prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is, does incline him to disvalue what he has. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. I scarcely know in what sense *Dryden* has used this word, unless it be miswritten for *vaults.*

'T is he! I feel him now in ev'ry part;
Like a new world he *vaunts* about my heart. *Dryden.*

VAUNT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Brag; boast; vain ostentation.

Sir John Perrot bent his course not to that point, but rather quite contrary, in scorn, and in vain *vaunt* of his own counsels. *Spenser.*

Him I seduc'd
With other promises and other *vaunts.* *Milton.*

Such *vaunts* as his who can with patience read,
Who thus describes his hero when he 's dead?
In heat of action slain, he scorns to fall,
But still maintains the war, and fights at all. *Granville.*

VAUNT. *n. s.* [from *avant*, French.] The first part. Not used.

Our play
Leaps o'er the *vaunt* and firstlings. *Shakspeare.*

VA'UNTER. *n. s.* [*vanteur*, French; from *vaunt.*] Boaster; braggart; man given to vain ostentation.

Some feign
To menage steeds, as did this *vaunter*; but in vain. *Spenser.*

Tongue-valiant hero! *vaunter* of thy might!
In threats the foremost, but the last in fight. *Dryden.*

VA'UNTFUL. *adj.* [*vaunt* and *full.*] Boastful; ostentatious.

Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures smil'd,
Young Clarion, with *vauntful* lustihed,
After his guise did cast abroad to fare. *Spenser.*

VA'UNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *vaunting.*] Boastfully; ostentatiously.

I heard thee say, and *vauntingly* thou spak'st it,
That thou wert cause of noble Gloster's death. *Shakspeare.*

VA'UNTMURE. *n. s.* [*avant mur*, French.] A false wall; a work raised before the main wall.

With another engine named the warwolfe, he pierced with one stone, and cut, as even as a thread, two *vauntmures.* *Camden.*

This warlike captain, daily attempting the *vanmures*, in the end by force obtained the same; and so possessed of the place, desperately kept it till greater help came running in; who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a strong covering betwixt the wall and the *vanmure.* *Knolles.*

VA'WARD. *n. s.* [*van* and *ward.*] Forepart. Obsolete.

Since we have the *vaward* of the day,
My love shall hear the musick of my hounds. *Shakspeare.*

Marcius,
Their bands i' th' *vaward* are the Antiates
Of their best trust. *Shakspeare.*

He desired nothing more than to have confirmed his authority in the minds of the vulgar, by the present and ready attendance of the *vayvod.* *Knolles.*

U'BERTY. *n. s.* [*ubertas*, Latin.] Abundance; fruitfulness.

UBICA'TION. } *n. s.* [from *ubi*, Latin.]
UBI'ETY. } Local relation; whereness. A scholastick term.

Relations, *ubications*, duration, the vulgar philosophy admits to be something; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were gross. *Glanville.*

UBI'QUITARY. *adj.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] Existing every where.

For wealth and an *ubiquitary* commerce, none can exceed her. *Howel.*

UBI'QUITARY. *n. s.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] One that exists every where.

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How far wide is Aquinas, which saith, by the same reason that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will? See now, either Xavier is every where, or else the carcass of a friar is more subtile than the nature of an angel. To conclude, either Aquinas is false, or the papists *ubiquitaries*. *Hall.*

UBI'QUITY. *n. s.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places.

In the one there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable; in the other, *ubiquity* unto man, which human nature admitteth not. *Hooker.*

Pem, she hight,
A solemn wight,
As you should meet
In any street
In that *ubiquity*. *Ben Jonson.*

Could they think that to be infinite and immense, the *ubiquity* of which they could thrust into a corner of their closet? *South.*

UDDER. *n. s.* [uben, Sax. *uder*, Dutch; *uber*, Latin.] The breast or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

A lioness, with *udders* all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground. *Shakspeare.*

Sithence the cow
Produc'd an ampler store of milk; the she-goat,
Not without pain, dragg'd her distended *udder*. *Prior.*

U'DDERED. *adj.* [from *udder*.] Furnished with udders.

Marian soft could stroke the *udder'd* cow. *Gay.*

VEAL. *n. s.* [*veel*, a calf, *veeler*, *vesler*, to bring forth a calf, old French; *vitellus*, Latin.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

Wouldst thou with mighty beef augment thy meal,
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's sends thee *veal*. *Gay.*

VE'CTION. } *n. s.* [*vectio*, *vectito*,
VECTITA'TION. } Latin.] The act of carrying, or being carried.

Enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots; a species of *vectitation* seldom used among the antients. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'CTURE. *n. s.* [*vectura*, Latin.] Carriage.

Three things one nation selleth unto another; the commodity as nature yieldeth it, the manufacture, and the *vecture* or carriage. *Bacon.*

To VEER. *v. n.* [*virer*, French.] To turn about.

Nigh river's mouth, where wind
Veers oft, as oft he steers and shifts her sail. *Milton.*

If a wild uncertainty prevail,
And turn your *veering* heart with ev'ry gale;
You lose the fruit of all your former care,
For the sad prospect of a just despair. *Rascommon.*

I have no taste of the noisy praise
Of giddy crowds, as changeable as winds;
Servants to change, and blowing with the tide
Of swoln success; but *veering* with its ebb. *Dryden.*

A-head the master-pilot steers,
And as he leads, the following navy *veers*. *Dryd.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. *Addison.*

This wind *veered* about to north-west. *Derham.*

To VEER. *v. a.*

1. To let out.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and *veer* out all sail; so to take it in and contract it, is of no less praise when the argument doth ask it. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To turn; to change.

I see the haven nigh at hand,
To which I mean my weary course to bend;
Veer the main-sheet, and bear up with the land. *Spenser.*

Sailing farther, it *veers* its lily to the west, and regardeth that quarter wherein the land is nearer or greater. *Brown.*

VEGETABI'LITY. *n. s.* [from *vegetable*.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without sensation.

The coagulating spirits of salts, and lapidifical juice of the sea, entering the parts of the plant, overcome its *vegetability*, and convert it unto a lapideous substance. *Brown.*

VE'GETABLE. *n. s.* [*vegetabilis*, school Latin; *vegetable*, French.] Any thing that has growth without sensation, as plants.

Vegetables are organized bodies, consisting of various parts, containing vessels furnished with different juices; and taking in nourishment from without, usually by means of a root fixed to the earth, or to some other body, as in the generality of plants; sometimes by means of pores distributed over the whole surface, as in sub-marine plants. *Hill.*

Let brutes and *vegetables* that cannot drink,
So far as drought and nature urges, think. *Waller.*

There are several kinds of creatures in the world, and degrees of dignity amongst them; some being more excellent than others, animate more than inanimate, sensitives more than *vegetables*, and men more than brutes. *Wilkins.*

In *vegetables* it is the shape, and in bodies not propagated by seed it is the colour, we most fix on. *Locke.*

Other animated substances are called *vegetables*, which have within themselves the principle of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, trees. *Watts.*

VE'GETABLE. *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to a plant.

The *vegetable* world, each plant and tree,
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,
To creeping moss. *Prior.*

Both mechanisms are equally curious, from one uniform juice to extract all the variety of *vegetable* juices; or from such variety of food to make a fluid very near uniform to the blood of an animal. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Having the nature of plants.

Amidst them stood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton.*

That vegetative terrestrial hath been ever the standing fund, out of which is derived the matter of all animal and *vegetable* bodies. *Woodward.*

To VE'GETATE. *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation.

Rain-water may be endued with some *vegetating* or prolifick virtue, derived from some saline or oleose particles. *Ray.*

As long as the seeds remained lodged in a natural soil, they would soon *vegetate*, and send forth a new set of trees. *Woodward.*

See dying vegetables life sustain;
See life dissolving *vegetate* again. *Pope.*

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VEGETA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.]

1. The power of producing the growth of plants.

The exterior surface consisted of a terrestrial matter proper for the nourishment of plants, being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for *vegetation*. *Woodward.*

The sun, deep-darting to the dark retreat
Of *vegetation*, sets the steaming power
At large. *Thomson.*

Love warbles through the vocal groves,
And *vegetation* paints the plain. *Anonymous.*

2. The power of growth without sensation.

Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with sense, yet exceed them in the faculty of *vegetation* and of fertility. *Hooker.*

These pulsations I attribute to a plastick nature, or vital principle, as the *vegetation* of plants must also be. *Ray.*

VE'GETATIVE. *adj.* [*vegetatif*, French; from *vegetate*.]

1. Having the quality of growing without life.

Creatures *vegetative* and growing have their seeds in themselves. *Raleigh.*

2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.

The nature of plants doth consist in having a *vegetative* soul, by which they receive nourishment and growth, and are enabled to multiply their kind. *Wilkins.*

Homer makes deities of the *vegetative* faculties and virtues of the field. *Broome.*

VE'GETATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.

VEGE'TE. *adj.* [*vegetus*, Lat.] Vigorous; active; sprightly.

The soul was *vegete*, quick and lively; full of the youthfulness and spriteliness of youth. *South.*

The faculties in age must be less *vegete* and nimble than in youth. *Wallis.*

VE'GETIVE. *adj.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants.

Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,
For hindering stalke of hir *vegetive* life. *Tusser.*

VE'GETIVE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.

Hence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth,
And clothe the naked bosom of the earth. *Sandys.*

The tree still panted in th' unfinish'd part,
Not wholly *vegetive*; and heav'd her heart. *Dryden.*

VE'HEMENCE. } *n. s.* [*vehementia*, Lat.]
VE'HEMENCY. }

1. Violence; force.

Universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd,
Assaults his ear with loudest *vehemence*. *Milton.*

2. Ardour; mental violence; fervour.

Think ye are men; deem it not impossible for you to err: sift impartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reason, or *vehemency* of affection, which hath bred, and still doth feed these opinions in you. *Hooker.*

The best persuasions
Fail not to use; and with what *vehemency*
Th' occasion shall instruct you. *Shakspeare.*

Would it apply well to the *vehemence* of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy? *Shakspeare.*

The extremity of the condition produced some earnestness and *vehemency* of expression more than ordinary. *Clarendon.*

This pure cause would kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred *vehemence*,
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*

He hurries on his action with variety of events, and ends it in less compass than two months. This *vehemence* of his is most suitable to my temper. *Dryden.*

Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints
Have so much earnestness and passion in them,
I hear him with a secret kind of horror,
And tremble at his *vehemence* of temper. *Addison.*

VE'HEMENT. *adj.* [*vehement*, French; *vehemens*, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible.

A strong imagination hath more force upon light and subtile motions, than upon motions *vehement* or ponderous. *Bacon.*

Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time, without any change. *Grew.*

2. Ardent; eager; fervent.

By their *vehement* instigation,
In this just suit come I to move your grace. *Shakspeare.*

I find
In all things else delight indeed; but such
As, us'd or not, works in the mind no change,
Nor *vehement* desire. *Milton.*

VE'HEMENTLY. *adv.* [from *vehement*.]

1. Forcibly.

2. Pathetically; urgently.

The christian religion inculcates kindness more *vehemently*, and forbids malice and hatred more strictly, than any religion did before. *Tillotson.*

VE'HICLE. *n. s.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.]

1. That in which any thing is carried.

Evil spirits might very properly appear in *vehicles* of flame, to terrify and surprise. *Addison.*

2. That part of a medicine which serves to make the principal ingredient potable.

That the meat descends by one passage, the drink, or moistening *vehicle*, by another, is a popular tenet. *Brown.*

3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.

The gaiety of a diverting word serves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing. *L'Estrange.*

To VEIL. *v. n.* [*velo*, Lat.] See VAIL.

1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face.

Her face was *veil'd*; yet, to my fancied sight,
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shin'd. *Milton.*

It became the Jewish fashion, when they went to pray, to *veil* their heads and faces. *Boyle.*

2. To cover; to invest.

I descry,
From yonder blazing cloud that *veils* the hill,
One of the heav'nly host. *Milton.*

3. To hide; to conceal.

Of darkness visible so much be lent,
As half to shew, half *veil* the deep intent. *Pope.*

VEIL. *n. s.* [*velum*, Latin.]

1. A cover to conceal the face.

To feed his fiery lustful eye,
He snatch'd the *veil* that hung her face before. *Spenser.*

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The Paphian queen from that fierce battle borne,
With gored hand, and *veil* so rudely torn,
Like terror did among the immortals breed.
Waller.

The famous painter could allow no place
For private sorrow in a prince's face:
Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,
He cast a *veil* upon supposed grief. *Waller.*

As *veils* transparent cover, but not hide,
Such metaphors appear when right apply'd.
When thro' the phrase we plainly see the sense,
Truth with such obvious meanings will dispense.
Granville.

She accepts the hero, and the dame
Wraps in her *veil*, and frees from sense of shame.
Pope.

2. A cover; a disguise.

I will pluck the borrowed *veil* of modesty from the so seeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himself for a secure and wilful Acteon. *Shakſp.*

Knock on my heart; for thou hast skill to find
If it sound solid, or be fill'd with wind;
And through the *veil* of words thou view'st the naked mind. *Dryden.*

The ill-natured man exposes those failings in human nature, which the other would cast a *veil* over. *Addiſon.*

VEIN. *n. ſ.* [*veine*, French; *vena*, Lat.]

1. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form three large veins; the *cava descendens*, which brings the blood back from all the parts above the heart; the *cava ascendens*, which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart; and the *porta*, which carries the blood to the liver. The coats of the veins are the same with those of the arteries, only the muscular coat is as thin in all the veins as it is in the capillary arteries; the pressure of the blood against the sides of the veins being less than that against the sides of the arteries. In the veins there is no pulse, because the blood is thrown into them with a continued stream, and because it moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary veins unite with one another, as the capillary arteries. In all the veins perpendicular to the horizon, excepting those of the uterus and of the porta, are small membranes or valves; like so many half thimbles stuck to the side of the veins, with their mouths towards the heart. In the motion of the blood towards the heart, they are pressed close to the side of the veins; but if blood should fall back, it must fill the valves; and they being distended, stop up the channel, so that no blood can repass them. *Quincy.*

When I did first impart my love to you,
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my *veins*; I was a gentleman. *Shakſp.*

Horror chill
Ran through his *veins*, and all his joints relax'd.
Milton.

2. Hollow; cavity.

Found where casual fire
Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the *veins* of earth. *Milton.*

Let the glass of the prisms be free from *veins*, and their sides be accurately plane, and well polished, without those numberless waves or curls, which usually arise from sand-holes. *Newton.*

3. Course of metal in the mine.

There is a *vein* for the silver. *Job.*

Part hidden *veins* digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of mineral and stone. *Milton.*

It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a *vein* of gold which the owner knows not of. *Swift.*

4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius.

Invoke the muses, and improve my *vein*. *Waller.*

We ought to attempt no more than what is in the compass of our genius, and according to our *vein*. *Dryden.*

5. Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predominant.

Artizans have not only their growths and perfections, but likewise their *veins* and times. *Wotton.*

6. Humour; temper.

I put your grace in mind
Of what you promis'd me.
—I am not in the giving *vein* to-day. *Shakſpeare.*

Certainly he that hath a satyrical *vein*, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need to be afraid of others. *Bacon.*

They among themselves in pleasant *vein*
Stood scoffing. *Milton.*

Speak'st thou in earnest, or in jesting *vein*?
Dryden.

The currier struck the usurer upon the right *vein*. *L'Eſtrange.*

7. Continued disposition.

The *vein* I have had of running into speculations of this kind, upon a greater scene of trade, has cost me this present service. *Temple.*

8. Current; continued production.

He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

9. Strain; quality.

My usual *vein*. *Oldham.*

10. Streak; variegation: as, the *veins* of the marble.

VE'INED. } *adj.* [*veineux*, French; from
VE'INY. } *vein*.]

1. Full of veins.

2. Streaked; variegated.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely *veined*. *Mortimer.*

Effulgent, hence the *veiny* marble shines.
Thomſon.

VELLE'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*velléité*, French; *velleitas*, from *velle*, Latin.]

Velleity is the school-term used to signify the lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but it is that which is called by the schools an imperfect *velleity*, and imports no more than an idle, unoperative complacency in and desire of the end, without any consideration of the means. *South.*

To VE'LLICATE. *v. a.* [*vellico*, Latin.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation.

Those smells are all strong, and do pull and *vellicate* the sense. *Bacon.*

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Convulsions arising from something *vellicating* a nerve in its extremity are not very dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

VELLICA'TION. *n. s.* [*vellicatio*, Latin.] Twitching; stimulation.

All purges have a kind of twitching and *vellication*, besides the griping, which cometh of wind. *Bacon.*

There must be a particular motion and *vellication* imprest upon the nerves, else the sensation of heat will not be produced. *Watts.*

VE'LLUM. *n. s.* [*velin*, Fr. *velamen*, Lat. rather *vitulinum*, low Latin.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer.

The skull was very thin, yielding to the least pressure of my finger, as a piece of *vellum*. *Wiseman.*

VELO'CITY. *n. s.* [*velocité*, Fr. *velocitas*, Lat.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion.

Had the *velocities* of the several planets been greater or less than they are now, at the same distances from the sun; or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power, been greater or less than they are now, with the same *velocities*; they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but moved in hyperbolas, or parabolas, or in ellipses, very eccentric. *Bentley.*

VE'LVET. *n. s.* [*veluto*, Ital. *villus*, Lat. *velours*, Fr.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white *velvet* all their troop they led,
With each an oaken chaplet on his head. *Dryd.*

The different ranging the superficial parts of bodies, as of *velvet*, watered silk, we think probably is nothing but the different refraction of their insensible parts. *Locke.*

VE'LVET. *adj.*

1. Made of velvet.

This was moulded on a porringer,
A *velvet* dish. *Shakspeare.*

2. Soft; delicate.

Through the *velvet* leaves the wind,
All unseen, 'gan passage find. *Shakspeare.*

Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. Then being alone,
Left and abandon'd of his *velvet* friends;
'T is right, quoth he: thus misery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakspeare.*

Such blessings nature pours,
O'er-stock'd mankind enjoy but half her stores;
In distant wilds, by human eyes unseen,
She rears her flow'rs, and spreads her *velvet* green. *Young.*

To VE'LVET. *v. n.* To paint velvet.

Verditure, ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the palest green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any drapery. *Peacham.*

VE'LURE. *n. s.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. An old word.

His horse with one girt, six times pieced, and a woman's crupper of *velure*, pieced with packthread. *Shakspeare.*

VE'NAL. *adj.* [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Lat.]

1. Mercenary; prostitute.

This verse be thine, my friend, nor thou refuse
This, from no *venal* or ungrateful muse. *Pope.*

2. [from *vein*.] Contained in the veins. A technical word.

It is unreasonable to affirm, that the cool *venal* blood should be heated so high in the interval of two pulses. *Ray.*

VENA'LITY. *n. s.* [*venalité*, Fr. from *venal*.] Mercenariness; prostitution.

VENA'TICK. *adj.* [*venaticus*, Lat.] Used in hunting.

VENA'TION. *n. s.* [*venatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of hunting.

The manner of their *venation* we shall find to be otherwise than by sawing away of trees. *Brown.*

To VEND. *v. a.* [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Lat.] To sell; to offer to sale.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which not having the occasion he expected to *vend*, and make use of, lay by him. *Boyle.*

VENDE'E. *n. s.* [from *vend*.] One to whom any thing is sold.

If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn, and the *vendee* cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson. *Ayliffe.*

VE'NDER. *n. s.* [*vendeur*, Fr. from *vend*.] A seller.

Where the consumption of commodity is, the *venders* seat themselves. *Graunt.*

Those make the most noise who have the least to sell, which is very observable in the *venders* of card-matches. *Addison.*

VE'NDIBLE. *adj.* [*vendibilis*, Lat.] Saleable; marketable.

Silence only is commendable
In a neat's tongue dried, and a maid not *vendible*. *Shakspeare.*

This so profitable and *vendible* a merchandize riseth not to a proportionable enhancement with other less beneficial commodities. *Carew.*

The ignorant mine-man, aiming only at the obtaining a quantity of such a metal as may be *vendible* under such a determinate name, has neither the design nor skill to make nice separations of the heterogeneous bodies. *Boyle.*

VE'NDIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *vendible*.] The state of being saleable.

VE'NDIBLY. *adv.* [from *vendible*.] In a saleable manner.

VENDITA'TION. *n. s.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Lat.] Boastful display.

Some, by a cunning protestation against all reading, and *venditation* of their own naturals, think to divert the sagacity of their readers from themselves, and cool the scent of their own fox-like thefts; when yet they are so rank as a man may find whole pages together usurped from one author. *Ben Jonson.*

VENDI'TION. *n. s.* [*vendition*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale; the act of selling.

To VENE'ER. *v. a.* [among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby several thin slices of fine woods of different sorts are fastened or glued on a ground of some common wood. *Bailey.*

VE'NEFICE. *n. s.* [*veneficium*, Lat.] The practice of poisoning.

VENEFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] Acting by poison; bewitching.

The magical virtues of misseltoe, and conceived efficacy unto *veneficial* intentions, seemeth a pagan relique derived from the ancient druides. *Brown.*

VENEFI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] By poison or witchcraft.

Lest witches should draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the shell. *Brown.*

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VE'NEMOUS. *adj.* [from *venin*, Fr.] Poisonous. Commonly, though not better, *venomous*.

The barbarians saw the *venemous* beast hang on his hand. *Acts.*

To VE'NENATE. *v. a.* [*veneno*, Latin.] To poison; to infect with poison.

These miasms entering the body, are not so energic as to *venenate* the entire mass of blood in an instant. *Harvey.*

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off. *Woodward.*

VENENA'TION. *n. s.* [from *venenate*.] Poison; venom.

This *venenation* shoots from the eye; and this way a basilisk may impoison. *Brown.*

VENE'NE. } *adj.* [*veneneux*, Fr. from
VENENO'SE. } *venenum*, Lat.] Poisonous; venemous.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate *venene* bodies, or to attract or evacate them hence. *Harvey.*

Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, demonstrates that all such tumours, where any insects are found, are raised up by some *venenate* liquor, which, together with their eggs, such insects shed upon the leaves. *Ray.*

VE'NERABLE. *adj.* [*venerable*, Fr. *venerabilis*, Lat.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

As by the ministry of saints, it pleased God there to shew some rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which those saints have suffered for the testimony of Jesus Christ, did thereby make the places where they died *venerable*. *Hooker.*

To make the passage easy, safe, and plain,
That leads us to this *venerable* wall. *Fairfax.*

Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and lifted high
His hands, now free; thou *venerable* sky!
Inviolable pow'rs, ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden.*

VE'NERABLY. *adv.* [from *venerable*.] In a manner that excites reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat,
An awful pile! stands *venerably* great:
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come. *Addison.*

To VE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*venerer*, Fr. *veneror*, Lat.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

When baseness is exalted, do not bate
The place its honour for the person's sake:
The shrine is that which thou dost *venerate*,
And not the beast that bears it on its back. *Herbert.*

The lords and ladies here approaching paid
Their homage, with a low obeisance made,
And seem'd to *venerate* the sacred shade. *Dryd.*

A good clergyman must love and *venerate* the gospel that he teaches, and prefer it to all other learning. *Clarissa.*

Even the peasant dares these rights to scan,
And learn to *venerate* himself as man. *Goldsmith.*

VENERA'TION. *n. s.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, Lat.] Reverend regard; awful respect.

Theology is the comprehension of all other knowledge, directed to its true end, *i. e.* the honour and *veneration* of the Creator, and the happiness of mankind. *Locke.*

We find a secret awe and *veneration* for one who moves above us in a regular and illustrious course of virtue. *Addison.*

VENERA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *venerate*.] Reverencer.

If the state of things, as they now appear, involve a repugnancy to an eternal existence, the arguments must be conclusive to those great priests and *venerators* of nature. *Hale.*

VENE'REAL. *adj.* [*venereus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to love.

These are no *venereal* signs;
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand. *Shakspeare.*

Then swoln with pride, into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,
Soften'd with pleasure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

They are averse to *venereal* pleasure. *Addison.*

Venereal distempers confirmed by frequent relapses, where the transient satisfaction is overbalanced by a sad variety of tragical sufferings that attend it, often produce a downright consumption of the lungs. *Blackmore.*

2. Consisting of copper, called *Venus* by chymists.

Blue vitriol, how *venereal* and unsophisticated soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

VENE'REOUS. *adj.* [from *venery*.] Libidinous; lustful.

The male is lesser than the female, and very *venereous*. *Derham.*

VE'NERY. *n. s.* [*venerie*, from *vener*, Fr.]

1. The sport of hunting.

To the woods she goes to serve her turn,
And seek her spouse, that from her still does fly,
And follows other game and *venery*. *Spenser.*

Describing beasts of *venery*, and fishes, he hath sparingly inserted the vulgar conditions thereof. *Brown.*

The Norman demolished many churches and chapels in New Forest, to make it fitter for his pleasure and *venery*. *Howel.*

2. [from *Venus*.] The pleasures of the bed.

Contentment, without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is continence; of unlawful, chastity. *Grew.*

VENESE'CTION. *n. s.* [*vena* and *sectio*, Lat.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation by lenient purgatives, or a clyster and *venesection*, have recourse to anodynes. *Wiseman.*

VE'NEY. *n. s.* [*venez*, Fr.] A bout; a turn at fencing.

I bruised my shin with playing at sword and dagger, three *veneys* for a dish of stewed prunes. *Shakspeare.*

To VENGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, French.] To avenge; to punish.

You are above,
You justices, that these our nether crimes
So speedily can *venge*. *Shakspeare.*

VE'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *venge*.] Revengeful; malicious.

A thrillant dart he threw,
Headed with ire and *vengeable* despite. *Spenser.*

VE'NGEANCE. *n. s.* [*vengeance*, Fr.]

1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement.

The right conceit which they had, that to perjury *vengeance* is due, was not without good

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effect as touching their lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths. *Hooker.*

All the stor'd *vengeances* of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! *Shakspeare.*

The souls of all that I had murder'd
Came to my tent, and every one did threat
To-morrow's *vengeance* on the head of Richard. *Shakspeare.*

Let me see thy *vengeance* on them. *Jeremiah.*

Resolutions of future reforming do not always satisfy thy justice, nor prevent thy *vengeance* for former miscarriages. *King Charles.*

Jove's and Latona's son his wrath express'd,
In *vengeance* of his violated priest. *Dryden.*

The chorus interceded with heaven for the innocent, and implored its *vengeance* on the criminal. *Spectator.*

Round him a crowd of threat'ning furies stands,
With instruments of *vengeance* in their hands. *Harte.*

2. It is used in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance*, is *to do with vehemence*. This phrase was formely solemn and dignified; *what a vengeance*, emphatically *what?*

'Till the day appear, of respiration to the just,
And *vengeance* to the wicked. *Milton.*

When the same king adventured to murmur, the pope could threaten to teach him his duty with a *vengeance*. *Raleigh.*

Asmodeus the fishy fume
Drove, though enamour'd, from the spouse
Of Tobit's son, and with a *vengeance* sent
From Medea post to Egypt, there fast bound. *Milton.*

But what a *vengeance* makes thee fly
From me too, as thine enemy? *Hudibras.*

VE'NGEFUL. *adj.* [from *vengeance* and *full.*] Vindictive; revengeful; retributive.

Doubt not but God
Hath wiselier arm'd his *vengeful* ire. *Milton.*

Dissembling for her sake his rising cares,
And with wise silence pond'ring *vengeful* wars. *Prior.*

VE'NIABLE. } *adj.* [*veniel*, Fr. from *venia*,
VE'NIAL. } Latin.]

1. Pardonable; susceptible of pardon; excusable.

If they do nothing, 't is a *venial* slip. *Shaksp.*

More *veniable* is a dependence upon potable gold, whereof Paracelsus, who died himself at forty-seven, gloried that he could make other men immortal. *Brown.*

What horrour will invade the mind,
When the strict judge, who would be kind,
Shall have few *venial* faults to find! *Roscommon.*

While good men are employed in extirpating mortal sins, I should rally the world out of indecencies and *venial* transgressions. *Addison.*

2. Permitted; allowed.

No more of talk where God, or angel-guest,
With man, as with his friend, familiar us'd
To sit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repast; permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblam'd. *Milton.*

VE'NIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *venial.*] State of being excusable.

VE'NISON. *n. s.* [*venaison*, Fr.] Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer. *Chapman* writes it as it is spoken, *venzon.*

Shall we kill us *venison?*
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
Should have their round haunches gor'd. *Shaks.*

We have a hot *venison* pasty to dinner. *Shaks.*

To our *venzon's* store
We added wine, till we could wish no more. *Chapman.*

In the records of Ireland, no mention is made of any park, though there be vert and *venison* within this land. *Davies.*

He for the feast prepar'd,
In equal portions with the *ven'son* shar'd. *Dryd.*

VE'NOM. *n. s.* [*venin*, Fr.] Poison.

Your eyes, which hitherto have borne in them
The fatal balls of murthering basilisks:
The *venom* of such looks we fairly hope
Have lost their quality. *Shakspeare.*

Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,
His *venom* tooth will rankle to the death. *Shak.*

Like some tall tree, the monster of the wood,
O'ershading all that under him would grow,
He sheds his *venom* on the plants below. *Dryd.*

To VE'NOM. *v. a.* To infect with venom; to poison; to envenom.

VE'NOMOUS. *adj.* [from *venom.*]

1. Poisonous.

Thy tears are salter than a younger man's,
And *venomous* to thy eyes. *Shakspeare.*

2. Malignant; mischievous.

A posterity not unlike their majority of mischievous progenitors; a *venomous* and destructive progeny. *Brown.*

This falsity was broached by Cochleus, a *venomous* writer; one careless of truth or falsehood. *Addison.*

VE'NOMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *venomous.*] Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly.

His unkindness,
That stripp'd her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign casualties;——these things sting him
So *venomously*, that burning shame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakspeare.*

His praise of foes is *venomously* nice;
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*

VE'NOMOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *venomous.*] Poisonousness; malignity.

VENT. *n. s.* [*fente*, French.]

1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; passage at which any thing is let out.

On her breast
There is a *vent* of blood, and something blown;
The like is on her arm. *Shakspeare.*

They at once their reeds
Put forth, and to a narrow *vent* apply'd
With nicest touch. *Milton.*

Have near the bung-hole a little *vent*-hole stopped with a spile. *Mortimer.*

Scarce any countries that are much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not one of these fiery *vents*, disgorging that fire, whereby it gains an exit. *Woodward.*

To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a *vent*; or, if you take out the *vent*, stay not to put it in. *Swift.*

Full o'er their heads the swelling bag he *rent*,
And all the furies issued at the *vent*. *Pope.*

2. Passage out of secrecy to publick notice.

It failed by late setting-out, and some contrariety of weather, whereby the particular design took *vent* beforehand. *Wotton.*

3. The act of opening.

The farmer's cades mature,
Now call for *vent*; his lands exhaust, permit
T' indulge a-while. *Philips.*

4. Emission; passage.

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The smother'd fondness burns within him;
When most it swells and labours for a *vent*,
The sense of honour, and desire of fame,
Drive the big passion back into his heart. *Addis.*

5. Discharge; means of discharge.
Had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,
Without the *vent* of words. *Milton.*
Land-floods are a great improvement of land, where a *vent* can be had. *Mortimer.*

6. [*vente*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale.
For the mart, it was alledged that the *vent* for English cloths would hereby be open in all times of war. *Hayward.*
By this war there is no *vent* for any commodity but of wool. *Temple.*
He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which not one in threescore can understand, can hardly exceed the *vent* of that number. *Pope.*

To VENT. *v. a.* [*venter*, Fr. from the noun; *sventare*, Italian.]

1. To let out at a small aperture.

2. To let out; to give way to.
Hunger broke stone walls; that the gods sent not
Corn for the rich men only: with these shreds
They *vented* their complainings. *Shakspeare.*
When men are young, and have little else to do, they might *vent* the overflowings of their fancy that way. *Denham.*
Lab'ring still, with endless discontent,
The queen of heav'n did thus her fury *vent*. *Dryden.*

3. To utter; to report.
Had it been *vented* and imposed in some of the most learned ages, it might then, with some pretence of reason, have been said to be the invention of some crafty statesman. *Stephens.*

4. To emit; to pour out.
Revoke thy doom,
Or, whilst I can *vent* clamour from my throat,
I 'll tell thee thou dost evil. *Shakspeare.*

5. To publish.
Their sectators did greatly enrich their inventions, by *venting* the stolen treasures of divine letters, altered by profane additions, and disguised by poetical conversions. *Raleigh.*

6. To sell; to let go to sale.
This profitable merchandize not rising to a proportionable enchancement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute to the owners not *venting* and venturing the same. *Carew.*
Therefore did those nations *vent* such spice, sweet gums and pearls, as their own countries yielded. *Raleigh.*

To VENT. *v. n.* To snuff: as, he *venteth* in the air. *Spenser.*

VE'NTAIL. *n. s.* [from *vantail*, French.] That part of the helmet made to lift up.

VENTANNA. n. s. [Spanish.] A window.
What after pass'd
Was far from the *ventanna*, where I sate;
But you were near, and can the truth relate. *Dryden.*

VE'NTER. n. s. [Latin.]

1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three *venters*.

2. Womb; mother.
A has issue *B* a son, and *C* a daughter, by one *venter*; and *D* a son by another *venter*. If *B* purchases in fee, and dies without issue, it shall descend to the sister, and not to the brother of the half blood. *Hale.*

VE'NTIDUCT. *n. s.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Latin.] A passage for the wind.
Having been informed of divers *ventiducts*, I wish I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of these organs. *Boyle.*

To VE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Lat.]

1. To fan with wind.
In close, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penn'd up, and obstructed from being *ventilated* by the winds. *Harvey.*
Miners, by perflations with large bellows, letting down tubes, and sinking new shafts, give free passage to the air, which *ventilates* and cools the mines. *Woodward.*

2. To winnow; to fan.

3. To examine; to discuss.
Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial process in right of that party, so far perempted, but that the same may be begun again, and *ventillated* de novo. *Ayliffe.*

VENTILA'TION. *n. s.* [*ventilatio*, Latin; from *ventilate*.]

1. The act of fanning; the state of being fanned.
The soil, worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the *ventilations* of the air. *Addison.*

2. Vent; utterance. Not in use.
To his secretary doctor Mason, whom he let lie in a pallet near him, for natural *ventilation* of his thoughts, he would break out into bitter eruptions. *Wotton.*

3. Refrigeration.
Procure the blood a free course, *ventilation* and transpiration by suitable and ecphractic purges. *Harvey.*

VE'NTILA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *ventilate*.] An instrument contrived by Dr. *Hale* to supply close places with fresh air.

VE'NTRICLE. *n. s.* [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Latin.]

1. The stomach.
Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and my *ventricle* digests what is in it. *Hale.*

2. Any small cavity in an animal body, particularly those of the heart.
Know'st thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,
Doth from one *ventricle* to the other go? *Donne.*
The heart being a muscular part, the sides are composed of two orders of fibres running spirally from base to top, contrarily one to the other; and so being drawn or contracted, constringe the *ventricles*, and strongly force out the blood. *Ray.*
The mixture of blood and chyle, after its circulation through the lungs, being brought back into the left *ventricle* of the heart, is drove again by the heart into the aorta, through the whole arterial system. *Arbuthnot.*

VENTRI'LOQUIST. *n. s.* [*ventriloque*, Fr. *venter* and *loquor*, Lat.] One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VE'NTURE. *n. s.* [*aventure*, French.]

1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger.
When he reads
Thy personal *venture* in the rebel's fight,
His wonders and his praises do contend
Which should be thine or his. *Shakspeare.*
For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live so as if absolutely there were none, but when he dies to find himself

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confuted in the flames, this must be the height of woe and disappointment, and a bitter conviction of an irrational *venture* and absurd choice. *South.*

I, in this *venture*, double gains pursue,
And laid out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*

When infinite happiness is put in one scale, against infinite misery in the other; if the worst that comes to the pious man, if he mistakes, be the best that the wicked can attain to, if he be in the right, who can, without madness, run the *venture*? *Locke.*

2. Chance; hap.

The king resolved with all speed, to assail the rebels, and yet with that providence and surety as should leave little to *venture* or fortune. *Bacon.*

3. The thing put to hazard; a stake.

My *ventures* are not in one bottom trusted,
Nor to one place. *Shakspeare.*

On such a full sea are we now a-float:
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our *ventures*. *Shakspeare.*

Thrice happy you, that look as from the shore,
And have no *venture* in the wreck to see. *Daniel.*

4. *At a* VENTURE. At hazard; without much consideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

You have made but an estimate of those lands *at a venture*, so as it should be hard to build any certainty of charge upon it. *Spenser.*

A bargain *at a venture* made
Between two partners in a trade. *Hudibras.*

A covetous and an envious man joined in a petition to Jupiter, who ordered Apollo to tell them that their desire should be granted *at a venture*. *L'Estrange.*

Here was no scampering away *at a venture*, without fear or wit. *L'Estrange.*

If Ahab be designed for death, though a soldier in the enemy's army draws a bow *at a venture*, yet the sure unerring directions of providence shall carry it in a direct course to his heart. *South.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dare.

A man were better rise in his suit; for he that would have *ventured* at first to have lost the suitor, will not in the conclusion lose both the suitor and his own former favour. *Bacon.*

Origen mentioning their being cast out of Jerusalem, *ventures* to assure them that they would never be re-established, since they had committed that horrid crime against the Saviour of the world. *Addison.*

2. To run a hazard.

Nor is indeed that man less mad than these,
Who freights a ship to *venture* on the seas,
With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

I am so overjoy'd, I can scarce believe I am at liberty; like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain against her cage, dare hardly *venture* out, though she see it open. *Dryden.*

3. *To* VE'NTURE *at.* } To engage
To VE'NTURE *on* or *upon.* } in; or make attempts without any security of success, upon mere hope.

That slander is found a truth now; and held for certain,
The king will *venture at* it. *Shakspeare.*

It were a matter of great profit, save that it is too conjectural to *venture upon*, if one could discern what corn, herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and scarcity, by some signs in the beginning of the year. *Bacon.*

I never yet the tragic strain essay'd,
Deterr'd by that inimitable maid:
And when I *venture at* the comic style,
Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

Though they had ideas enough to distinguish gold from a stone, yet they but timorously *ventured on* such terms as aurietas and saxietas. *Locke.*

Turco-Papismus I would desire him to read, before he *ventures at* capping of characters. *Atterbury.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. a.*

1. To expose to hazard.

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft, I shot his fellow of the self-same flight;
By *vent'ring* both, I oft found both. *Shakspeare.*

2. To put or send on a venture.

The fish *ventured* for France they pack in staunch hogsheads, so as to keep them in their pickle. *Carew.*

VE'NTURER. *n. s.* [from *venture*.] He who ventures.

VE'NTURESOME. *adj.* [from *venture*.] Bold; daring.

VE'NTURESOMELY. *adv.* In a bold or daring manner.

VE'NTUROUS. *adj.* [from *venture*.] Daring; bold; fearless; ready to run hazards.

Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their master-piece of favour to give *venturous* counsels, which no great or wise man would. *Bacon.*

He paus'd not; but with *vent'rous* arm
He pluck'd, he tasted. *Milton.*

Columbus having led the way, was seconded by Americus Vespusius, an old *venturous* Florentine. *Heylin.*

The *vent'rous* humour of our mariners costs this island many brave lives every year. *Temple.*

Savage pirates seek, through seas unknown,
The lives of others, *vent'rous* of their own. *Pope.*

VE'NTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *venturous*.] Daringly; fearlessly; boldly.

Siege was laid to the fort, by the Lord Gray, then deputy, with a smaller number than those were within the fort; *venturously* indeed; but haste was made to attack them before the rebels came in to them. *Bacon.*

VE'NTUROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *venturous*.] Boldness; willingness to hazard.

Her coming into a place where the walls and cielings were whited over, much offended her sight, and made her repent her *vent'rousness*. *Boyle.*

VE'NUS' *basin.* [*diusacus major*, Latin.]
VE'NUS' *comb.* [*pecten Veneris*, Lat.]
VE'NUS' *hair.* [*adiantum.*]
VE'NUS' *looking-glass.*
VE'NUS' *navel-wort.*
n. s. Plants.

VERA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*verax*, Lat.] Observant of truth.

VERA'CITY. *n. s.* [*verax*, Lat.]

1. Moral truth; honesty of report.

2. Physical truth; consistency of report with fact. Less proper.

When they submitted to the most ignominious and cruel deaths rather than retract their testimony, there was no reason to doubt the *veracity* of those facts which they related. *Addis.*

VERB. *n. s.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.] A part of speech signifying existence, or

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some modification thereof, as action, passion. And withal some disposition or intention of the mind relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating, commanding. *Clarke.*

Men usually talk of a noun and a *verb*. *Shaks.*

VE'RBAL. *adj.* [*verbal*, Fr. *verbalis*, Lat.]

1. Spoken; not written.
2. Oral; uttered by mouth.

Made she no *verbal* quest?——
——Yes; once or twice she heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart. *Shaksp.*

3. Consisting in mere words.

If young African for fame
His wasted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes unprais'd, the man at least;
And loses, though but *verbal*, his reward. *Milt.*

Being at first out of the way to science, in the progress of their inquiries they must lose themselves, and the truth, in a *verbal* labyrinth. *Glanville.*

It was such a denial or confession of him as would appear in preaching: but this is managed in words and *verbal* profession. *South.*

4. Verbose; full of words. Out of use.

I am sorry
You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By being so *verbal*. *Shakspeare.*

5. Minutely exact in words.

Neglect the rules each *verbal* critick lays,
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*

6. Literal; having word answering to word.

Whosoever offers at *verbal* translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language abroad, and brought home no other instead of it. *Denham.*

The *verbal* copier is incumber'd with so many difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle himself from all. *Dryden.*

7. [*verbal*, Fr. in grammar.] A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VE'RBALITY. *n. s.* [from *verbal*.] Mere words; bare literal expression.

Sometimes he will seem to be charmed with words of holy scripture, and to fly from the letter and dead *verbality*, who must only start at the life and animated materials thereof. *Brown.*

VE'RBALLY. *adv.* [from *verbal*.]

1. In words; orally.

The manner of our denying the deity of Christ here prohibited, was by words and oral expressions *verbally* to deny it. *South.*

2. Word for word.

'T is almost impossible to translate *verbally*, and well, at the same time. *Dryden.*

VERBATIM. adv. [Latin.] Word for word.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able
Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen. *Shakspeare.*

See the transcripts of both charters *verbatim* in Mat. Paris. *Hale.*

To VE'RBERATE. *v. a.* [*verbero*, Latin.] To beat; to strike.

VERBERA'TION. *n. s.* [*verberation*, Fr. from *verberate*.] Blows; beating.

Riding or walking against great winds is a great exercise, the effects of which are redness and inflammation; all the effects of a soft press or *verberation*. *Arbuthnot.*

VERBO'SE. *adj.* [*verbosus*, Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.

Let envy,
Ill-judging and *verbose*, from Lethe's lake
Draw tuns unmeasurable. *Prior.*

They ought to be brief, and not too *verbose* in their way of speaking; and to propound the matter of their argument in a mild and gentle manner. *Ayliffe.*

VERBO'SITY. *n. s.* [*verbosité*, Fr. from *verbose*.] Exuberance of words; much empty talk.

He draweth out the thread of his *verbosity*
Finer than the staple of his argument. *Shaksp.*

To give an hint more of the *verbosities* of this philosophy, a short view of a definition or two will be sufficient evidence. *Glanville.*

Homer is guilty of *verbosity*, and of a tedious prolix manner of speaking: he is the greatest talker of all antiquity. *Broome.*

VE'RDANT. *adj.* [*verdoiant*, Fr. *viridans*, Lat.] Green. This word is so lately naturalized, that *Skinner* could find it only in a dictionary.

Each odorous bushy shrub
Fenc'd up the *verdant* wall. *Milton.*

VE'RDERER. *n. s.* [*verdier*, Fr. *viridarius*, low Lat.] An officer in the forest.

VE'RDICT. *n. s.* [*verum dictum*, Latin.]

1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge.

Before the jury go together, 't is all to nothing what the *verdict* shall be. *Spenser.*

They have a longing desire to overcome, and to have the *verdict* pass for them, be it right or wrong. *Kettlewell.*

2. Declaration; decision; judgment; opinion.

Deceived greatly they, are who think that all they whose names are cited amongst the favourers of this cause are on any such *verdict* agreed. *Hooker.*

These were enormities condemned by the most natural *verdict* of common humanity; and so very gross and foul, that no man could pretend ignorance avoided. *South.*

A very likely matter, indeed, that the emperor should ask the Arians, whether they would be tried by the *verdict* of those who had before condemned the Arians by name. *Waterland.*

VE'RDIGRISE. *n. s.* The rust of brass, which in time being consumed and eaten with tallow, turneth into green; in Lat. *ærugo*; in French *vert de gris*, or the hoary green. *Peacham.*

Brass turned into green, is called *verdigrise*. *Bacon.*

VE'RDITER. *n. s.* Chalk made green.

Verditure ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the faintest and palest green. *Peacham.*

VE'RDURE. *n. s.* [*verdure*, Fr.] Green; green colour.

Its *verdure* clad
Her universal face with pleasant green. *Milton.*

Let twisted olive bind those laurels fast,
Whose *verdure* must for ever last. *Prior.*

VE'RDUROUS. *adj.* [from *verdure*.] Green; covered with green; decked with green.

Higher than their tops
The *verd'rous* wall of paradise up-sprung;
Which to our general sire gave prospect large. *Milton.*

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There the lowing herds chew *verd'rous* pasture. *Philips.*

VERECU'ND. *adj.* [*verecond*, old Fr. *verecundus*, Lat.] Modest; bashful. *Dict.*

VERGE. *n. s.* [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Lat.]

1. A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean.

Suppose him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his seat;
The silver *verge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*

2. [*vergo*, Lat.] The brink; the edge; the utmost border.

Would the inclusive *verge*
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red hot steel to sear me to the brain! *Shakspeare.*

I say, and will in battle prove,
Or here, or elsewhere, to the furthest *verge*
That ever was survey'd by English eye. *Shaksp.*

You are old:
Nature in you stands on the very *verge*
Of her confine. *Shakspeare.*

Serve they as a flow'ry *verge* to bind
The fluid skirts of that same watry cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and show'r the earth. *Milton.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
Can take in all, and *verge* enough for more. *Dryden.*

Every thing great, within the *verge* of nature, or out of it, has a proper part assigned it in this poem. *Addison.*

Then let him chuse a damsel young and fair,
To bless his age, and bring a worthy heir,
To sooth his care, and, free from noise and strife,
Conduct him gently to the *verge* of life. *Pope.*

3. In law.

Verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's houshold, and of the coroner of the king's house, and which seems to have been 12 miles round. *Verge* hath also another signification, and is used for a stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and, holding it in his hand, sweareth fealty to the lord of the manor; who, for that reason, is called tenant by the *verge*. *Cowell.*

Fear not; whom we raise,
We will make fast within a hallow'd *verge*. *Shakspeare.*

To VERGE. *v. n.* [*vergo*, Lat.] To tend; to bend downward.

They serve indifferently for vowels in respect of the aperture, and for consonants, in respect of the pene-appulse; and so much the more *verging* either way, according to the respective occasions. *Holder.*

The nearer I find myself *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I prop myself upon these few supports that are left. *Swift.*

Such are indicated, when the juices of a human body *verge* to putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

Man,
Perhaps, acts second to some sphere unknown;
Touches some wheel, or *verges* to some goal:
'Tis but a part we see, and not the whole. *Pope.*

VE'RGER. *n. s.* [from *verge*.] He that carries the mace before the dean.

I can tip the *verger* with half a crown, and get into the best seat. *Farquhar.*

VERI'DICAL. *adj.* [*veridicus*, Lat.] Telling truth. *Dict.*

VERIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *verify*.] Confirmation by argument or evidence.

In *verification* of this we will mention a phenomenon of our engine. *Boyle.*

VE'RIFIER. *n. s.* [from *verify*.] One who assures a thing to be true.

To VE'RIFY. *v. a.* [*verifier*, Fr.] To justify against charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true.

What seemeth to have been uttered concerning sermons, and their efficacy or necessity, in regard of divine matter, must consequently be *verified* in sundry other kinds of teaching, if the matter be the same in all. *Hooker.*

This is *verified* by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an abusive treaty ought to be restored. *Bacon.*

So shalt thou best fulfil, best *verify*
The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign. *Milton.*

So spake this oracle, then *verified*
When Jesus, son of Mary, second Eve,
Saw Satan fall. *Milton.*

Though you may mistake a year;
Though your prognosticks run too fast,
They must be *verify'd* at last. *Swift.*

Spain shall have three kings: which is now wonderfully *verified*; for besides the king of Portugal, there are now two rivals for Spain. *Swift.*

VE'RILY. *adv.* [from *very*.]

1. In truth; certainly.

Verily 't is better to be lowly born,
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief. *Shak.*

2. With great confidence.

It was *verily* thought, that had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

By repealing the sacramental test, we are *verily* persuaded the consequence will be an entire alteration of religion among us. *Swift.*

VERISI'MILAR. } *adj.* [*verisimilis*, Lat.]
VERISI'MILOUS. } Probable; likely.

Many erroneous doctrines of pontificians are, in our days, wholly supported by *verisimilous* and probable reasons. *Wilk.*

VERISIMI'LITUDE. } *n. s.* [*verisimilitudo*,
VERISIMI'LITY. } Latin.] Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth.

Touching the *verisimility* or probable truth of this relation, several reasons seem to overthrow it. *Brown.*

A noble nation, upon whom if not such verities, at least such *verisimilities* of fortitude were placed. *Brown.*

Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase; but true knowledge is dear and difficult. Like a point, it requires an acuteness to its discovery: while *verisimilitude*, like the expanded superficies, is obvious, sensible, and affords a large and easy field for loose enquiry. *Glanvill.*

The plot, the wit, the characters, the passions, are exalted as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with proportion to *verisimility*. *Dryden.*

Though Horace gives permission to painters and poets to dare every thing, yet he encourages neither to make things out of nature and *verisimility*. *Dryden.*

VE'RITABLE. *adj.* [*veritable*, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact.

Indeed! is 't true?
——Most *veritable*; therefore look to 't well. *Shakspeare.*

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The presage of the year succeeding made from insects in oak-apples, is I doubt too indistinct, nor *veritable* from event. *Brown.*

VE'RITABLY. *adv.* [from *veritable.*] In a true manner.

VE'RITY. *n. s.* [*verité*, Fr. *veritas*, Lat.]

1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things.

If any refuse to believe us disputing for the *verity* of religion established, let them believe God himself thus miraculously working for it. *Hooker.*

I saw their weapons drawn; there was a noise; That 's *verity*. *Shakspeare.*

The precipitancy of disputation, and the stir and noise of passions that usually attend it, must needs be prejudicial to *verity*; its calm insinuations can no more be heard in such a bustle than a whistle among a crowd of sailors in a storm. *Glanville.*

It is a proposition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is despised. We may as well imagine that there may be a king without majesty, a supreme without sovereignty. *South.*

2. A true assertion; a true tenet.

And that age, which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an undeniable *verity*. *Sidney.*

Wherefore should any man think, but that reading itself is one of the ordinary means, whereby it pleaseth God, of his gracious goodness, to instil that celestial *verity*, which being but so received, is nevertheless effectual to save souls? *Hooker.*

If there come truth from them,
Why, by the *verities* on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shaksp.*

Must virtue be preserved by a lie?
Virtue and truth do ever best agree;
By this it seems to be a *verity*,
Since the effects so good and virtuous be. *Davies.*

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VE'RJUICE. *n. s.* [*verjus*, French.] Acid liquor expressed from crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *varges*.

Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he 'll never love *verjuice*. *L'Estrange.*

The barley-pudding comes in place:
Then bids fall on; himself, for saving charges,
A peel'd slic'd onion eats, and tipples *verjuice*. *Dryden.*

The native *verjuice* of the crab, deriv'd
Through th' infix'd graff, a grateful mixture forms
Of tart and sweet. *Philips.*

VERMICE'LLI. *n. s.* [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms.

With oysters, eggs, and *vermicelli*,
She let him almost burst his belly. *Prior.*

VERMI'CULAR. *adj.* [*vermiculus*, Latin.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body.

By the *vermicular* motion of the intestines, the grosser parts are derived downwards, while the finer are squeezed into the narrow orifices of the lacteal vessels. *Cheyne.*

To VERMI'CULATE. *v. a.* [*vermiculé*, Fr. *vermiculatus*, Lat.] To inlay; to work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours. *Bailey.*

VERMICULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vermiculate.*] Continuation of motion from one part to another.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation*. *Hale.*

VE'RMICULE. *n. s.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Lat.] A little grub, worm.

I saw the shining oak-ball ichneumon strike its terebra into an oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein: and hence are many *vermicules* seen toward the outside of these apples. *Derham.*

VERMI'CULOUS. *adj.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] Full of grubs; resembling grubs.

VE'RMIFORM. *adj.* [*vermiforme*, Fr. *vermis* and *formo*, Lat.] Having the shape of a worm.

VE'RMIFUGE. *n. s.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VE'RMIL. } *n. s.* [*vermeil*, *vermillon*,
VERMI'LION. } French.]

1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.

2. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. This is the usual, though not primitive, signification.

The imperfect metals are subject to rust, except mercury, which is made into *vermillion* by solution or calcination. *Bacon.*

The fairest and most principal red is *vermillion*, called in Latin *minium*. It is a poison, and found where great store of quicksilver is. *Peacham.*

3. Any beautiful red colour.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with goodly *vermil* stain,
Like crimson dy'd in grain. *Spenser.*

There grew a goodly tree him fair beside,
Loaden with fruit and apples rosie red,
As they in pure *vermillion* had been dy'd,
Whereof great virtues over all were read. *Spens.*

Simple colours are strong and sensible, though they are clear as *vermillion*. *Dryden.*

To VERMI'LION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red.

A sprightly red *vermilions* all her face,
And her eyes languish with unusual grace. *Granville.*

VE'RMIN. *n. s.* [*vermin*, Fr. *vermis*, Latin.]

1. Any noxious animal. Used commonly for small creatures.

What is your study?——
—How to prevent the fiend, and to kill *vermin*. *Shakspeare.*

The head of a wolf, dried and hanged up in a dove-house, will scare away *vermin*, such as weazels and polecats. *Bacon.*

An idle person only lives to spend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth, like a *vermin* or a wolf. *Taylor.*

A weazel taken in a trap was charged with misdemeanors, and the poor *vermin* stood much upon her innocence. *L'Estrange.*

Great injuries these *vermin*, mice and rats, do in the field. *Mortimer.*

He that has so little wit
To nourish *vermin*, may be bit. *Swift.*

2. It is used in contempt of human beings.

The stars determine
You are my prisoners, base *vermin*. *Hudibras.*

To VE'RMINATE. *v. n.* [from *vermin.*] To breed vermin.

VERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [from *verminate.*] Generation of vermin.

Redi, discarding anomalous generation, tried

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experiments relating to the *germination* of serpents and flesh. *Derham.*

VE'RMINOUS. *adj.* [from *vermin.*] Tending to vermin; disposed to breed vermin.

A wasting of children's flesh depends upon some obstruction of the entrails, or *verminous* disposition of the body. *Harvey.*

VERMI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Lat.] Producing worms.

Hereby they confound the generation of *viviparous* animals with oviparous. *Brown.*

VERNA'CULAR. *adj.* [*vernaculus*, Lat.] Native; of one's own country.

London weekly bills number deep in consumptions; the same likewise proving inseparable accidents to most other diseases; which instances do evidently bring a consumption under the notion of a *vernacular* disease to England. *Harvey.*

The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us in our *vernacular* idiom. I do not find in any of our chronicles, that Edward the third ever reconnoitred the enemy, though he often discovered the posture of the French, and as often vanquished them. *Addison.*

VE'RNAL. *adj.* [*vernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the spring.

With the year
Seasons return; but not to me returns,
Or sight of *vernal* bloom, or summer's rose. *Milton.*

VE'RNANT. *adj.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flourishing as in the spring.

Else had the spring
Perpetual smil'd on earth, with *vernant* flow'rs,
Equal in days and nights. *Milton.*

VERNI'LITY. *n. s.* [*verna*, Lat.] Servile carriage; the submissive fawning behaviour of a slave. *Bailey.*

VERSABI'LITY. } *n. s.* [*versabills*, Lat.]
VE'RSABLENESS. } Aptness to be turned or wound any way. *Dict.*

VE'RSAL. *adj.* [a cant word for *universal.*] Total; whole.

Some, for brevity,
Have cast the *versal* world's nativity. *Hudibras.*

VE'RSATILE *adj.* [*versatilis*, Lat.]

1. That may be turned round.

Th' advent'rous pilot in a single year
Learn'd his state cock-boat dext'rously to steer;
Versatile, and sharp-piercing like a screw,
Made good th' old passage, and still forc'd a new. *Harte.*

2. Changeable; variable.

One colour to us standing in one place, hath a contrary aspect in another; as in those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove, and folds of scarlet. *Glanville.*

3. Easily applied to a new task.

VE'RSATILENESS. } *n. s.* [from *versatile.*]
VERSATI'LITY. } The quality of being versatile.

VERSE. *n. s.* [*vers*, Fr. *versus*, Latin.]

1. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables.

Thou hast by moonlight at her window sung,
With feigning voice, *verses* of feigning love. *Shakspeare.*

2. [*verset*, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book.

Thus far the questions proceed upon the construction of the first earth; in the following *verses* they proceed upon the demolition of that earth. *Burnet.*

3. Poetry; lays; metrical language.

Verse embalms virtue: and tombs and thrones
of rhymes
Preserve frail transitory fame as much
As spice doth body from air's corrupt touch. *Donne.*

If envious eyes their hurtful rays have cast,
More pow'rful *verse* shall free thee from the blast. *Dryden.*

Whilst she did her various pow'r dispose;
Virtue was taught in *verse*, and Athens' glory rose. *Prior.*

You compose
In splay-foot *verse*, or hobbling prose. *Prior.*

4. A piece of poetry.

This *verse*, my friend, be thine. *Pope.*

To VERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verse; to relate poetically.

In the shape of Corin sate all day,
Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love. *Shakspeare.*

To be VE'RSED. *v. n.* [*versor*, Lat.] To be skilled in; to be acquainted with.

She might be ignorant of their nations, who was not *versed* in their names, as not being present at the general survey of animals, when Adam assigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature. *Brown.*

This *vers'd* in death, th' infernal knight relates,
And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*

VE'RSEMAN. *n. s.* [*verse* and *man.*] A poet; a writer in verse. In ludicrous language.

The god of us *versemen*, you know, child, the sun. *Prior.*

From limbs of this great Hercules are fram'd
Whole groups of pigmies, who are *versemen* nam'd. *Harte.*

VE'RSICLE. *n. s.* [*versiculus*, Latin.] A little verse.

VERSIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*versification*, Fr. from *versify.*] The art or practice of making verses.

Donne alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your *versification*. *Dryden.*

Some object to his *versification*: which is in poetry, what colouring is in painting, a beautiful ornament. But if the proportions are just, though the colours should happen to be rough, the piece may be of inestimable value. *Granville.*

VERSIFICA'TOR. } *n. s.* [*versificateur*, Fr.
VE'RSIFIER. } *versificator*, Latin.] A versifier; a maker of verses with or without the spirit of poetry.

Statius, the best *versificator* next Virgil, knew not how to design after him. *Dryden.*

In Job and the Psalms we shall find more sublime ideas, more elevated language, than in any of the heathen *versifiers* of Greece or Rome. *Watts.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. n.* [*versifier*, Fr. *versificor*, Latin.] To make verses.

You would wonder to hear how soon even children will begin to *versify*. *Sidney.*

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming than the Greeks in true *versifying*, were even to eat acorns with swine, when we may freely eat wheat bread among men. *Ascham.*

I'll *versify* in spite, and do my best,
To make as much waste paper as the rest. *Dryd.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. a.* To relate in verse.

Unintermix'd with fictious fantasies,
I'll *versify* the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*

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VE'RSION. *n. s.* [*version*, Fr. *versio*, Lat.]

1. Change; transformation.

Springs, the antients thought to be made by the *version* of air into water. *Bacon.*

2. Change of direction.

Comets are rather gazed upon, than wisely observed in their effects; that is, what kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *version* of the beams, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon.*

3. Translation.

This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded; but must confess, that I have not been able to make him appear wholly like himself. For where the original is close, no *version* can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

It will be as easy, nay much easier, to invent some pretence or other against the reading, *version*, or construction. *Waterland.*

4. The act of translating.

VERT. *n. s.* [*vert*, French.]

Vert, in the laws of the forest, signifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the forest, that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowell.*

I find no mention in all the records of Ireland of a park or free warren, notwithstanding the great plenty of *vert* and venison. *Sir John Davies.*

VE'RTEBRAL. *adj.* [from *vertebræ*, Lat.] Relating to the joints of the spine.

The carótid, *vertebral*, and splenick arteries are not only variously contorted, but here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray.*

VE'RTEBRE. *n. s.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Latin.] A joint of the back.

The several *vertebres* are so elegantly compacted together, that they are as strong as if they were but one bone. *Ray.*

VE'RTEX. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Zenith: the point over head.

These keep the *vertex*; but betwixt the bear
And shining zodiack, where the planets err,
A thousand figur'd constellations roll. *Creech.*

2. A top of a hill; the top of any thing.

Mountains especially abound with different species of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds. *Derham.*

VE'RTICAL. *adj.* [*vertical*, French, from *vertex*.]

1. Placed in the zenith.

'T is raging noon; and *vertical* the sun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays.
Thomson.

2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

From these laws, all the rules of bodies ascending or descending in *vertical* lines may be deduced. *Cheyne.*

VERTICA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *vertical*.] The state of being in the zenith.

Unto them the sun is vertical twice a year; making two distinct summers in the different points of the *verticality*. *Brown.*

VE'RTICALLY. *adv.* [from *vertical*.] In the zenith.

Although it be not vertical unto any part of Asia, yet it *vertically* passeth over Peru and Brasilia. *Brown.*

VERTICI'LLATE. *adj.* [from *verticillum*, Latin.]

Verticillate plants are such as have their flowers intermixt with small leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of a stalk, as pennyroyal, horehound, &c. *Quincy.*

VERTI'CITY. *n. s.* [from *vertex*.] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.

Those stars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their *verticity* is also common. *Brown.*

We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glanville.*

Whether they be globules, or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers, that produce the idea of whiteness in us, the more particles of light are reflected from a body, the whiter does the body appear. *Locke.*

VERTI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*vertiginosus*, Latin.]

1. Turning round; rotatory.

This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night successively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around. *Bentley.*

2. Giddy.

These extinguish candles, make the workmen faint and *vertiginous*; and, when very great, suffocate and kill them. *Woodward.*

VE'RTIGO. *n. s.* [Lat.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head.

Vertigo is the appearance of visible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimness of sight. *Quincy.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, *vertiges*, tremblings. *Arbuthnot.*

That old *vertigo* in his head
Will never leave him till he 's dead. *Swift.*

VE'RVAIN. } *n. s.* [*verveine*, Fr. *verbena*,
VE'RVINE. } Latin.] A plant.

She night-shade strows to work him ill,
Therewith the *vervain*, and her dill,
That hindreth witches of their will. *Drayton.*

Some scatt'ring pot-herbs here and there he found,
Which, cultivated with his daily care,
And bruis'd with *vervain*, were his frugal fare.
Dryden.

VE'RVAIN *mallow.* *n. s.* A plant. It hath the whole habit of the mallow or althæa; but differs from it in having its leaves deeply divided. *Miller.*

VE'RVELES. *n. s.* [*vervelle*, Fr.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

VE'RY. *adj.* [*veray*, or *vrai*, Fr. whence *veray* in ancient English. It has its degrees *verier* and *veriest*.]

1. True; real.

Why do I pity him,
That with his *very* heart despiseth me? *Shaks.*

In *very* deed, as the Lord liveth. 1 *Samuel.*

O that in *very* deed we might behold it!
Dryden and Lee.

2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; complete; perfect; mere.

Those who had drunk of Circe's cup were turned into *very* beasts. *Davies.*

There, where *very* desolation dwells,
By grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid shades,
She may pass on. *Milton.*

3. To note things emphatically, or eminently.

'T is an ill office for a gentleman;
Especially against his *very* friend. *Shakspeare.*

Was not my love
The *veriest* wag o' th' two? *Shakspeare.*

We can contain ourselves,
Were he the *veriest* antick in the world.
Shakspeare.

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In a seeing age, the very knowledge of former times passes but for ignorance in a better dress. *South.*

The pictures of our great grandmothers in queen Elizabeth's time are cloathed down to the *very* wrists, and up to the *very* chin. *Addis.*

4. Same, emphatically.

Women are as roses, whose fair flower
Being once display'd, doth fall that *very* hour. *Shakspeare.*

The cocks beat the partridge, which she laid to heart: but finding these *very* cocks cutting one another, she comforted herself. *L'Estrange.*

So catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the special opportunity of any other christian grace, that *very* time is also the special opportunity of charity. *Spratt.*

VE'RY. *adv.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree.

The Greek orator was so *very* famous for this, that his antagonist reading over the oration which had procured his banishment, asked them, if they were so much affected by the bare reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him? *Addison.*

That bold challenge was thought *very* strange. *Lesley.*

To VE'SICATE. *v. a.* [*vesica*, Latin.] To blister.

Celsus proposes, that in all these internal wounds, the external parts be *vesicated*, to make more powerful revulsion from within. *Wiseman.*

I saw the cuticular *vesicated*, and shining with a burning heat. *Wiseman.*

VESICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vesicate.*] Blistering; separation of the cuticle.

I applied some vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the *vesication* with pledgets. *Wiseman.*

VESI'CATORY. *n. s.* [*vesicatorium*, technical Latin.] A blistering medicine.

VE'SICLE. *n. s.* [*vesicula*, Lat.] A small cuticle filled or inflated.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, but in a *vesicle*, or little bladder. *Brown.*

The lungs are made up of such air pipes and *vesicles* interwoven with blood-vessels, to purify, ferment, or supply the sanguineous mass with nitro-aerial particles. *Ray.*

VESI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *vesicula*, Latin.] Hollow; full of small interstices.

A muscle is a bundle of *vesicular* threads, or of solid filaments, involved in one common membrane. *Cheyne.*

VE'SPER. n. s. [Lat.] The evening star; the evening.

These signs are black *Vesper*'s pageants. *Shak.*

VE'SPERS. *n. s.* [without the singular, from *vesperus*, Lat.] The evening service of the Romish church.

VE'SPERTINE. *adj.* [*vespertinus*, Latin.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

VE'SSEL. *n. s.* [*vasselle*, Fr. *vas*, Lat.]

1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put.

For Banquo's issue have I fil'd my mind;
Put rancours in the *vessel* of my peace,
Only for them. *Shakspeare.*

If you have two *vessels* to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, there still remains one *vessel* empty. *Burnet.*

2. The containing parts of an animal body.

Of these elements are constituted the smallest fibres; of those fibres the *vessels*; of those *vessels* the organs of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

Another cause of a wasting ulcer in the lungs is, the disruption of a *vessel*, whence the blood issues into the cavities and interstices of the lungs, and is thence expectorated by a cough. *Blackmore.*

3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water.

The sons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the isles, had *vessels* to transport themselves. *Raleigh.*

The Phœnicians first invented open *vessels*, and the Egyptians ships with decks. *Heylin.*

The *vessel* is represented as stranded. The figure before it seems to lift it off the shallows. *Addison.*

From storms of rage, and dangerous rocks of pride,
Let thy strong hand this little *vessel* guide;
It was thy hand that made it: through the tide
Impetuous of this life let thy command
Direct my course, and bring me safe to land. *Prior.*

Now secure the painted *vessel* glides;
The sun-beams trembling on the floating tides. *Pope.*

4. Any capacity; any thing containing.

I have my fill
Of knowledge, what this *vessel* can contain. *Milton.*

5. [In theology.] One relating to God's household.

If the rigid doctrines be found apt to cool all those men's love of God, who have not the confidence to believe themselves of the number of the few chosen *vessels*, and to beget security and presumption in others who have conquered those difficulties. *Hammond.*

To VE'SSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a vessel; to barrel.

Take earth, and *vessel* it; and in that set the seed. *Bacon.*

VE'SSETS. *n. s.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*

VE'SSICNON. *n. s.* [among horsemen.] A windgall, or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof. *Dict.*

VEST. *n. s.* [*vestis*, Latin.] An outer garment.

Over his lucid arms
A military *vest* of purple flow'd. *Milton.*

When the queen in royal habit 's drest,
Old mystick emblems grace th' imperial *vest.* *Smith.*

To VEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dress; to deck; to enrobe.

The verdant fields with those of heav'n may vie,
With ether *vested*, and a purple sky. *Dryden.*

Light! Nature's resplendent robe;
Without whose *vesting* beauty all were wrapt
In gloom. *Thomson.*

2. To dress in a long garment.

Just Simeon and prophetic Anna spoke,
Before the altar and the *vested* priest. *Milton.*

3. To make possessour of; to invest with: it has *with* before the thing possessed.

To settle men's consciences, 't is necessary that they know the person who by right is *vested with* power over them. *Locke.*

Had I been *vested with* the monarch's pow'r,
Thou must have sigh'd, unlucky youth! in vain. *Prior.*

4. To place in possession: with *in* before the possessour.

The militia their commissioners positively required to be entirely *vested in* the parliament. *Clarendon.*

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Empire and dominion was *vested in* him, for the good and behoof of others. *Locke.*

VE'STAL. *n. s.* [*vestalis*, Lat.] A virgin consecrated to *Vesta*; a pure virgin.

Women are not
In their best fortunes strong; but want will perjure
The ne'er-touch'd *vestal*. *Shakspeare.*

How happy is the blameless *vestal*'s lot!
The world forgetting, by the world forgot. *Pope.*

VE'STAL. *adj.* [*vestalis*, Lat.] Denoting pure virginity.

Her *vestal* livery is but sick and green,
And none but fools do wear it. *Shakspeare.*

VE'STIBULE. *n. s.* [*vestibulum*, Latin.] The porch or first entrance of a house.

VE'STIGE. *n. s.* [*vestigium*, Lat.] Footstep; mark left behind in passing.

The truth passes so slightly through men's imaginations, that they must use great subtilty to track its *vestiges*. *Harvey.*

VE'STMENT. *n. s.* [*vestimentum*, Latin.] Garment; part of dress.

Were it not better that the love which men bear unto God should make the least things that are employed in his service amiable, than that their over-scrupulous dislike of so mean a thing as a *vestment* should from the very service of God withdraw their hearts and affections? *Hooker.*

Heaven then would seem thy image, and reflect
Those sable *vestments*, and that bright aspect. *Waller.*

The sculptors could not give *vestments* suitable to the quality of the persons represented. *Dryd.*

VE'STRY. *n. s.* [*vestiaire*, Fr. *vestiarium*, Latin.]

1. A room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are reposited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd *vestry* brings
The chalices of heav'n; and holy things
Of precious weight. *Dryden.*

2. A parochial assembly commonly convened in the vestry.

They create new senators, *vestry* elders, without any commandment of the word. *White.*

The common-council are chosen every year, so many for every parish, by the *vestry* and common convention of the people of that parish. *Clarendon.*

Go with me where paltry constables will not summon us to *vestries*. *Blount.*

VE'STURE. *n. s.* [*vesture*, old Fr. *vestura*, Italian.]

1. Garment; robe.

Her breasts half hid, and half were laid to show;
Her envious *vesture* greedy sight repelling. *Fairfax.*

What, weep you when you but behold
Our Cæsar's *vesture* wounded? *Shakspeare.*

To bear my lady's train, lest the base earth
Should from her *vesture* chance to steal a kiss. *Shakspeare.*

Here ruddy brass and gold refulgent blaz'd;
There polish'd chests embroider'd *vestures* grac'd. *Pope.*

2. Dress; habit; external form.

There 's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings;
But this muddy *vesture* of decay
Doth grosly close us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakspeare.*

Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, apparel'd with a *vesture* of plants, would resemble mountains and vallies. *Bentley.*

VETCH. *n. s.* [*vicia*, Lat.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower, producing a legume.

Where *vetches*, pulse, and tares have stood,
And stalks of lupines grew. *Dryden.*

An ervum is a sort of *vetch*, or small pea. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'TCHY. *adj.* [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; consisting of vetch or pea-straw.

If to my cottage thou wilt resort,
There may'st thou ligge in a *vetchy* bed,
'Till fairer fortune shew forth his head. *Spenser.*

VE'TERAN. *n. s.* [*veteranus*, Lat.] An old soldier; a man long practised in any thing.

The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldest, the best experienced, the most wary, and the longest practised *veterans* they had amongst them. *Hooker.*

If king Charles II. had made war upon France, he might have conquered it by the many *veterans* which had been inured to service in the civil wars. *Addison.*

Ensigns that pierc'd the foe's remotest lines,
The hardy *veteran* with tears resigns. *Addison.*

We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as *veterans* in the beau monde. *Addison.*

VE'TERAN. *adj.* Long practised in war; long experienced.

There was a mighty strong army of land-forces, to the number of fifty thousand *veteran* soldiers. *Bacon.*

The British youth shall hail thy wise command;
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy *veteran* skill. *Thomson.*

VETERINA'RIAN. *n. s.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle.

That a horse has no gall, is not only swallowed by common farriers, but also received by good *veterinarians*, and some who have laudably discoursed upon horses. *Brown.*

To VEX. *v. a.* [*vexo*, Lat.]

1. To plague; to torment; to harass.

Do you think
The king will suffer but the little finger
Of this man to be *vex'd*? *Shakspeare.*

Do poor Tom some charity, whom the foul fiend *vexes*. *Shakspeare.*

When she pressed him daily, so that his soul was *vexed* unto death, he told her all his heart. *Judges.*

Still may the dogs the wand'ring troops constrain
Of airy ghosts, and *vex* the guilty train! *Dryd.*

You are the cause of all my care:
Your eyes ten thousand dangers dart;
Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart;
I love, and I despair. *Prior.*

2. To disturb; to disquiet.

Alack, 't is he; why, he was met ev'n now,
As mad as the *vext* sea, singing aloud. *Shaksp.*

Rang'd on the banks, beneath our equal oars,
White curl the waves, and the *vex'd* ocean roars. *Pope.*

3. To trouble with slight provocations.

To VEX. *v. n.* To fret; to be on tenters; to be uneasy.

Ulysses gave good care, and fed
And drunke his wine, and *vext*, and ravished
His food for mere vexation. *Chapman.*

VEXA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vex*.]

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1. The act of troubling.
O that husband,
My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated *vexations* of it! *Shakspeare.*
2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow.
Vexation almost stops my breath,
That sundered friends greet in the hour of death. *Shakspeare.*
Passions too violent, instead of heightening our pleasures, afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain. *Temple.*
3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness.
Your children were *vexation* to your youth;
But mine shall be a comfort to your age. *Shaks.*
4. An act of harassing by law.
Albeit the party grieved thereby may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjust *vexation*. *Bacon.*
5. A slight teasing trouble.

VEXA'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *vexation*.]
1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble.
Consider him maintaining his usurped title, by continual *vexatious* wars against the kings of Judah. *South.*
Vexatious thought still found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrified my days;
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursu'd my ways;
Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze. *Prior.*
2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness.
He leads a *vexatious* life, who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples, that he dares not make a step without the authority of another. *Digby.*
3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomely; uneasily.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *vexatious*.] Troublesomeness; uneasiness.

VE'XER. *n. s.* [from *vex*.] He who vexes.

U'GLILY. *adv.* [from *ugly*.] Filthily; with deformity; in such a manner as to raise dislike.

U'GLINESS. *n. s.* [from *ugly*.]
1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty.
All that else seem'd fair and fresh in sight,
Was turned now to dreadful *ugliness*. *Spenser.*
She takes her topicks from the advantages of old age and *ugliness*. *Dryden.*
2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity.
Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any one, who does not, for the sake of the sin itself, pardon the *ugliness* of its circumstances. *South.*

U'GLY. *adj.* [This word was anciently written *ougly*; whence *Dier* ingeniously deduces it from *ouphlike*; that is, like an *ouph*, *elf*, or *goblin*. In Saxon oga is terrour; and in Gothick *ogan* is to fear.] Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful; hateful.
If Cassio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me *ugly*. *Shakspeare.*
O, I have pass'd a miserable night,
So full of *ugly* sights, of ghastly dreams. *Shaksp.*
Was this the cottage, and the safe abode
Thou told'st me of? What grim aspects are these,
These *ugly*-headed monsters? *Milton.*

VI'AL. *n. s.* [*fiole*.] A small bottle.
You gods! look down,
And from your sacred *vials* pour your grace
Upon my daughter's head. *Shakspeare.*
Take thou this *vial*, being then in bed,
And this distilled liquor drink thou off. *Shaksp.*
Another lamp burnt in an old marble sepulchre belonging to some of the antient Romans inclosed in a glass *vial*. *Wilkins.*
I placed a thin *vial*, well stopped up, within the smoke of the vapour, but nothing followed. *Addison.*
Chemical waters, that are each transparent, when separate, ferment into a thick troubled liquor, when mixed in the same *vial*. *Addison.*

To VI'AL. *v. a.* To enclose in a vial.
'This she with precious *vial'd* liquors heals;
For which the shepherds, at the festivals,
Carol her goodness loud in rustick lays. *Milton.*

VI'AND. *n. s.* [*viande*, French; *vivanda*, Italian.] Food; meat dressed.
The belly only like a gulf remain'd,
I' th' midst of the body idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the *viand*. *Shakspeare.*
No matter, since
They 've left their *viands* behind, for we have stomachs.
Will 't please you taste of what is here? *Shaksp.*
These are not fruits forbidden; no interdict
Defends the touching of these *viands* pure;
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil. *Milton.*
From some sorts of food less pleasant to the taste, persons in health, and in no necessity of using such *viands*, had better to abstain. *Ray.*
The tables in fair order spread;
Viands of various kinds allure the taste,
Of choicest sort and savour; rich repast! *Pope.*

VIA'TICUM. n. s. [Latin.]
1. Provision for a journey.
2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.

To VI'BRATE. *v. a.* [*vibro*, Latin.]
1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion.
2. To make to quiver.
Breath vocalized, that is, *vibrated* or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous motion, which breath passing smooth doth not. *Holder.*

To VI'BRATE. *v. n.*
1. To play up and down, or to and fro.
The air, compressed by the fall and weight of the quicksilver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it *vibrate* a little up and down. *Boyle.*
Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light, and shine? And is not this emission performed by the *vibrating* motions of their parts? *Newton.*
2. To quiver.
The whisper that to greatness still too near,
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his sovereign's ear. *Pope.*

VIBRA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vibro*, Latin.] The act of moving, or state of being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the act of quivering.
It sparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the fervours of piety, the heats of devotion, and the sallies and *vibrations* of an harmless activity. *South.*

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Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of the eye, excite *vibrations* in the tunica retina? Which *vibrations* being propagated along the solid fibres of the optic nerves into the brain, cause the sense of seeing. *Newton.*

Mild *vibrations* sooth the parted soul,
New to the dawning of celestial day. *Thomson.*

VI'CAR. *n. s.* [*vicarius*, Latin.]

1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.

Procure the *vicar*
To stay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,
To give our hearts united ceremony. *Shaksp.*

Yours is the prize;
The *vicar* my defeat, and all the village see. *Dryden.*

A landed youth, whom his mother would never suffer to look into a book for fear of spoiling his eyes, upon hearing the clergy decried, what a contempt must he entertain, not only for his *vicar* at home, but for the whole order! *Swift.*

2. One who performs the functions of another; a substitute.

An archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict his suffragans, but his *vicar*-general may do the same. *Ayliffe.*

VI'CARAGE. *n. s.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice of a vicar.

This gentleman lived in his *vicarage* to a good old age, and having never deserted his flock, died vicar of Bray. *Swift.*

VICA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*vicarius*, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another.

The soul in the body is but a subordinate efficient, and *vicarious* and instrumental in the hands of the Almighty, being but his substitute in this regiment of the body. *Hale.*

What can be more unnatural, than for a man to rebel against the *vicarious* power of God in his soul? *Norris.*

VI'CARSHIP. *n. s.* [from *vicar*.] The office of a vicar.

VICE. *n. s.* [*vitium*, Latin.]

1. The course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life!

No spirit more gross to love
Vice for itself. *Milton.*

The foundation of error will lie in wrong measures of probability; as the foundation of *vice* in wrong measures of good. *Locke.*

2. A fault; an offence. It is generally used for an habitual fault, not for a single enormity.

No *vice*, so simple, but assumes
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. *Shak.*

Yet my poor country
Shall have more *vices* than it had before;
More suffer by him that shall succeed. *Shaksp.*

Where the excess and defect do make *vices*, or such things as ought not to be, there the mediocrity must denote something that ought to be, and consequently must be a virtue. *Wilkins.*

Ungovern'd appetite, a brutish *vice*. *Milton.*

I cannot blame him for inveighing so sharply against the *vices* of the clergy in his age. *Dryd.*

Proud views and vain desires in our worldly employments are as truly *vices* and corruptions, as hypocrisy in prayer, or vanity in alms. *Law.*

3. The fool, or punchinello of old shows.

I 'll be with you again
In a trice, like to the old *vice*,
Your need to sustain;
Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,
Cries, Ah, ha! to the devil. *Shaksp.*

His face made of brass, like a *vice* in a game. *Tusser.*

4. [*vijs*, Dutch.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen.

He found that marbles taught him percussion; bottle-screws, the *vice*; whirligigs, the axis in peritrochio. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

5. Gripe; grasp.

If I but fist him once; if he come but within my *vice*. *Shakspeare.*

6. [*vice*, Latin.] It is used in composition for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs, in his stead, the office of a superiour, or who has the second rank in command: as, *a* viceroy, vicechancellor.

To VICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw by a kind of violence.

With all confidence he swears,
As he had seen 't, or been an instrument
To *vice* you to 't, that you have touch'd his queen
Forbiddenly. *Shakspeare.*

VICEA'DMIRAL. *n. s.* [*vice* and *admiral*.]

1. The second commander of a fleet.

The foremost of the fleet was the admiral: the rearadmiral was Cara Mahometes, an arch pirate. The *viceadmiral* in the middle of the fleet, with a great squadron of gallies, struck sail directly. *Knolles.*

2. A naval officer of the second rank.

VICEA'DMIRALTY. *n. s.* [from *viceadmiral*.] The office of a viceadmiral.

The *viceadmiralty* is exercised by Mr. Trevanion. *Carew.*

VICEA'GENT. *n. s.* [*vice* and *agent*.] One who acts in the place of another.

A vassal Satan hath made his *viceagent*, to cross whatever the faithful ought to do. *Hooker.*

VICECHA'NCELLOR. *n. s.* [*vicecancellarius*, Latin.] The second magistrate of the universities.

VI'CED. *adj.* [from *vice*.] Vitious; corrupt. Not used.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-*vic'd* city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakspeare.*

VICEGE'RENCY. *n. s.* [from *vicegerent*.] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenancy; deputed power.

The authority of conscience stands founded upon its *vicegerency* and deputation under God. *South.*

VICEGE'RENT. *n. s.* [*vicem gerens*, Latin.] A lieutenant; one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour, by whom he is deputed.

All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in these: remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's *vicegerent*. *Bacon.*

Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God; in unshaken duty to his *vicegerent*; in hearty obedience to his church. *Spratt.*

Great Father of the gods, when for our crimes
Thou send'st some heavy judgment on the times;
Some tyrant king, the terrour of his age,
The type and true *vicegerent* of thy rage,
Thus punish. *Dryden.*

VICEGE'RENT. *adj.* [*vicegerens*, Latin.] Having a delegated power; acting by substitution.

Whom send I to judge thee? Whom but thee,
Vicegerent Son! To thee I have transferr'd
All judgment, whether in heaven, or earth, or hell. *Milton.*

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VI'CENARY. *adj.* [*vicenarius*, Latin.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*

VI'CEROY. *n. s.* [*viceroi*, French.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

Shall I, for lucre of the rest unvanquish'd,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but *viceroy* of the whole? *Shaks.*

Mendoza, *viceroy* of Peru, was wont to say, that the government of Peru was the best place the king of Spain gave, save that it was somewhat too near Madrid. *Bacon.*

We are so far from having a king, that even the *viceroy* is generally absent four-fifths of his time. *Swift.*

VI'CEROYALTY. *n. s.* [from *viceroy*.] Dignity of a viceroy.

These parts furnish our *viceroyalties* for the grandees; but in war are incumbrances to the kingdom. *Addison.*

VI'CETY. *n. s.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or original: a *nice* thing is now called in vulgar language, *point vice*, from the French *point devise*, or *point de vice*; whence the barbarous word *vicety* may be derived.] Nicety; exactness. A word not used.

Here is to the fruit of Pem,
Grafted upon Stub his stem;
With the peakish nicety,
And old Sherewood's *vicety*. *Ben Jonson.*

VI'CINAGE. *n. s.* [*vicinia*, Lat.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.

VICI'NAL. } *adj.* [*vicinus*, Latin.] Near;
VICI'NE. } neighbouring.

Opening other *vicine* passages might obliterate any track; as the making of one hole in the yielding mud defaces the print of another near it. *Glanville.*

VICI'NITY. *n. s.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]

1. Nearness; state of being near.

The position of things is such, that there is a *vicinity* between agents and patients, that the one incessantly invades the other. *Hale.*

The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats. *Swift.*

2. Neighbourhood.

He shall find out and recall the wandering particles home, and fix them in their old *vicinity*. *Rogers.*

Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the *vicinity* of the sun. *Bentley.*

VI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *vice*.] See VITIOUS. Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue.

He heard his heavy curse,
Servant of servants, on his *vicious* race. *Milt.*

VICI'SSITUDE. *n. s.* [*vicissitudo*, Latin.]

1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession.

It makes through heav'n
Grateful *vicissitude*, like day and night. *Milt.*

The rays of light are alternately disposed to be reflected or refracted for many *vicissitudes*. *Newton.*

This succession of things upon the earth is the result of the *vicissitude* of seasons, and is as constant as is the cause of that *vicissitude*, the sun's declination. *Woodward.*

2. Revolution; change.

During the course of the war, did the *vicissitudes* of good and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulness. *Atterbury.*

Verse sweetens toil, however rude the sound.
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor, as she turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the sad *vicissitude* of things. *Gifford.*

VI'CONTIELS. In law, *vicontiel* rents are certain farms for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. *Vicontiel* writs are such writs as are triable in the county court, before the sheriff. *Bailey.*

VI'CTIM. *n. s.* [*victima*, Latin.]

1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.

All that were authors of so black a deed,
Be sacrific'd as *victims* to his ghost. *Denham.*

And on the *victim* pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*

Clitumnus' waves; for triumphs after war,
The *victim* ox, and snowy sheep prepare. *Addis.*

2. Something destroyed.

Behold where age's wretched *victim* lies;
See his head trembling, and his half-clos'd eyes. *Prior.*

VI'CTOR. *n. s.* [*victor*, Latin.]

1. Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. *Victor* is seldom used with a genitive; we say the *conqueror of kingdoms*, not the *victor of kingdoms*; and never but with regard to some single action or person: as we never say, Cæsar was in general *a great victor*, but that he was *victor at Pharsalia*. We rarely say Alexander was *victor of Darius*, though we say he was *victor at Arbela*; but we never say he was *victor of Persia*.

This strange race more strange conceits did yield;
Who *victor* seem'd, was to his ruin brought;
Who seem'd o'erthrown, was mistress of the field. *Sidney.*

Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,
Both tugging to be *victors*, breast to breast,
Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered. *Shakesp.*

Although the *victor*, we submit to Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

Say where and when
Their fight; what stroke shall bruise the *victor's* heel. *Milton.*

Our Hebrew songs and harps in Babylon,
That pleas'd so well our *victor's* ear, declare
That rather Greece from us these arts deriv'd. *Milton.*

Their hearts at last the vanquish'd re-assume,
And now the *victors* fall. *Denham.*

In love, the *victors* from the vanquish'd fly;
They fly that wound, and they pursue that die. *Waller.*

Fortune 's unjust; she ruins oft the brave,
And him who should be *victor*, makes the slave. *Dryden.*

Lose not a thought on me, I 'm out of danger;
Heaven will not leave me in the *victor's* hand. *Addison.*

2. *Pope* has used this word in a manner perhaps unauthorized.

There, *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends. *Pope.*

VICTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*victorieux*, French.]

1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest.

Victory doth more often fall by errour of the vanquished, than by the valour of the *victorious*. *Heywood.*

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The Son return'd *victorious* with his saints. *Milton.*

That happy sun, said he, will rise again,
Who twice *victorious* did our navy see:
And I alone must view him rise in vain,
Without one ray of all his star for me. *Dryden.*

2. Producing conquest.

Sudden these honours shall be snatch'd away,
And curst for ever this *victorious* day. *Pope.*

3. Betokening conquest.

Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths;
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. *Shakspeare.*

VICTO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *victorious*.] With conquest; successfully; triumphantly.

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our succours, *victoriously* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

VICTO'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *victorious*.] The state or quality of being victorious.

VI'CTORY. *n. s.* [*victoria*, Latin.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph.

At his nurse's tears
He whin'd and roar'd away your *victory*,
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakspeare.*

Then to the heaven of heavens he shall ascend,
With *victory*, triumphing o'er his foes. *Milton.*

Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces are exercised in one act of obedience. It is an act of humility, of mortification, and self-denial, of charity to God, of care of the publick, of order and charity to ourselves. It is a great instance of a *victory* over the most refractory passions. *Taylor.*

VI'CTRESS. *n. s.* [from *victor*.] A female that conquers. Not used.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
And she shall be sole *victress*; Cæsar's Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

VI'CTUAL. } *n. s.* [*victuailles*, French;
VI'CTUALS. } *vittonaglia*, Italian.] Provision of food; stores for the support of life; meat; sustenance. *Chapman* has written it as it is colloquially pronounced.

He landed in these islands, to furnish himself with *victuals* and fresh water. *Abbot.*

You had musty *victuals*, and he hath holp to eat it: he hath an excellent stomach. *Shaksp.*

A huge great flagon full I bore,
And, in a good large knapsacke, *victles* store. *Chapman.*

He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of *victual*. *Knolles.*

They, unprovided of tackling and *victual*, are forced to sea by a storm. *King Charles.*

To VI'CTUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store with provision for food.

Talbot, farewel;
I must go *victual* Orleans forthwith. *Shakspeare.*

VI'CTUALLER. *n. s.* [from *victuals*.]

1. One who provides victuals.

They planted their artillery against the haven, to impeach supply of victuals; yet the English *victuallers* surceased not to bring all things necessary. *Hayward.*

Their conquest half is to the *victualler* due. *King.*

2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.

VIDE'LICET. adv. [Lat.] To wit; that is. This word is generally written *viz.*

VIDU'ITY. *n. s.* [from *viduus*, Latin.] Widowhood.

To VIE. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very uncertain.]

1. To show or practise in competition.

They *vie* power and expence with those that are too high. *L'Estrange.*

You *vie* happiness in a thousand easy and sweet diversions. *Evelyn.*

2. In this passage the meaning seems to be, to add; to accumulate.

She hung about my neck, and kiss and kiss
She *vied* so fast,
That in a twink she won me to her love. *Shakspeare.*

To VIE. *v. n.* To contest; to contend; to strive for superiority.

In a trading nation, the younger sons may be placed in such a way of life, as may enable them to *vie* with the best of their family. *Addison.*

The wool, when shaded with Ancona's dye,
May with the proudest Tyrian purple *vie*. *Addison.*

Now voices over voices rise;
While each to be the loudest *vies*. *Swift.*

To VIEW. *v. a.* [*veu*, Fr. from *veoir*, or *voir*.]

1. To survey; to look on by way of examination.

Go, and *view* the country. *Joshua.*

Th' almighty Father bent down his eye,
His own works and their works at once to *view*. *Milton.*

View not this spire by measures giv'n
To buildings rais'd by common hands. *Prior.*

Whene'er we *view* some well-proportion'd dome,
No single parts unequally surprize;
All come united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

2. To see; to perceive by the eye.

They here with eyes aghast
View'd first their lamentable lot. *Milton.*

No more I hear, no more I *view*;
The phantom flies me, as unkind as you. *Pope.*

VIEW. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Prospect.

You should tread a course
Pretty, and full of *view*; yea, haply, near
The residence of Posthumus. *Shakspeare.*

Vast and indefinite *views*, which drown all apprehensions of the uttermost objects, are condemned by good authors. *Wotton.*

The walls of Pluto's palace are in *view*. *Dryden.*

Cut wide *views* thro' mountains to the plain,
You 'll wish your hill a shelter'd hill again. *Pope.*

2. Sight; power of beholding.

I go, to take for ever from your *view*
Both the lov'd object, and the hated too. *Dryd.*

These things duly weighed, will give us a clear *view* into the state of human liberty. *Locke.*

Instruct me other joys to prize,
With other beauties charm my partial eyes;
Full in my *view* set all the bright abode,
And make my soul quit Abelard for God. *Pope.*

3. Intellectual sight; mental ken.

Some safer resolution I 've in *view*. *Milton.*

4. Act of seeing.

Th' unexpected sound
Of dogs and men, his wakeful ear does wound;
Rous'd with the noise, he scarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illusions of his fear
Had giv'n this false alarm; but straight his *view*
Confirms that more than all he fears is true. *Denham.*

5. Sight; eye.

Objects near our *view* are thought greater

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than those of a larger size, that are more remote. *Locke.*

6. Survey; examination by the eye.

Time never will renew,
While we too far the pleasing path pursue,
Surveying nature with too nice a *view*. *Dryden.*

7. Intellectual survey.

If the mind has made this inference by finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a *view* of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally. *Locke.*

8. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight.

The fame through all the neighb'ring nations flew,
When now the Trojan navy was in *view*. *Dryd.*

9. Appearance; show.

In that accomplish'd mind,
Helpt by the night, new graces find;
Which, by the splendour of her *view*
Dazzled, before we never knew. *Waller.*

10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind.

To give a right *view* of this mistaken part of liberty, would any one be a changeling, because he is less determined by wise considerations than a wise man? *Locke.*

11. Prospect of interest.

No man sets himself about any thing, but upon some *view* or other which serves him for a reason. *Locke.*

12. Intention; design.

He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees to the state of things at home; with that *view* he makes all his reflections. *Atterbury.*

With a *view* to commerce, in returning from his expedition against the Parthians, he passed through Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

Fisher, the Jesuit, in the year 1626, seconded the cardinal in the same plea, and upon the same *views*. *Waterland.*

VIE'WER. *n. s.* [from *view*.] One who views.

VIE'WLESS. *adj.* [from *view*.] Unseen; not discernible by the sight.

To be imprison'd in the *viewless* winds,
And blown with restless violence about
The pendant world. *Shakspeare.*

Each stair mysteriously was meant, nor stood
There always, but drawn up to heav'n sometimes *Viewless*. *Milton.*

Swift through the valves the visionary fair
Repass'd, and *viewless* mix'd with common air. *Pope.*

Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rise;
Their feet half *viewless* quiver in the skies. *Pope.*

VIGESIMA'TION. *n. s.* [*vigesimus*, Lat.] the act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*

VI'GIL. *n. s.* [*vigilia*, Latin.]

1. Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest.

So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tun'd. *Milton.*

Shrines! where their *vigils* pale-ey'd virgins keep,
And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep. *Pope.*

2. A fast kept before a holiday.

He that outlives this day, and sees old age,
Will yearly on the *vigil* feast his neighbours,
And say, to-morrow is St. Crispian. *Shaksp.*

And that which on the Baptist's *vigil* sends
To nymphs and swains the vision of their friends. *Harte.*

3. Service used on the night before a holiday.

No altar is to be consecrated without reliques, which placed before the church door, the *vigils* are to be celebrated that night before them. *Stilling fleet.*

The rivals call my muse another way,
To sing their *vigils* for th' ensuing day. *Dryden.*

4. Watch; forbearance of sleep.

Though Venus and her son should spare
Her rebel heart, and never teach her care;
Yet Hymen may perforce her *vigils* keep,
And for another's joy suspend her sleep. *Waller.*

Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table, and those cutting passions which attend them. *Addison.*

VI'GILANCE. } *n. s.* [*vigilance*, Fr. *vigi-*
VI'GILANCY. } *lantia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.

Ulysses yielded unseasonably to sleep, and the strong passion for his country should have given him *vigilance*. *Broome.*

2. Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care.

Shall Henry's conquest, Bedford's *vigilance*,
Your deeds of war, and all our counsel die? *Shakspeare.*

In this their military care, there were few remarkable occasions under the duke, saving his continual *vigilancy*, and voluntary hazard of his person. *Wotton.*

Of these the *vigilance*
I dread; and to elude, thus wrapt in mist
Of midnight vapour, glide obscure. *Milton.*

We are enabled to subdue all other creatures; and use for our behoof the strength of the ox, the sagacity and *vigilancy* of the dog. *Ray.*

3. Guard; watch.

No post is free, no place,
That guard and most unusual *vigilance*
Does not attend my taking. *Shakspeare.*

In at this gate none pass
The *vigilance* here plac'd, but such as come
Well known from heav'n. *Milton.*

VI'GILANT. *adj.* [*vigilans*, Lat.] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive.

They have many prayers, but every of them very short, as if they were darts thrown out with a kind of sudden quickness; lest that *vigilant* and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, should be wasted or dulled through continuance. *Hooker.*

Take your places, and be *vigilant*:
If any noise or soldier you perceive,
Let us have knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

The treasurer, as he was *vigilant* in such cases, had notice of the clerk's expiration so soon, that he procured the king to send a message to the master of the rolls. *Clarendon.*

VI'GILANTLY. *adv.* [from *vigilant*.] Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly.

Thus in peace, either of the kings so *vigilantly* observed every motion of the others, as if they had lived upon the alarm. *Heywood.*

VI'GOROUS. *adj.* [from *vigor*, Lat.] Forcible; not weakened; full of strength and life.

Pam'd for his valour young;
At sea successful, *vigorous*, and strong! *Waller.*

Their appetite is not dulled by being gratified, but returns always fresh and *vigorous*. *Atterbury.*

Though the beginnings of confederacies have been always *vigorous* and successful, their progress has been generally feeble, and event unfortunate. *Decay.*

VI'GOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *vigour*.] With force; forcibly; without weakness.

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The prince had two giant ships:
With his one so *vigorously* he press'd,
And slew so home, they could not rise again.
Dryden.

If the fire burns bright and *vigorously*, it is no matter by what means it was at first kindled.
South.

That prince whose cause you espouse so *vigorously* is the principal in the war, and you but a second.
Swift.

VI'GOROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *vigour*.] Force; strength.

He hath given excellent sufferance and *vigorousness* to the sufferers, arming them with strange courage, heroical fortitude, invincible resolution, and glorious patience.
Taylor.

VI'GOUR. *n. s.* [*vigor*, Latin.]

1. Force; strength.

Shame to be overcome
Would utmost *vigour* raise, and rais'd unite.
Milton.

Pernicious fire wither'd all their strength,
And of their wonted *vigour* left them drain'd.
Milton.

The mind and spirit remains
Invincible, and *vigour* soon returns.
Milton.

No deep within her gulf can hold
Immortal *vigour*.
Milton.

The *vigour* of this arm was never vain:
Witness these heaps of slaughter.
Dryden.

2. Mental force; intellectual ability.

3. Energy; efficacy.

In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive else, their *vigour* find.
Milton.

How does Cartesius all his sinews strain,
The earth's attractive *vigour* to explain!
Blackmore.

VILE. *adj.* [*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Latin.]

1. Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we most endeavour to please God were in his sight so *vile* and despicable as men's disdainful speech would make it.
Hooker.

I disdaining scorn'd, and craved death,
Rather than I would be so *vile* esteem'd.
Shakspeare.

He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so *vile*,
This day shall gentle his condition.
Shakspeare.

O ye Pegasian nymphs, that, hating *vile* things,
Delight in lofty hills, and in delicious springs!
Drayton.

The inhabitants account gold but as a *vile* thing.
Abbot.

That sinful creature man elected is,
And in our place the heavens possess he must;
Vile man, begot of clay, and born of dust.
Fairfax.

A spontaneous production is against matter of fact; a thing without example not only in man, but the *vilest* of weeds.
Bentley.

2. Morally impure; wicked.

Restor'd by thee, *vile* as I am, to place
Of new acceptance.
Milton.

VI'LED. *adj.* [from *vile*; whence *revile*.] Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory.

He granted life to all except to one, who had used *viled* speeches against king Edward.
Hayward.

VI'LELY. *adv.* [from *vile*.] Basely; meanly; shamefully.

The Volscians *vilely* yielded the town.
Shakspeare.

How can I
Forget my Hector, treated with dishonour,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, and *vilely* drag'd,
A bloody corse, about the walls of Troy!
A. Philips.

VI'LENESS. *n. s.* [from *vile*.]

1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness.

His *vileness* us shall never awe:
But here our sports shall be,
Such as the golden world first saw,
Most innocent and free.
Drayton.

Reflect on the essential *vileness* of matter, and its impotence to conserve its own being.
Creech.

Considering the *vileness* of the clay, I wondered that no tribune of that age durst ever venture to ask the potter, What dost thou make?
Swift.

2. Moral or intellectual baseness.

Then, *vileness* of mankind!
Could none, alas! repeat me good or great,
Wash my pale body, or bewail my fate?
Prior.

VI'LIFIER. *n. s.* [from *vilify*.] One that vilifies.

To VI'LIFY. *v. a.* [from *vile*.]

1. To debase; to degrade; to make vile.

Their maker's image
Forsook them, when themselves they *vilify'd*
To serve ungovern'd appetite, and took
His image whom they serv'd.
Milton.

2. To defame: to make contemptible.

Tomalin could not abide
To hear his sovereign *vilify'd*.
Drayton.

The displeasure of their prince those may expect, who would put in practice all methods to *vilify* his person.
Addison.

Many passions dispose us to depress and *vilify* the merit of one rising in the esteem of mankind.
Addison.

VILL. *n. s.* [*ville*, Fr. *villa*, Lat.] A village; a small collection of houses. Little in use.

This book gives an account of the manurable lands in every manor, town, or *vill*.
Hale.

VI'LLA. *n. s.* [*villa*, Latin.] A country seat.

The antient Romans lay the foundations of their *villas* and palaces within the very borders of the sea.
Addison.

At six hours distance from Bizantium's walls,
Where Bosphorus into the Euxine falls,
In a gay district, call'd th' Elysian vale,
A furnish'd *villa* stands, propos'd for sale.
Harte.

All vast possessions; just the same the case,
Whether you call them *villa*, park, or chace.
Pope.

VI'LLAGE. *n. s.* [*village*, Fr.] A small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,
Or pelting *villages*, sheep-coats, and mills,
Inforce their charity.
Shakspeare.

The early *village* cock
Hath twice done salutation to the morn.
Shaks.

You have many enemies, that know not
Why they are so; but, like the *village* curs,
Bark when their fellows do.
Shakspeare.

The country *villages* were burnt down to the ground.
Knolles.

Those *village*-words give us a mean idea of the thing.
Dryden.

Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own sabre gave,
In the vile habit of a *village* slave.
Pope.

VI'LLAGER. *n. s.* [from *village*.] An inhabitant of the village.

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Brutus had rather be a *villager*,
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under such hard conditions. *Shakspeare.*

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick dust,
I shall appear some harmless *villager*,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country geer.
Milton.

If there are conveniencies of life, which common use reaches not, it is not reason to reject them, because every *villager* doth not know them. *Locke.*

VI'LLAGERY. *n. s.* [from *village*.] District of villages.

Robin Goodfellow, are you not he
That fright the maidens of the *villagery*?
Shakspeare.

VI'LLAIN. *n. s.* [*vilain*, Fr. *villanus*, low Latin.]

1. One who held by a base tenure.

The Irish inhabiting the lands fully conquered, being in condition of slaves and *villains*, did render a greater revenue than if they had been made the king's free subjects. *Davies.*

2. A wicked wretch.

We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or rather *villains*, who, using this time of their extreme feebleness, all together set upon them. *Sidney.*

O *villain! villain!* his very opinion in the letter. Abhorred *villain!* unnatural, detested, brutish *villain!* *Shakspeare.*

What in the world,
That names me traitor, *villain*-like he lies.
Shakspeare.

He was stabbed to the heart by the hand of a *villain*, upon the mere impious pretence of his being odious to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Calm thinking *villains*, whom no faith could fix;
Of crooked counsels, and dark politicks. *Pope.*

VI'LLANAGE. *n. s.* [from *villain*.]

1. The state of a villain; base servitude.

They exercise most bitter tyranny
Upon the parts brought into their bondage:
No wretchedness is like to sinful *villanage*.
Spenser.

Upon every such surrender and grant, there was but one freeholder, which was the lord himself; all the rest were but tenants in *villanage*, and were not fit to be sworn in juries. *Davies.*

2. Baseness; infamy.

If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;
But infamy and *villanage* are thine. *Dryden.*

To VI'LLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain*.] To debase; to degrade; to defame.

Were virtue by descent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame;
But, as the first, the last of all the line,
Would, like the sun, ev'n in descending shine.
Dryden.

These are the fools whose stolidity can baffle all arguments; whose glory is in their shame, in the debasing and *villanizing* of mankind to the condition of beasts. *Bentley.*

VI'LLANOUS. *adj.* [from *villain*.]

1. Base; vile; wicked.

2. Sorry; in a familiar sense.

Thou art my son; I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a *villanous* trick of thine eye doth warrant me. *Shak.*

3. It is used by *Shakspeare* to exaggerate any thing detestable.

We shall lose our time,
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,
With foreheads *villanous* low. *Shakspeare.*

VI'LLANOUSLY. *adv.* [from *villanous*.] Wickedly; basely.

The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and *villanously* slew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself. *Knolles.*

VI'LLANOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *villanous*.] Baseness; wickedness.

VI'LLANY. *n. s.* [from *villain*; *villonie*, old French.]

1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity; gross atrociousness.

Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes;
For *villany* is not without such a rheum:
And he, long traded in it, makes it seem
Like rivers of remorse and innocence. *Shaksp.*

He is the prince's jester; and the commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villany*. *Shaksp.*

2. A wicked action; a crime. In this sense it has a plural.

No *villany*, no flagitious action, was ever yet committed, but a lie was first or last the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

Such *villanies* rous'd Horace into wrath;
And 't is more noble to pursue his path,
Than an old tale. *Dryden.*

VILLA'TICK. *adj.* [*villaticus*, Lat.] Belonging to villages.

Evening dragon came,
Assailant on the perched roosts,
And nests in order rang'd,
Of tame *villatick* fowl. *Milton.*

VILLI. n. s. [Lat.] In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small hairs like the grain of plush or shag, with which, as a kind of excrescence, some trees do abound. *Quincy.*

VI'LLOUS. *adj.* [*villosus*, Lat.] Shaggy; rough; furry.

The liquor of the stomach, which with fasting grows sharp, and the quick sensation of the inward *villous* coat of the stomach, seem to be the cause of the sense of hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

VIMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*vimineus*, Lat.] Made of twigs.

As in the hive's *vimineous* dome
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Prior.*

VI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *vinco*, Latin.] Conquerable; superable.

He not *vincible* in spirit, and well assured that shortness of provision would in a short time draw the seditious to shorter limits, drew his sword. *Hayward.*

Because 't was absolutely in my power to have attended more heedfully, there was liberty in the principle, the mistake which influenced the action was *vincible*. *Norris.*

VI'NCIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *vincible*.] Liableness to be overcome. *Dict.*

VI'NCTURE. *n. s.* [*vinctura*, Latin.] A binding. *Bailey.*

VINDE'MIAL. *adj.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDE'MIATE. *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] To gather the vintage.

Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration of this month. *Evelyn.*

VINDEMIA'TION. *n. s.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

To VI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Latin.]

1. To justify; to support; to maintain.

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Where the respondent denies any proposition, the opponent must directly *vindicate* and confirm that proposition; *i. e.* he must make that proposition the conclusion of his next syllogism. *Watts.*

2. To revenge; to avenge.

We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be pursued; whether to enforce a new belief, and to *vindicate* or punish infidelity. *Bacon.*

Man is not more inclinable to obey God than man; but God is more powerful to exact subjection, and to *vindicate* rebellion. *Pearson.*

The more numerous the offenders are, the more his justice is concerned to *vindicate* the affront. *Tillotson.*

Assemble ours, and all the Theban race,
To *vindicate* on Athens thy disgrace. *Dryden.*

3. To assert; to claim with efficacy.

Never any touched upon this way, which our poet justly has *vindicated* to himself. *Dryden.*

The beauty of this town, without a fleet,
From all the world shall *vindicate* her trade. *Dryden.*

4. To clear; to protect from censure.

God's ways of dealing with us are by proposition of terrors and promises. To these is added the authority of the commander, *vindicated* from our neglect by the interposition of the greatest signs and wonders, in the hands of his prophets, and of his Son. *Hammond.*

I may assert eternal providence,
And *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

VINDICA'TION. *n. s.* [*vindication*, Fr. from *vindicate*.] Defence; assertion; justification.

This is no *vindication* of her conduct. She still acts a mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice in endeavouring to betray the Greeks. *Broome.*

VINDI'CATIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicate*.] Revengeful; given to revenge.

He, in heat of action,
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love. *Shaksp.*

Publick revenges are for the most part fortunate; but in private revenges it is not so. *Vindicative* persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, so end they unfortunate. *Bacon.*

The fruits of adusted choler, and the evaporations of a *vindicative* spirit. *Howel.*

Do not too many believe no zeal to be spiritual, but what is censorious or *vindicative*? whereas no zeal is spiritual, that is not also charitable. *Spratt.*

Distinguish betwixt a passion purely *vindicative*, and those counsels where divine justice avenges the innocent. *L'Estrange.*

VINDICA'TOR. *n. s.* [from *vindicate*.] One who vindicates; an assertor.

He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the utmost rigour; and consequently a noble soul is better pleased with a jealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty, than with a temporizing poet. *Dryden.*

VI'NDICATORY. *adj.* [from *vindicator*.]

1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance.

The afflictions of Job were no *vindicatory* punishments to take vengeance of his sins, but probatory chastisements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall.*

2. Defensory; justificatory.

VINDI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicta*, Lat.] Given to revenge; revengeful.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryden.*

Augustus was of a nature too *vindictive*, to have contented himself with so small a revenge. *Dryden.*

Suits are not reparative, but *vindictive*, when they are commenced against insolvent persons. *Kettlewell.*

VINE. *n. s.* [*vinea*, Lat.] The plant that bears the grape.

The flower consists of many leaves placed in a regular order, and expanding in form of a rose: the ovary, which is situated in the bottom of the flower, becomes a round fruit, full of juice, and contains many small stones in each. The tree is climbing, sending forth claspers at the joints, by which it fastens itself to what plant stands near it, and the fruit is produced in bunches. The species are, 1. The wild *vine*, commonly called the claret grape. 2. The July grape. 3. The Corinth grape, vulgarly called the currant grape. 4. The parsley-leaved grape. 5. The miller's grape. This is called the Burgundy in England: the leaves of this sort are very much powdered with white in the spring, from whence it had the name of miller's grape. 6. Is what is called in Burgundy Pineau, and at Orleans, Auverna: it makes very good wine. 7. The white chasselas, or royal muscadine: it is a large white grape: the juice is very rich. 8. The black chasselas, or black muscadine: the juice is very rich. 9. The red chasselas, or red muscadine. 10. The burlake grape. 11. The white mussat, or white Frontiniac. 12. The red Frontiniac. 13. The black Frontiniac. 14. The damask grape. 15. The white sweet water. 16. The black sweet water. 17. The white muscadine. 18. The raisin grape. 19. The Greek grape. 20. The pearl grape. 21. The St. Peter's grape, or hesperian. 22. The malmsey grape. 23. The malmsey muscadine. 24. The red Hamburgh grape. 25. The black Hamburgh, or warmer grape. 26. The Switzerland grape. 27. The white muscat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria; called also the Jerusalem muscat and gross muscat. 28. The red muscat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria. 29. The white melie grape. 30. The white morillon. 31. The Alicant grape. 32. The white Auvernat. 33. The grey Auvernat. 34. The raisin muscat. The late duke of Tuscany, who was very curious in collecting all the sorts of Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was possessed of upwards of three hundred several varieties. *Miller.*

The *vine*-prop elm, the poplar never dry. *Spenser.*

In her days every man shall eat in safety,
Under his own *vine*, what he plants. *Shaksp.*

The captain left of the poor to be *vine*-dressers. *2 Kings.*

Depending *vines* the shelving cavern screen,
With purple clusters blushing through the green. *Pope.*

VINEFRE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *vine* and *fret*.] A worm that eats vine leaves.

VI'NEGAR. *n. s.* [*vinaigre*, French.]

1. Wine grown sour; eager wine.

Vinegar is made by setting the vessel of wine against the hot sun; and therefore *vinegar* will not burn, much of the finer parts being exhaled. *Bacon.*

Heav'n's blest beam turns *vinegar* more sour. *Pope.*

2. Any thing really or metaphorically sour.

Some laugh like parrots at a bag-piper,
And others of such *vinegar* aspect,
That they 'll not show their teeth in way of smile. *Shakspeare.*

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VI'NEYARD. *n. s.* [pingeapb, Saxon.] A ground planted with vines.

Let us not live in France; let us quit all,
And give our *vineyards* to a barb'rous people.
Shakspeare.

Though some had so surfeited in the *vineyards*, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generosity of the Spaniards sent them all home again. *Clarendon.*

VI'NNEWED, or *Vinney. adj.* Mouldy. *Ainsworth.*

VI'NOUS. *adj.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of wine; consisting of wine.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to some partial solution made by the *vinous* spirit. *Boyle.*

Water will imbibe
The small remains of spirit, and acquire
A *vinous* flavour. *Philips.*

VI'NTAGE. *n. s.* [*vinage*, Fr.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered.

The best wines are in the driest *vintages*. *Bacon.*

Our first success in war make Bacchus crown,
And half the *vintage* of the year our own. *Waller.*

VI'NTAGER. *n. s.* [from *vintage*.] He who gathers the vintage. *Ainsworth.*

VI'NTNER. *n. s.* [from *vinum*, Lat.] One who sells wine.

The *vintner* may draw what religion he pleases. *Howel.*

The *vintner*, by mixing poison with his wines, destroys more lives than any malignant disease. *Swift.*

VI'NTRY. *n. s.* The place where wine is sold. *Ainsworth.*

VI'OL. *n. s.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Ital.] A stringed instrument of musick.

My tongue's use is to me no more
Than an unstringed *viol*, or a harp. *Shakspeare.*

To strain a string, stop it with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and *viols*. *Bacon.*

The trembling lute some touch, some strain
the *viol* best. *Drayton.*

Loud o'er the rest Cremona's trump doth sound;
Me softer airs befit, and softer strings
Of lute, or *viol*, still more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*

VI'OLABLE. *adj.* [from *violabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *viola*, Latin.] Resembling violets.

To VI'OLATE. *v. a.* [*violo*, Lat.]

1. To injure; to hurt.

I question thy bold entrance,
Employ'd to *violate* the sleep of those
Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss. *Milton.*

Kindness for man, and pity for his fate,
May mix with bliss, and yet not *violate*. *Dryd.*

Cease
To know, what known will *violate* thy peace. *Pope.*

2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable.

Some of *violated* vows
'Twixt the souls of friend and friend. *Shaksp.*

Those offences which are by their special qualities breaches of supernatural laws, do also, for that they are generally evil, *violate* in general that principle of reason, which willeth universally to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

Those reasonings which, by *violating* common sense, tend to subvert every principle of rational belief, to sap the foundations of truth and science, and to leave the mind exposed to all the horrors of scepticism. *Beattie.*

3. To injure by irreverence.

I would *violate* my own arm rather than a church. *Brown.*

Forbid to *violate* the sacred fruit. *Milton.*

4. To ravish; to deflour.

The Sabine's *violated* charms
Obscur'd the glory of his rising arms. *Prior.*

VIOLA'TION. *n. s.* [*violatio*, Latin.]

1. Infringement or injury of something sacred or venerable.

Their right conceit that to perjury vengeance is due, was not without good effect, as touching the course of their lives, who feared the wilful *violation* of oaths. *Hooker.*

Men, who had no other guide but their reason, considered the *violation* of an oath to be a great crime. *Addison.*

2. Rape; the act of deflouring.

If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation*. *Shakspeare.*

VIOLA'TOR. *n. s.* [*violator*, Latin.]

1. One who injures or infringes something sacred.

May such places, built for divine worship, derive a blessing upon the head of the builders, as lasting as the curse that never fails to rest upon the sacrilegious *violators* of them! *South.*

2. A ravisher.

Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a virgin *violator*. *Shakspeare.*

How does she subject herself to the *violator's* upbraidings and insults! *Clarissa.*

VI'OLENCE. *n. s.* [*violentia*, Latin.]

1. Force; strength applied to any purpose.

To be imprison'd in the viewless wind,
And blown with restless *violence* about. *Shakspeare.*

All the elements
At least had gone to wreck, disturb'd and torn
With *violence* of this conflict, had not soon
Th' Eternal hung his golden scales. *Milton.*

2. An attack; an assault; a murder.

A noise did scare me from the tomb;
And she, too desperate, would not go with me:
But, as it seems, did *violence* on herself. *Shakspeare.*

3. Outrage; unjust force.

Griev'd at his heart, when looking down he saw
The whole earth fill'd with *violence*; and all flesh
Corrupting each their way. *Milton.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

That seal
You ask for with such *violence*, the king
With his own hand gave me. *Shakspeare.*

5. Injury; infringement.

We cannot, without offering *violence* to all records divine and human, deny an universal deluge. *Burnet.*

6. Forcible defloration.

VI'OLENT. *adj.* [*violentus*, Latin.]

1. Forcible; acting with strength.

A *violent* cross wind blows. *Milton.*

2. Produced or continued by force.

The posture we find them in, according to his doctrine, must be looked upon as unnatural and *violent*; and no *violent* state can be perpetual. *Burnet.*

3. Not natural, but brought by force.

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Conqueror death discovers them scarce men; *Violent* or shameful death their due reward. *Milton.*

4. Assailant; acting by force.
Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shakspeare.*
A foe subtile or *violent*. *Milton.*

5. Unseasonably vehement.
We might be reckoned fierce and *violent*, to tear away that, which, if our mouths did condemn, our consciences would storm and repine thereat. *Hooker.*
The covetous extortioner should remember, that such *violents* shall not take heaven, but hell, by force. *Decay of Piety.*

6. Extorted; not voluntary.
How soon unsay
Vows made in pain, as *violent* and void! *Milt.*

VI'OLENTLY. *adv.* [from *violent*.] With force; forcibly; vehemently.
Temperately proceed to what you would
Thus *violently* redress. *Shakspeare.*
Flame burneth more *violently* towards the sides, than in the midst. *Bacon.*
Ancient privileges must not, without great necessities, be revoked, nor forfeitures be exacted *violently*, nor penal laws urged rigorously. *Taylor.*

VI'OLET. *n. s.* [*violette*, French; *viola*, Latin.] A flower.
It hath a polypetalous anomalous flower, somewhat resembling the papilionaceous flower; for its two upper petals represent the standard, the two side ones the wings; but the lower one, which ends in a tail, resembles the iris. Out of the empalement arises the pointal, which becomes a three-cornered fruit opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds. There are nine species. *Miller.*
When daisies pied, and *violets* blue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakp.*
Sweet echo, sweetest nymph, that liv'st unseen
By slow Meander's margent green,
And in the *violet*-embroider'd vale. *Milton.*
It alters not our simple idea, whether we think that blue be in the *violet* itself, or in our mind only; and only the power of producing it by the texture of its parts, to be in the violet itself. *Locke.*

VI'OLIN. *n. s.* [*violon*, French; from *viol*.] A fiddle; a stringed instrument of musick.
Praise with timbrels, organs, flutes;
Praise with *violins* and lutes. *Sandys.*
Sharp *violins* proclaim
Their jealous pangs and desperation,
For the fair disdainful dame. *Dryden.*

VI'OLIST. *n. s.* [from *viol*.] A player on the viol.

VIOLONCE'LLO. n. s. [Italian.] A stringed instrument of musick.

VI'PER. *n. s.* [*vipera*, Latin.]

1. A serpent of that species which brings its young alive, of which many are poisonous.
A *viper* came out of the heat, and fastened on his hand: *Acts.*
He'll gall of asps with thirsty lips suck in;
The *viper*'s deadly teeth shall pierce his skin. *Sandys.*
Viper-catchers have a remedy, in which they place such great confidence, as to be no more afraid of the bite of a *viper* than of a common puncture. This is no other than axungia viperina, presently rubbed into the wound. *Derham.*

2. Any thing mischievous.
Where is this *viper*,
That would depopulate the city, and
Be every man himself? *Shakspeare.*

VI'PERINE. *adj.* [*viperinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a viper.

VI'PEROUS. *adj.* [*vipereus*, Latin; from *viper*.] Having the qualities of a viper.
My tender years can tell,
Civil dissension is a *vip'rous* worm,
That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth. *Shakspeare.*
We are peremptory to dispatch
This *vip'rous* traitor. *Shakspeare.*
Some *vip'rous* critick may bereave
Th' opinion of thy worth for some defect. *Daniel.*

VIPER'S *bugloss. n. s.* [*echium*, Latin.] A plant.
Each flower is succeeded by four seeds, which are in form of a *viper*'s head. *Miller.*

VIPER'S *grass. n. s.* [*scorzonera*, Latin.] A plant.

VIRA'GO. n. s. [Latin.]

1. A female warriour; a woman with the qualities of a man.
Melpomene is represented like a *virago*, or manly lady, with a majestick and grave countenance. *Peacham.*
To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries,
And swift as lightning to the combat flies. *Pope.*

2. It is commonly used in detestation for an impudent turbulent woman.

VI'RELAY. *n. s.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, Fr.] A sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses, with stops. *L'Acad.*
The mournful muse in mirth now list ne mask,
As she was wont in youngth and summer days;
But if thou algate lust like *virelays*,
And looser songs of love to undersong. *Spenser.*
The band of flutes began to play,
To which a lady sung a *virelay*:
And still at every close she would repeat
The burden of the song, The daisy is so sweet. *Dryden.*

VI'RENT. *adj.* [*virens*, Latin.] Green; not faded.
In these, yet fresh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women. *Brown.*

VIRGE. *n. s.* [*virga*, Latin; better *verge*, from *verge*, French.] A dean's mace.
Suppose him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his seat;
The silver *virge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side. *Swift.*

VI'RGIN. *n. s.* [*vierge*, French; *virgo*, Latin.]

1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men.
This aspect of mine hath fear'd the valiant;
The best regarded *virgins* of our clime
Have lov'd it too. *Shakspeare.*
Senseless bauble!
Art thou a feodary for this fact, and look'st
So *virgin*-like without? *Shakspeare.*
The damsel was very fair, and a *virgin*. *Gen.*
Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a *virgin* violator. *Shakspeare.*
Much less can that have any place,
At which a *virgin* hides her face. *Cowley.*

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2. A woman not a mother. Unusual.
Likest to Ceres in her prime,
Yet *virgin* of Proserpina from Jove. *Milton.*

3. Any thing untouched or unmingled; any thing pure: as, *virgin* honey.
Tapers of white wax, commonly called *virgin* wax, burn with less smoke than common yellow wax. *Boyle.*
I have found *virgin* earth in the peat-marshes of Cheshire. *Woodward.*
Below the upper was a deep bed of sand only, which I weighed, together with the *virgin*-mould. *Derham.*

4. The sign of the zodiack in which the sun is in August.
Thence down amain by Leo and the *Virgin*. *Milton.*

VI'RGIN. *adj.* Befitting a virgin; suitable to a virgin; maidenly.
Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet rosed over with the *virgin* crimson of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy? *Shakspeare.*
What says the silver with her *virgin* hue? *Shakspeare.*
With ease a brother overcame
The formal decencies of *virgin* shame. *Cowley.*
As I look upon you all to be so many great blessings of a married state; so I leave it to your choice, either to do as I have done, or to aspire after higher degrees of perfection in a *virgin* state of life. *Law.*

To VI'RGIN. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To play the virgin.
A kiss
Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge,
I carried from thee, my dear: and my true lip
Hath *virgin'd* it e'er since. *Shakspeare.*

VI'RGINAL. *adj.* [from *virgin*.] Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin.
On the earth more fair was never seen,
Of chastity and honour *virginal*. *Fairy Queen.*
Tears *virginal*
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;
And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax. *Shaks.*
Purity is a special part of this superstructure, restraining of all desires of the flesh within the known limits of conjugal or *virginal* chastity. *Hammond.*

To VI'RGINAL. *v. n.* To pat; to strike as on the virginal. A cant word.
Still *virginalling* upon thy palm. *Shakspeare.*

VI'RGINAL. *n. s.* [more usually *virginals*.] A musical instrument so called, because commonly used by young ladies.
The musician hath produced two means of straining strings. The one is stopping them with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and viols; the other is the shortness of the string, as in harps and *virginals*. *Bacon.*

VIRGI'NITY. *n.* [*virginitas*, Latin.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man.
You do impeach your modesty too much,
To trust the opportunity of night,
And the ill counsel of a desert place,
With the rich worth of your *virginity*. *Shaksp.*
Natural *virginity* of itself is not a state more acceptable to God; but that which is chosen in order to the conveniences of religion, and separation from worldly incumbrances. *Taylor.*

VI'RILE. *adj.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine.

VIRI'LITY. *n. s.* [*virilité*, Fr. *virilitas*, Latin; from *virile*.]
1. Manhood; character of man.
The lady made generous advances to the borders of *virility*. *Rambler.*
2. Power of procreation.
The great climacterical was past, before they begat children, or gave any testimony of their *virility*; for none begat children before the age of sixty-five. *Brown.*

VIRMI'LION. *n. s.* [properly *vermilion*.] A red colour.
Ægle, the fairest Naïs of the flood,
With a *vermilion* dye his temples stain'd. *Rowcommon.*

VI'RTUAL. *adj.* [*virtuel*, Fr. from *virtue*.] Having the efficacy without the sensible or material part.
Metalline waters have *virtual* cold in them. Put therefore wood into smith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon.*
Heat and cold have a *virtual* transition, without communication of substance. *Bacon.*
Love not the heav'nly spirits? And how their love
Express they? by looks only? or, do they mix
Irradiance? *virtual*, or immediate touch? *Milton.*
Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his *virtual* pow'r and warm'd. *Milton.*
Neither an actual or *virtual* intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts. *Stillingfleet.*

VIRTUA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *virtual*.] Efficacy.
In one grain of corn there lieth dormant a *virtuality* of many other, and from thence sometimes proceed an hundred ears. *Brown.*

VI'RTUALLY. *adv.* [from *virtual*.] In effect, though not materially.
They are *virtually* contained in other words still continued. *Hammond.*
Such is our constitution, that the bulk of the people *virtually* give their approbation to every thing they are bound to obey. *Addison.*

To VI'RTUATE. *v. a.* [from *virtue*.] To make efficacious. Not used.
Potable gold should be endued with a capacity of being assimilated to the innate heat, and radical moisture; or at least *virtuated* with a power of generating the said essentials. *Harvey.*

VI'RTUE. *n. s.* [*virtus*, Latin.]
1. Moral goodness: opposed to *vice*.
Either I'm mistaken, or there is *virtue* in that Falstaff. *Shakspeare.*
If there's a power above us,
And that there is, all nature cries aloud
Thro' all her works, he must delight in *virtue*,
And that which he delights in must be happy. *Addison.*
Virtue only makes our bliss below. *Pope.*
The character of prince Henry is improved by Shakspeare; and through the veil of his vices and irregularities we see a dawn of greatness and *virtue*. *Shakspeare illustrated.*
2. A particular moral excellence.
In Belmont is a lady,
And she is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wondrous *virtues*. *Shakspeare.*
Remember all his *virtues*,
And shew mankind that goodness is your care. *Addison.*
3. Medicinal quality.
All blest secrets,
All you unpublish'd *virtues* of the earth,
Be aidant and remediate. *Shakspeare.*
The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast

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that feedeth upon the mountains; and that without *virtue* from those that feed in the vallies. *Bacon.*

4. Medicinal efficacy.

An essay writer must practise the chymical method, and give the *virtue* of a full draught in a few drops. *Addison.*

5. Efficacy; power. Before *virtue* is used sometimes *by* and sometimes *in*; by *in virtue* is meant *in consequence* of the *virtue*.

If neither words nor herbs will do, I 'll try stones: for there 's a *virtue* in them. *L'Estrange.*

Where there is a full purpose to please God, there, what a man can do, shall, *by virtue* thereof, be accepted. *South.*

They are not sure *by virtue* of syllogism, that the conclusion certainly follows from the premises. *Locke.*

This they shall attain, partly *in virtue* of the promise made by God; and partly *in virtue* of piety. *Atterbury.*

He used to travel through Greece, *by virtue* of this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addison.*

6. Acting power.

Jesus knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about. *Mark.*

7. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action.

She moves the body, which she doth possess;
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue*'s touch.
Davies.

8. Bravery; valour.

Trust to thy single *virtue*; for thy soldiers
Took their discharge. *Shakspeare.*

The conquest of Palestine with singular *virtue* they performed, and held that kingdom some few generations. *Raleigh.*

9. Excellence; that which gives excellence.

In the Greek poets, as also in Plautus, the economy of poems is better observed than in Terence; who thought the sole grace and *virtue* of their fable the sticking in of sentences, as ours do the forcing in of jests. *Ben Jonson.*

10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, *virtues*, pow'rs. *Milton.*

A winged *virtue* through th' etherial sky
From orb to orb unwearied dost thou fly. *Tickel.*

VI'RTUELESS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.]

1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.

2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.

All second causes, together with nature herself, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, *virtueless*, and dead. *Raleigh.*

Virtueless she wish'd all herbs and charms,
Wherewith false men increase their patients' harms. *Fairfax.*

Some would make those glorious creatures *virtueless*. *Hakewill.*

VIRTUO'SO. n. s. [Italian.] A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture.

Methinks those generous *virtuosi* dwell in a higher region than other mortals. *Glanville.*

Virtuoso, the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critick in them. And amongst our French painters, the word *virtuose* is understood in the same signification. *Dryden.*

This building was beheld with admiration by the *virtuosi* of that time. *Tatler.*

Showers of rain are now met with in every waterwork; and the *virtuosos* of France covered a little vault with artificial snow. *Addison.*

VI'RTUOUS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.]

1. Morally good; applied to persons and practices.

If his occasion were not *virtuous*,
I should not urge it half so faithfully. *Shaksp.*

Virtuous and holy, be thou conqueror. *Shaksp.*

What she wills to do or say,
Is wisest, *virtuousest*, discreetest, best. *Milton.*

Favour'd of heav'n, who finds
One *virtuous* rarely found,
That in domestick good combines:
Happy that house! his way to peace is smooth.
Milton.

Since there is that necessity of it for God's service, and all *virtuous* ends, it cannot in its own nature be a thing offensive and unlawful to us. *Kettleworth.*

2. [applied to women.] Chaste.

Mistress Ford, the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband! *Shakspeare.*

3. Done in consequence of moral goodness.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to *virtuous* acts inflames the mind.
Dryden.

Consider how often, how powerfully you are called to a *virtuous* life, and what great and glorious things God has done for you, and to make you in love with every thing that can promote his glory. *Law.*

4. Efficacious; powerful.

Before her gates, hill-wolves and lions lay;
Which, with her *virtuous* drugs, so tame she made,
That wolf, nor lion, would one man invade.
Chapman.

With one *virtuous* touch, th' arch-chemic sun
Produces, with terrestrial humour mix'd,
Here in the dark, so many precious things.
Milton.

5. Having wonderful or eminent properties.

Out of his hand
That *virtuous* steel he rudely snatch'd away.
Spenser.

Lifting up his *virtuous* staff on high,
He smote the sea, which calmed was with speed.
Spenser.

He own'd the *virtuous* ring and glass. *Milton.*

6. Having medicinal qualities.

Some observe that there is a *virtuous* bezoar, and another without virtue; the *virtuous* is taken from the beast that feedeth where there are theriacal herbs; and that without virtue, from those that feed where no such herbs are. *Bacon.*

The ladies sought around
For *virtuous* herbs; which gather'd from the ground,
They squeez'd the juice, and cooling ointment made. *Dryden.*

VI'RTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *virtuous*.] In a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue.

The gods are my witnesses, I desire to do *virtuously*. *Sidney.*

In sum, they taught the world no less *virtuously* how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*

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They that mean *virtuously*, and yet do so,
The devil their virtue tempts not, they tempt heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

Not from gray heirs authority doth flow,
Nor from bald heads, nor from a wrinkled brow;
But our past life, when *virtuously* spent,
Must to our age those happy fruits present. *Denham.*

The coffeeman has a little daughter four years old, who has been *virtuously* educated. *Addison.*

VI'RTUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *virtuous*.] The state or character of being virtuous.

Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of Britomert, and *virtuousness* of Belphœbe; and the lasciviousness of Helenora. *Spenser.*

VI'RULENCE. } *n. s.* [from *virulent*.]
VI'RULENCY. } Mental poison; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness.

Disputes in religion are managed with *virulency* and bitterness. *Decay of Piety.*

Men by unworthy malice and impotent *virulence* had highly disobliged him. *Fell.*

It instils into their minds the utmost *virulence*, instead of that charity which is the perfection and ornament of religion. *Addison.*

The whigs might easily have maintained a majority among the clergy, if they had not too much encouraged intemperance of speech, and *virulence* of pen, in the most prostitute of their party. *Swift.*

VI'RULENT. *adj.* [*virulent*, Fr. *virulentus*, Latin.]

1. Poisonous; venemous.
2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VI'RULENTLY. *adv.* [from *virulent*.] Malignantly; with bitterness.

VI'SAGE. *n. s.* [*visage*, Fr. *visaggio*, Ital.] Face; countenance; look. It is now rarely used but with some idea of dislike or horrour.

Phœbe doth behold
Her silver *visage* in the wat'ry glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed grass. *Shakspeare.*

When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails
She 'll flea thy wolfish *visage*. *Shakspeare.*

Whereto serves mercy,
But to confront the *visage* of offence? *Shaksp.*

With hostile frown,
And *visage* all inflam'd, first thus began. *Milton.*

By the rout, that made the hideous roar,
His gory *visage* down the stream was sent;
Down the swift Hebrus to the Lesbian shore. *Milton.*

Love and beauty still that *visage* grace;
Death cannot fright 'em from their wonted place. *Waller.*

To VI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*viscera*, Latin.] To embowel; to exenterate.

VI'SCID. *adj.* [*viscidus*, Lat.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *viscid*.]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness.

This motion in some human creatures may be weak, in respect to the *viscidity* of what is taken, so as not to be able to propel it. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Glutinous concretion.

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the *viscidities* by their stypticity. *Floyer.*

VISCO'SITY. *n. s.* [*viscosité*, Fr. from *viscous*.]

1. Glutinousness; tenacity.

The air being mixed with the animal fluids, determines their condition as to rarity, density, *viscosity*, tenuity. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A glutinous substance.

A tenuous emanation, or continued effluvium, after some distance, retracteth unto itself, as is observable in drops of syrups and seminal *viscosities*. *Brown.*

VI'SCOUNT. *n. s.* [*vicecomes*, Lat.]

Viscount signifies as much as sheriff; between which two words there is no other difference, but that the one comes from our conquerors the Normans, and the other from our ancestors the Saxons. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongst us till Henry vi. his days. *Cowell.*

VISCO'UNTESS. *n. s.* [from *viscount*. *Viscount* and *viscountess* are pronounced *vicount* and *vicountess*.] The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.

VI'SCOUS. *adj.* [*visqueux*, Fr. *viscosus*, Lat.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious.

The cause of the scouring virtue of nitre is, that it hath a subtile spirit, which severeth and divideth any thing that is foul and *viscous*. *Bacon.*

Holly is of so *viscous* a juice as they make birdlime of the bark. *Bacon.*

VISIBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*visibilité*, Fr. from *visible*.]

1. The state or quality of being perceptible by the eye.

The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened room, do much depend for their *visibility* upon the dimness of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

2. State of being apparent, or openly discoverable; conspicuousness.

They produced this as an instance against the perpetual *visibility* of the church, and he brings it to prove that it ceased to be a true church. *Stillingfleet.*

In these, the *visibility* and example of our virtues will chiefly consist. *Rogers.*

VI'SIBLE. *n. s.* Perceptibility by the eye.

Visibles work upon a looking-glass, which is like the pupil of the eye; and audibles upon the places of echo, which resemble the cavern of the ear. *Bacon.*

VI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*visible*, Fr. *visibilis*, Lat.]

1. Perceptible by the eye.

On this mount he appeared; under this tree
Stood *visible*; and I
Here with him at this fountain talk'd. *Milton.*

Each thought was *visible*, that roll'd within,
As through a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen. *Dryden.*

A long series of ancestors shews the native lustre with great advantage; but if he degenerate from his line, the least spot is *visible* on ermine. *Dryden.*

What 's true beauty but fair virtue's face,
Virtue made *visible* in outward grace? *Young.*

2. Discovered to the eye.

If that the heavens do not their *visible* spirits
Send quickly down to tame the vile offences,
Humanity must perforce prey on itself,
Like monsters of the deep. *Shakspeare.*

3. Apparent; open; conspicuous.

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The factions at court were greater, or more *visible* than before. *Clarendon.*

VI'SIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *visible*.] State or quality of being visible.

VI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *visible*.] In a manner perceptible by the eye.

The day being *visibly* governed by the sun, is a little longer than the revolution of the equator; so much as is occasioned by the advance of the sun in his annual contrary motion along the ecliptick. *Holder.*

By the head we make known more *visibly* our supplications, our threatenings: enough to see the face, and to understand the mind at half a word. *Dryden.*

VI'SION. *n. s.* [*vision*, Fr. *visio*, Lat.]

1. Sight; the faculty of seeing.

Anatomists, when they have taken off from the bottom of the eye that outward and most thick coat called the dura matter, can then see, through the thinner coats, the pictures of objects lively painted thereon. And these pictures, propagated by motion along the fibres of the optick nerves into the brain, are the cause of *vision*. *Newton.*

These theorems being admitted into opticks, there would be scope enough of handling that science voluminously, after a new manner; not only by teaching those things which tend to the perfection of *vision*, but also by determining mathematically all kinds of phænomena of colours which could be produced by refractions. *Newton.*

2. The act of seeing.

Vision in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this; or faith here is turned into *vision* there, as hope into enjoying. *Hammond.*

3. A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom.

The day seems long, but night is odious;
No sleep, but dreams; no dreams, but *visions* strange. *Sidney.*

Last night the very gods shew'd me a *vision*. *Shakspeare.*

God's mother deigned to appear to me;
And, in a *vision*, full of majesty
Will'd me to leave my base vocation. *Shaksp.*
Him God vouchsaf'd
To call by *vision*, from his father's house,
Into a land which he will shew him. *Milton.*

4. A dream; something shown in a dream. A dream happens to a sleeping, a vision may happen to a waking, man. A dream is supposed natural, a vision miraculous; but they are confounded.

His dream returns; his friend appears again:
The murd'rer 's come; now help, or I am slain!
'T was but a *vision* still, and *visions* are but vain. *Dryden.*

The idea of any thing in our mind no more proves the existence of that thing, than the *visions* of a dream make a true history. *Locke.*

VI'SIONARY. *adj.* [*visionnaire*, Fr. from *vision*.]

1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination.

No more these scenes my meditation aid,
Or lull to rest the *visionary* maid. *Pope.*

2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bray'd;
The hunter close pursu'd the *visionary* maid. *Dryden.*

If you have any skill in dreams, let me know whether I have the same place in the real heart that I had in the *visionary* one. *Addison.*

Our victories only led us to further *visionary* prospects; advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which success had wrought the nation up to. *Swift.*

VI'SIONARY. } *n. s.* [*visionnaire*, French.]
VI'SIONIST. } One whose imagination is disturbed.

This account exceeded all the noctambuli or *visionaries* I have met with. *Turner.*

The lovely *visionary* gave him perpetual uneasiness. *Female Quixote.*

To VI'SIT. *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr. *visito*, Lat.]

1. To go to see.

You must go *visit* the lady that lies in.—I *visit* her with my prayers; but I cannot go thither. *Shakspeare.*

Virgins *visited* by angel pow'rs. *Pope.*

2. [In scriptural language.] To send good or evil judicially.

When God *visiteth*, what shall I answer him? *Job.*

Thou shalt be *visited* of the Lord with thunder. *Isaiah.*

God *visit* thee in good thing! *Judith.*

That venerable body is in little concern after what manner their mortal enemies intend to treat them, whenever God shall *visit* us with so fatal an event. *Swift.*

3. To salute with a present.

Samson *visited* his wife with a kid. *Judges.*

4. To come to survey, with judicial authority.

The bishop ought to *visit* his diocese every year in person. *Ayliffe.*

To VI'SIT. *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other.

Whilst she was under her mother she was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, to sit up late at nights, to be in the folly of every fashion, and always *visiting* on Sundays. *Law.*

VI'SIT. *n. s.* [*visite*, Fr. from the verb.] The act of going to see another.

In a designed or accidental *visit*, let some one take a book, which may be agreeable, and read in it. *Watts.*

If this woman would make fewer *visits*, or not be always talkative, they would neither of them find it half so hard to be affected with religion. *Law.*

VI'SITABLE. *adj.* [from *visit*.] Liable to be visited.

All hospitals built since the Reformation are *visitable* by the king or lord chancellor. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SITANT. *n. s.* [from *visit*.] One who goes to see another.

He alone
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,
Not unperceiv'd of Adam, who to Eve,
While the great *visitant* approach'd, thus spake. *Milton.*

One visit begins an acquaintance; and when the *visitant* comes again, he is no more a stranger. *South.*

Edward the first, who had been a *visitant* in Spain, upon action in the Holy Land, fixed both our pounds by the measures of the East. *Arbuthnot.*

Griev'd that a *visitant* so long should wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate,
Instant he flew. *Pope.*

Acquainted with the world, and quite well bred,
Drusa receives her *visitants* in bed. *Young.*

VISITA'TION. *n. s.* [*visito*, Lat.]

1. The act of visiting.

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He comes not
Like to his father's greatness; his approach,
So out of circumstance and sudden, tells us,
'T is not a *visitation* fram'd, but forc'd
By need and accident. *Shakspeare.*
What would you with the princess?——
——Nothing but peace and gentle *visitation*.
Shakspeare.

2. Objects of visits.
O flow'rs,
My early *visitation*, and my last. *Milton.*

3. [*visitation*, Fr.] Judicial visit or perambulation.
Your grace, in your metropolitical *visitation*, hath begun a good work, in taking this into your religious consideration; and you have endeavoured a reformation. *White.*
The bishop ought to visit his diocese every year in person, unless he omits the same because he would not burthen his churches; and then ought to send his arch-deacon, which was the original of the arch-deacon's *visitation*. *Ayliffe.*

4. Judicial evil sent by God; state of suffering judicial evil.
That which thou dost not understand when thou readest, thou shalt understand in the day of thy *visitation*. For many secrets of religion are not perceived till they be felt, and are not felt but in the day of a great calamity. *Taylor.*

5. Communication of divine love.
The most comfortable *visitations* God hath sent men from above, have taken especially the times of prayer as their most natural opportunities. *Hooker.*

VISITATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *visitor*.] Belonging to a judicial visitor.
Some will have it that an archdeacon does of common right execute this *visitatorial* power in his archdeaconry: but others say that an archdeacon has a *visitatorial* power only of common right *per modum simplicis scrutinii*, as being bishop's vicar. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SITER. *n. s.* [from *visit*.]

1. One who comes to see another.
Here 's ado to lock up honesty and honour from the access of gentle *visitors*. *Shakspeare.*
You see this confluence, this great flood of *visiters*. *Shakspeare.*
Consumptives of this degree entertain their *visiters* with strange rambling discourses of their intent of going here and there. *Harvey.*
I have a large house, yet I should hardly prevail to find one *visiter*, if I were not able to hire him with a bottle of wine. *Swift.*

2. [*visiteur*, Fr.] An occasional judge; one who regulates the disorders of any society.
The *visiters* expelled the orthodox; they, without scruple or shame, possessed themselves of their colleges. *Wotton.*
To him you must your sickly state refer;
Your charter claims him as your *visiter*. *Garth.*
Whatever abuses have crept into the universities, might be reformed by strict injunctions to the *visitors* and heads of houses. *Swift.*

VI'SIVE. *adj.* [*visif*, Fr. *visus*, Latin.] Formed in the act of seeing.
This happens when the axis of the *visive* cones, diffused from the object, fall not upon the same plane; but that which is conveyed into one eye is more depressed or elevated than that which enters the other. *Brown.*

VI'SNOMY. *n. s.* [corrupted from *physiognomy*.] Face; countenance. Not in use.
Twelve gods do sit around in royal state,
And Jove in midst with awful majesty,
To judge the strife between them stirred late:
Each of the gods by his like *visnomy*
Each to be known, but Jove above them all,
By his great looks and pow'r imperial. *Spenser.*

VI'SOR. *n. s.* [This word is variously written, *visard*, *visar*, *visor*, *vizard*, *vizor*. I prefer *visor*, as nearest the Latin *visus*, and concurring with *visage*, a kindred word: *visiere*, Fr.] A mask used to disfigure and disguise. See VIZARD.
I fear, indeed, the weakness of my government, before, made you think such a mask would be grateful unto me; and my weaker government since makes you pull off the *visor*. *Sidney.*
This loutish clown is such that you never saw so ill-favoured a *visar*; his behaviour such, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*
By which Deceit doth mask in *visor* fair,
And cast her colours dyed deep in grain,
To seem like Truth, whose shape she well can fain. *Spenser.*
But that thy face is, *vizor*-like, unchanging,
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,
I would essay, proud queen, to make thee blush. *Shakspeare.*
One *visor* remains,
And that is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. *Shakspeare.*
The Cyclops, a people of Sicily, remarkable for cruelty, might, perhaps, in their wars use a headpiece, or *visor*. *Brown.*
Swarms of knaves the *visor* quite disgrace,
And hide secure behind a naked face. *Young.*

VI'SORED. *adj* [from *visor*.] Masked.
Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With *visor'd* falsehood and base forgery? *Milt.*

VISTA. n. s. [Italian.] View; prospect through an avenue.
In St. Peter's, when a man stands under the dome, if he looks upwards, he is astonished at the spacious hollow of the cupola, that makes one of the beautifulest *vistas* that the eye can pass through. *Addison.*
The finish'd garden to the view
Its *vistas* opens and its alleys green. *Thomson.*

VI'SUAL. *adj.* [*visuel*, French.] Used in sight; exercising the power of sight; instrumental to sight.
An eye thrust forth so as it hangs a pretty distance by the *visual* nerve, hath been without any power of sight; and yet, after being replaced, recovered sight. *Bacon.*
Nor thinke my hurt offends me; for my sire
Can soone repose in it the *visual* fire. *Chapman.*
The air,
No where so clear, sharpen'd his *visual* ray
To objects distant far. *Milton.*
Then purg'd with euphrasy and rue
The *visual* nerve; for he had much to see. *Milton.*

VI'TAL. *adj.* [*vitalis*, Latin.]

1. Contributing to life; necessary to life.
His heart, broken with unkindness and affliction, stretched so far beyond his limits with this excess of comfort, as it was able no longer to keep safe his *vital* spirits. *Sidney.*
All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair;
The sun's mild lustre warms the *vital* air. *Pope.*

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2. Relating to life.

Let not Bardolph's *vital* thread be cut
With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach.
Shakspeare.

On the rock a scanty measure place
Of *vital* flax, and turn the wheel a-pace. *Dryd.*

3. Containing life.

Spirits that live throughout;
Vital in every part; not as frail man,
In intrails, heart, or head, liver, or reins,
Cannot but by annihilating die. *Milton.*

On the watry calm
His brooding wings the spirit of God outspreads;
And *vital* virtue infus'd, and *vital* warmth
Throughout the fluid mass. *Milton.*

4. Being the seat of life.

The dart flew on, and pierc'd a *vital* part.
Pope.

5. So disposed as to live. Little used, and rather Latin than English.

Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*, that of the eighth mortal; but the progression thereto to be measured by rule. *Brown.*

6. Essential; chiefly necessary.

Know, grief's *vital* part
Consists in nature, not in art. *Bishop Corbet.*

VITA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *vital*.] Power of subsisting in life.

Whether that motion, *vitality* and operation were by incubation, or how else, the manner is only known to God. *Raleigh.*

For the security of species produced only by seed, Providence hath endued all seed with a lasting *vitality*, that, if by any accident it happen not to germinate the first year, it will continue its fœcundity twenty or thirty years. *Ray.*

VI'TALLY. *adv.* [from *vital*.] In such a manner as to give life.

The organical structure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent maker. *Bentley.*

VI'TALS. *n. s.* [Without the singular.] Parts essential to life.

By fits my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs, and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consuming fires,
Which on my inmost *vitals* prey,
And melt my very soul away. *Philips.*

VI'TELLARY. *n. s.* [from *vitellus*, Lat.] The place where the yelk of the egg swims in the white.

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the sperm of the cock attaineth into every egg; since the *vitellary* or place of the yolk is very high. *Brown.*

To VI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*vitio*, Latin.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure.

The sun in his garden gives him the purity of visible objects, and of true nature before she was *vitiated* by luxury. *Evelyn.*

The organs of speech are managed by so many muscles, that speech is not easily destroyed, though often somewhat *vitiated* as to some particular letters. *Holder.*

Spirits encountering foul bodies, and exciting a fermentation of those *vitiated* humours, precipitate into putrid fevers. *Harvey.*

This undistinguishing complaisance will *vitiate* the taste of the readers, and misguide many of them in their judgments, where to approve and where to censure. *Garth.*

A transposition of the order of the sacramental words, in some men's opinion, *vitiates* baptism. *Ayliffe.*

VITIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vitiate*.] Depravation; corruption.

The foresaid extenuation of the body is imputed to the blood's *vitiation* by malign putrid vapours smoking throughout the vessels. *Harvey.*

To VITILI'TIGATE. *v. n.* [*vitiosus* and *litigo*, Latin.] To contend in law litigiously and cavillously.

VITILITIGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *vitilitigate*.] Contention; cavillation.

I'll force you, by right ratiocination,
To leave your *vitilitigation*. *Hudibras.*

VITIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *vitiosus*, Latin.] Depravity; corruption.

He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverseness, and *vitiosity* of man's will, as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came clothed with unsuccessful. *South.*

VI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*vicieux*, French; *vitiosus*, Latin.]

1. Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous. It is rather applied to habitual faults than criminal actions. It is used of persons and practices.

Make known
It is no *vitious* blot, murder, or foulness
That hath depriv'd me of your grace. *Shakp.*

Witness th' irreverent son
Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,
'Servant of servants,' on his *vitious* race.
Milton.

Wit's what the *vitious* fear, the virtuous shun;
By fools 'tis hated, and by knaves undone. *Pope.*

No troops abroad are so ill disciplined as the English; which cannot well be otherwise, while the common soldiers have before their eyes the *vitious* example of their leaders. *Swift.*

2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities.

When *vitious* language contends to be high, it is full of rock, mountain, and pointedness. *Ben Jonson.*

Here, from the *vitious* air and sickly skies,
A plague did on the dumb creation rise. *Dryd.*

VI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *vitious*.] Not virtuously; corruptly.

VI'TIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *vitious*.] Corruptness; state of being vitious.

When we in our *vitiousness* grow hard
The wise gods seal our eyes. *Shakspeare.*

What makes a governor justly despised is *vitiousness* and ill morals. Virtue must tip the preacher's tongue and the ruler's sceptre with authority. *South.*

VI'TREOUS. *adj.* [*vitré*, French; *vitreus*, Lat.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass.

The hole answers to the pupil of the eye; the crystalline humour to the lenticular glass; the dark room to the cavity containing the *vitreous* humour, and the white paper to the retina. *Ray.*

When the phlegm is too viscous, or separates into too great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid state: this viscous phlegm seems to be the *vitreous* pituite of the ancients. *Arbuthnot.*

VI'TREOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *vitreous*.] Resemblance of glass.

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VI'TRIFICABLE. *adj.* [from *vitrificate.*] Convertible into glass.

To VITRIFICATE. *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Latin.] To change into glass.

We have metals *vitrificated*, and other materials, besides those of which you make glass. *Bacon.*

VITRIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*vitrification*, Fr. from *vitrificate.*] Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.

For *vitrification* likewise, what metals will endure it? Also, because *vitrification* is accounted a kind of death of metals, what *vitrification* will admit of turning back again, and what not? *Bacon.*

If the heat be more fierce, it maketh the grosser part itself run and melt; as in the making of ordinary glass; and in the *vitrification* of earth in the inner parts of furnaces; and in the *vitrification* of brick and metals. *Bacon.*

Upon the knowledge of the different ways of making minerals and metals capable of *vitrification* depends the art of making counterfeit or fictitious gems. *Boyle.*

To VI'TRIFY. *v. a.* [*vitrifier*, Fr. *vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glass.

Metals will vitrify; and perhaps some portion of the glass of metal *vitrified*, mixed in the pot of ordinary glass metal, will make the whole mass more tough. *Bacon.*

Iron-slag, *vitrified*, has in it cortices incompassing one another, like those in agats. *Woodward.*

To VI'TRIFY. *v. n.* To become glass; to be changed into glass.

Chymists make vessels of animal substances calcined, which will not *vitrify* in the fire: for all earth which hath any salt or oil in it will turn to glass. *Arbuthnot.*

VI'TRIOL. *n. s.* [*vitriol*, French; *vitriolum*, Latin.]

Vitriol is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the fossil acid salt. *Woodward.*

I rubbed it with a *vitriol*-stone. *Wiseman.*

VI'TRIOLATE. } *adj.* [*vitriolé*, French;
VI'TRIOLATED. } from *vitriolum*, Lat.] Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol.

Iron may be dissolved by any tart, salt, or *vitriolated* water. *Bacon.*

The water having dissolved the imperfectly calcined body, the *vitriolate* corpuscles swimming in the liquor, by their occursions constituted little masses of vitriol, which gave the water they impregnated a fair *vitriolate* colour. *Boyle.*

VITRIO'LICK. } *adj.* [*vitriolique*, French;
VI'TRIOLOUS. } from *vitriolum*, Lat.] Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

Copperose of Mars, by some called salt of steel, made by the spirits of vitriol or sulphur, will, after ablution, be attracted by the loadstone: and therefore whether those shooting salts partake but little of steel, and be not rather the *vitriolous* spirits fixed unto salt by the effluvium or odour of steel, is not without good question. *Brown.*

These salts have somewhat of a nitrous taste, but mixed with a smatch of a *vitriolick*. *Grew.*

By over-fermentation or long-keeping, wine becomes sharp, as in hock, like the *vitriolick* acidity. *Floyer.*

VI'TULINE. *adj.* [*vitulinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*

VITU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*vituperabilis*, Lat.] Blameworthy. *Ainsworth.*

To VITU'PERATE. *v. a.* [*vituperer*, Fr. *vitupero*, Lat.] To blame; to censure.

VITUPERA'TION. *n. s.* [*vituperatio*, Lat.] Blame; censure.

Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any cavil or *vituperation* of rasure. *Ayliffe.*

VIVA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*vivax*, Latin.]

1. Long-lived.

Though we should allow them their perpetual calm and equability of heat, they will never be able to prove, that therefore men would be so *vivacious* as they would have us believe. *Bentley.*

2. Sprightly; gay; active; lively.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS. } *n. s.* [*vivacité*, Fr.
VIVA'CITY. } from *vivacious.*]

1. Liveliness; sprightliness.

He had a great *vivacity* in his countenance. *Dryden.*

2. Longevity; length of life.

Fables are raised concerning the *vivacity* of deer: for neither are their gestation nor increment such as may afford an argument of long life. *Brown.*

3. Power of living.

They are esteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a convenient air, survive some days the loss of their heads and hearts; so vigorous is their *vivacity*. *Bayle.*

VI'VARY. *n. s.* [*vivarium*, Latin.] A warren. *Ainsworth.*

VIVE. *adj.* [*vif*, Fr. *vivus*, Lat.] Lively; forcible; pressing.

By a *vive* and forcible persuasion, he moved him to a war upon Flanders. *Bacon.*

VI'VENCY. *n. s.* [*vivo*, Lat.] Manner of supporting or continuing in life, or vegetation.

Although not in a distinct and indisputable way of *vivency*, or answering in all points the property of plants, yet in inferior and descending constitutions they are determined by seminalities. *Brown.*

VI'VES. *n. s.* A distemper among horses.

Vives is much like the strangles; and the chief difference is, that for the most part the strangles happen to colts and young horses while they are at grass, by feeding with their heads downwards; by which means the swelling inclines more to the jaws: but the *vives* happens to horses at any age and time, and is more particularly situated in the glands and kernels under the ears. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

VI'VID. *adj.* [*vividus*, Latin.]

1. Lively; quick; striking.

The liquor, retaining its former *vivid* colour, was grown clear again. *Boyle.*

To make these experiments the more manifest, such bodies ought to be chosen as have the fullest and most *vivid* colours, and two of those bodies compared together. *Newton.*

Ah! what avail his glossy varying dyes;
The *vivid* green his shining plumes unfold;
His painted wings, and breast that flames with gold? *Pope.*

2. Sprightly; active.

Body is a fit workhouse for sprightly *vivid* faculties to exercise and exert themselves in. *South.*

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination *vivid*, the power of memory may lose its improvement. *Watts.*

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VI'VIDLY. *adv.* [from *vivid.*] With life; with quickness; with strength.

In the moon we can, with excellent telescopes, discern many hills and vallies whereof some are more and some less *vividly* illustrated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper shade. *Boyle.*

Sensitive objects affect a man, in the state of this present life, much more warmly and *vividly* than those which affect only his nobler part, his mind. *South.*

VI'VIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *vivid.*] Life; vigour; quickness.

VIVI'FICAL. *adj.* [*vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life. *Bailey.*

To VIVI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*vivifico*, Latin.]

1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.

2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties. A chymical term.

VIVIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [*vivification*, Fr. from *vivificate.*] The act of giving life.

If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth *vivification* and figuration. *Bacon.*

VIVI'FICK. *adj.* [*vivifique*, Fr. *vivificus*, Latin.] Giving life; making alive.

Without the sun's salutary and *vivifick* beams all motion would cease, and nothing be left but darkness and death. *Ray.*

To VI'VIFY. *v. a.* [*vivifier*, Fr. *vivus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that there is a worm that breedeth in old snow, of a reddish colour, and dull of motion; which would show that snow hath in it a secret warmth, else it could hardly *vivify.* *Bacon.*

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify*, not nourish. *Bacon.*

Gut-worms, as soon as *vivified*, creep into the stomach for nutriment. *Harvey.*

VIVI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*vivus* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing the young alive: opposed to *oviparous.*

When we perceive that batts have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer, they give suck; but whereas no other flying animals have these parts, we cannot from them infer a *viviparous* exclusion. *Brown.*

Their species might continue, though they had been *viviparous*; yet it would have brought their individuals to very small numbers. *More.*

If birds had been *viviparous*, the burthen of their womb had been so great and heavy, that their wings would have failed them. *Ray.*

VI'XEN. *n. s.*

Vixen, or *fixen*, is the name of a she-fox: otherwise applied to a woman whose nature and condition is thereby compared to a she-fox. *Verstegan.*

O! when she 's angry, she is keen and shrewd;
She was a *vixen*, when she went to school;
And though she be but little, she is fierce.
Shakspeare.

See a pack of spaniels, called lovers, in a hot pursuit of a two-legged *vixen*, who only flies the whole loud pack, to be singled out by one. *Wycherley.*

VIZ. *adv.* [This word is *videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. A barbarous form of an unnecessary word.

That which so oft, by sundry writers,
Has been applied t' almost all fighters,
More justly may b' ascrib'd to this,
Than any other warrior, *viz.*
None ever acted both parts bolder,
Both of a chieftain and a soldier. *Hudibras.*

The chief of all signs which the Almighty endued man with, is human voice, and the several modifications thereof by the organs of speech, *viz.* the letters of the alphabet, formed by the several motions of the mouth. *Holder.*

Let this be done relatively, *viz.* one thing greater or stronger, casting the rest behind, and rendering it less sensible by its opposition. *Dryden.*

VI'ZARD. *n. s.* [*visiere*, French. See VISOR.] A mask used for disguise.

Let the suits of the maskers be graceful, and such as become the person when the *vizards* are off. *Bacon.*

Æschylus
Brought *vizards* in a civiler disguise. *Roscom.*

A lie is like a *vizard*, that may cover the face indeed, but can never become it. *South.*

Ye shall know them by their fruits, not by their well or ill living; for they put on the *vizard* of seeming sanctity. *Atterbury.*

He mistook it for a very whimsical sort of mask; but upon a nearer view he found, that she held her *vizard* in her hand. *Addison.*

To VI'ZARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mask.

Degree being *vizarded*,
Th' unworthiest shews as fairly in the mask.
Shakspeare.

VI'ZIER. *n. s.* [properly *wazir.*] The prime minister of the Turkish empire.

He made him *vizier*, which is the chief of all the bassas. *Knolles.*

This grand *vizier* presuming to invest
The chief imperial city of the west;
With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise,
His treasure, tents, and cannon, left a prize.
Waller.

U'LCER. *n. s.* [*ulcere*, French; *ulcus*, Latin.] A sore of continuance; not a new wound.

Thou answer'st, she is fair;
Pour'st in the open *ulcer* of my heart
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice! *Shakspeare.*

My *ulcers* swell,
Corrupt and smell. *Sandys.*

Intestine stone and *ulcer*, colick pangs. *Milt.*

While he was dressing that opening, other abscesses were raised, and from the several apostemations sinuous *ulcers* were made. *Wiseman.*

To U'LCERATE. *v. n.* To turn to an ulcer.

To U'LCERATE. *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, French; *ulcero*, Latin.] To disease with sores.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part *ulcerated*; others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*

An acrid and purulent matter mixeth with the blood, in such as have their lungs *ulcerated.* *Arbuthnot.*

ULCERA'TION. *n. s.* [*ulceration*, French; *ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Latin.]

1. The act of breaking into ulcers.

2. Ulcer; sore.

The effects of mercury on *ulcerations* are manifest. *Arbuthnot.*

U'LCERED. *adj.* [*ulceré*, French; from *ulcer.*] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

Æsculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat; the first for licking *ulcered* wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach. *Temp.*

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U'LCEROUS. *adj.* [*ulcerosus*, Latin.] Afflicted with old sores.

Strangely visited people,
All swoln and *ulcerous*, he cures. *Shakspeare.*

An *ulcerous* disposition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the lungs, may be appositely termed causes of a pulmonique consumption. *Harvey.*

U'LCEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ulcerous*.] The state of being ulcerous.

ULI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*uliginosus*, Latin.] Slimy; muddy.

The *uliginous* lacteous matter taken notice of in the coral fishings upon the coast of Italy, was only a collection of the coralline particles. *Woodward.*

U'LTIMATE. *adj.* [*ultimatus*, Latin.] Intended in the last resort; being the last in the train of consequences.

I would be at the worst; worst is my port,
My harbour, and my *ultimate* repose. *Milton.*

Many actions apt to procure fame are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happiness. *Addis.*

The *ultimate* allotment of God to men, is really a consequence of their own voluntary choice, in doing good or evil. *Rogers.*

ULTIMATELY. *adv.* [from *ultimate*.] In the last consequence.

Charity is more extensive than either of the two other graces, which center *ultimately* in ourselves; for we believe, and we hope for our own sakes: but love, which is a more disinterested principle, carries us out of ourselves, into desires and endeavours of promoting the interests of other beings. *Atterbury.*

Trust in our own powers *ultimately* terminates in the friendship of other men, which these advantages assure to us. *Rogers.*

ULTI'MITY. *n. s.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] The last stage; the last consequence. A word very convenient, but not in use.

Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the *ultimity* of that process. *Bacon.*

U'LTRAMARINE. *n. s.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Latin.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

Others, notwithstanding they are brown, cease not to be soft and faint, as the blue of *ultramarine*. *Dryden.*

U'LTRAMARINE. *adj.* [*ultra marinus*, Latin.] Being beyond the sea; foreign. *Ainsworth.*

ULTRAMO'NTANE. *adj.* [*ultramontain*, French; *ultra montanus*, Latin.] Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMU'NDANE. *adj.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Being beyond the world.

ULTRO'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ultro*, Latin.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

U'MBEL. *n. s.* In botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone. *Dict.*

UMBE'LLATED. *adj.* In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Dict.*

UMBELLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Latin.] In botany, being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many footstalks, proceeding from the same centre; and chiefly appropriated to such plants whose flowers are composed of five leaves, as fennel and parsnip. *Dict.*

U'MBER. *n. s.*

1. *Umber* is a sad colour; which grind with gum water, and lighten it with a little ceruse, and a shive of saffron. *Peacham.*

I 'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face. *Shakspeare.*

Umbre is very sensible and earthy; there is nothing but pure black which can dispute with it. *Dryden.*

The *umbres*, ochres, and minerals found in the fissures, are much finer than those found in the strata. *Woodward.*

2. A fish. [*thymallus*, Latin.]

The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher do: but though they may do so in other nations, those in England differ nothing but in their names. *Walton.*

U'MBERED. *adj.* [from *umber* or *umbra*, Latin.] Shaded; clouded.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
Fire answers fire; and through their paly flames
Each battle sees the other's *umber'd* face. *Shak.*

UMBI'LICAL. *adj.* [*umbilicale*, French; from *umbilicus*, Latin.] Belonging to the navel.

Birds are nourished by *umbilical* veins, and the navel is manifest a day or two after exclusion. *Brown.*

In a calf, the *umbilical* vessels terminate in certain bodies divided into a multitude of carneous papillæ, received into so many sockets of the cotyledons growing on the womb. *Ray.*

U'MBLES. *n. s.* [*umbles*, French.] A deer's entrails. *Dict.*

U'MBO. n. s. [Latin.] The pointed boss, or prominent part of a buckler.

Thy words together ty'd in small hanks,
Close as the Macedonian phalanx;
Or like the *umbo* of the Romans,
Which fiercest foes could break by no means. *Swift.*

U'MBRAGE. *n. s.* [*ombrage*, French.]

1. Shade; skreen of trees.

O, might I here
In solitude live savage; in some glade
Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable
To star or sun-light, spread their *umbrage* broad,
And brown as evening! *Milton.*

Men swelt'ring run
To grots and caves, and the cool *umbrage* seek
Of woven arborets. *Philips.*

2. Shadow; appearance.

The rest are *umbrages* quickly dispelled; the astrologer subjects liberty to the motions of heaven. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

The opinion carries no shew of truth nor *umbrage* of reason of its side. *Woodward.*

Such a removal of the metal out of one part of the mass, and collecting of it in another, has misled some, and given *umbrage* to an opinion, that there is a growth of metal in ore exposed to the air. *Woodward.*

3. Resentment; offence; suspicion of injury.

Although he went on with the war, yet it should be but with his sword in his hand, to

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bend the stiffness of the other party to accept of peace; and so the king should take no *umbrage* of his arming and prosecution. *Bacon.*

UMBRA'GEOUS. *adj.* [*ombragieux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding shade.

Umbrageous grots, and caves of cool recess. *Milton.*

Walk daily in a pleasant, airy, and *umbrageous* garden. *Harvey.*

The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard, Beneath th' *umbrageous* multitude of leaves. *Thomson.*

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *umbrageous.*] Shadiness.

The exceeding *umbrageousness* of this tree he compareth to the dark and shadowed life of man; through which the sun of justice being not able to pierce, we have all remained in the shadow of death, till it pleased Christ to climb the tree of the cross, for our enlightening and redemption. *Raleigh.*

UMBRA'TILE. *adj.* [*umbratilis*, Latin.] Being in the shade.

U'MBREL. } *n. s.* [from *umbra*, Latin.]
UMBRE'LLA. } A skreen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain.

I can carry your *umbrella*, and fan your ladyship. *Dryden.*

Good housewifes,
Defended by th' *umbrella*'s oily shed,
Safe through the wet on clinking pattens tread. *Gay.*

UMBRIE'RE. *n. s.* The visor of the helmet. *Spenser.*

UMBRO'SITY. *n. s.* [*umbrosus*, Latin.] Shadiness; exclusion of light.

Oiled paper becometh more transparent, and admits the visible rays with much less *umbrosity*, *Brown.*

U'MPIRAGE. *n. s.* [from *umpire.*] Arbitration; friendly decision of a controversy.

U'MPIRE. *n. s.* [This word *Minsheu*, with great applause from *Skinner*, derives from *un pere*, French, *a father.*] An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides disputes. It is by *Brown* taken simply for a judge, in a sense not usual.

Give me some present counsel; or, behold,
'Twixt my extremes and me, this bloody knife
Shall play the *umpire*; arbitrating that,
Which the commission of thy years and art
Could to no issue of true honour bring. *Shakſp.*

Just death, kind *umpire* of men's miseries,
With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence. *Shakspeare.*

But as swayne unkent fed on the plaines,
And made the echo *umpire* of my straines. *Brown.*

The learned Sennertus, in that book, takes not upon him to play the advocate for the chymists, but the *umpire* betwixt them and the peripateticks. *Boyle.*

The vast distance that sin had put between the offending creature and the offended Creator required the help of some great *umpire* and intercessor, to open him a new way of access to God; and this Christ did for us as mediator. *South.*

The jealous sects, that dare not trust their cause
So far from their own will as from the laws,
You for their *umpire* and their synod take. *Dryden.*

Among those persons, going to law was utterly a fault, being ordinarily on such accounts as were too light for the hearing of courts and *umpires.* *Kettlewell.*

UN. A Saxon privative or negative particle answering to *in* of the Latins, and *a* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the instances of this kind of composition cannot therefore be inserted; but I have collected a number sufficient, perhaps more than sufficient, to explain it.

The examples however, though numerous, might have easily been made more; for almost every adjective has a substantive and an adverb adhering to it, as *unfaithful*, *unfaithfulness*, *unfaithfully*. *Un* is prefixed to adjectives with their derivatives, as *shapt*, *unaptness*, *unaptly*; and to passive participles, as *hurt*, *unhurt*; *favoured*, *unfavoured*: it is prefixed likewise to participial adjectives, as *pleasing*, *unpleasing*, but rarely in the verbal sense expressing action; we cannot say, the dart flew *unwounding*, though we say, the man escaped *unwounded*. *In* and *un* may be thus distinguished: To words merely English, we prefix *un*, as *unfit*; to words borrowed in the positive sense, but made negative by ourselves, we prefix *un*, as *generous*, *ungenerous*. When we borrow both words, we retain the Latin or French *in*, as *elegant*, *inelegant*; *politick*, *impolitick*. Before substantives, if they have the English termination *ness*, it is proper to prefix *un*, as *unfitness*; *ungraciousness*: If they have the Latin or French terminations in *tude*, *ice*, or *ence*, and for the most part if they end in *ty*, the negative *in* is put before them, as *unapt*, *unaptness*, *inaptitude*; *unjust*, *injustice*; *imprudence*; *unfaithful*, *unfaithfulness*, *infidelity*.

UNABA'SHED. *adj.* [from *abashed.*] Not shamed; not confused by modesty.

Earless on high stood *unabash'd* Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below. *Pope.*

UNA'BLE. *adj.* [from *able.*]

1. Not having ability. With *to* before a verb, and *for* before a nonn.

The Amalekites set on them, supposing that they had been weary, and *unable to* resist. *Raleigh.*

Zeal mov'd thee:
To please thy gods thou didst it; gods *unable*
T' acquit themselves, and prosecute their foes. *Milton.*

The prince, *unable to* conceal his pain,
Gaz'd on the fair,
And sigh'd and look'd, and sigh'd again. *Dryd.*

I intended to put it in practice, though far *unable for* the attempt of such a poem. *Dryden.*

Man, under the disadvantages of a weak and fallen nature, was *unable* even *to* form an idea of happiness worthy his reasonable ambition. *Rogers.*

2. Weak; impotent.

A love that makes breath poor, and speech *unable*;
Beyond all manner of so much I love you. *Shakspeare.*

UNABO'LISHED. *adj.* [from *abolished.*] Not repealed; remaining in force.

The number of needless laws *unabolished* doth weaken the force of them that are necessary. *Hooker.*

UNACCE'PTABLE. *adj.* [from *acceptable.*] Not pleasing; not such as is well received.

The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his countrymen. *Clarendon.*

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'T is as indecent as *unacceptable*; and all men are willing to slink out of such company, the sober for the hazards, and the jovial for the unpleasantness. *Government of the Tongue.*

Every method for deterring others from the like practices for the future, must be *unacceptable* and displeasing to the friends of the guilty. *Addison.*

If he shrinks from an *unacceptable* duty, there is a secret reserve of infidelity at the bottom. *Rogers.*

UNACCE'PTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *unacceptable.*] State of not pleasing.

This alteration arises from the *unacceptableness* of the subject I am upon. *Collier.*

UNACCE'PTED. *adj.* [from *accepted.*] Not accepted.

By turns put on the suppliant, and the lord;
Offered again the *unaccepted* wreath,
And choice of happy love, or instant death. *Prior.*

UNACCE'SSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *accessibleness.*] State of not being to be attained or approached.

Many excellent things are in nature, which, by reason of the remoteness from us, and *unaccessibleness* to them, are not within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

UNACCO'MMODATED. *adj.* [from *accommodated.*] Unfurnished with external convenience.

Unaccommodated man is no more than such a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art. *Shaksp.*

UNACCO'MPANIED. *adj.* [from *accompanied.*] Not attended.

Seldom one accident, prosperous or adverse, cometh *unaccompanied* with the like. *Hayward.*

UNACCO'MPLISHED. *adj.* [from *accomplished.*] Unfinished; incomplete.

Beware of death: thou canst not die unperjur'd,
And leave an *unaccomplish'd* love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*
The gods, dismay'd at his approach, withdrew,
Nor durst their *unaccomplish'd* crime pursue. *Dryden.*

UNACCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *accountable.*]

1. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule.

I shall note difficulties, which are not usually observed, though *unaccountable.* *Glanville.*

The folly is so *unaccountable*, that enemies pass upon us for friends. *L'Estrange.*

There has been an *unaccountable* disposition of late, to fetch the fashion from the French. *Addison.*

What is yet more *unaccountable*, would he complain of their resisting his omnipotence. *Rogers.*

The Chinese are an *unaccountable* people, strangely compounded of knowledge and ignorance. *Bacon.*

The manner whereby the soul and body are united, and how they are distinguished, is wholly *unaccountable* to us. *Swift.*

2. Not subject; not controlled.

UNACCO'UNTABLY. *adv.* Strangely.

The boy proved to be the son of the merchant, whose heart had so *unaccountably* melted at the sight of him. *Addison.*

UNA'CCURATE. *adj.* [from *accurate.*] No exact.

Galileo, using an *unaccurate* way, defined the air to be in weight to water but as one to four hundred. *Boyle.*

UNA'CCURATENESS. *n. s.* [from *unaccurate.*] Want of exactness. For this are commonly used *inaccurate* and *inaccuracy.*

It may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the *unaccurateness* and unconcludingness of the analytical experiments vulgarly to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNACCU'STOMED. *adj.* [from *accustomed.*]

1. Not used; not habituated: with *to.*

I was chastised as a bullock *unaccustomed* to the yoke. *Jeremiah.*

The necessity of air to the most of animals *unaccustomed to* the want of it, may best be judged of by the following experiments. *Boyle.*

2. New; not usual.

I'll send one to Mantua,
Where that same banish'd runagate doth live,
Shall give him such an *unaccustom'd* dram
That he shall soon keep Tibalt company. *Shakspeare.*

Their pristine worth
The Britons recollect, and gladly change
Sweet native home, for *unaccustom'd* air. *Philips.*

An old word ought never to be fixed to an *unaccustomed* idea, without just and evident necessity. *Watts.*

UNACKNO'WLEDGED. *adj.* [from *acknowledge.*] Not owned.

The fear of what was to come from an unknown, at least an *unacknowledged*, successor to the crown clouded much of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUA'INTANCE. *n. s.* [from *acquaintance*] Want of familiarity; want of knowledge: followed by *with.*

The first is an utter *unacquaintance with* his master's designs, in these words: The servant knoweth not what his master doth. *South.*

UNACQUA'INTED. *adj.* [from *acquainted.*]

1. Not known; unusual; not familiarly known.

She greatly grew amazed at the sight,
And th' *unacquainted* light began to fear. *Spens.*

2. Not having familiar knowledge: followed by *with.*

Festus, an infidel, a Roman, one whose ears were *unacquainted with* such matter, heard him, but could not reach unto that whereof he spake. *Hooker.*

Where else
Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet,
In the blind mazes of this tangled world? *Milt.*

Art thou a courtier,
Or I a king? My ears are *unacquainted*
With such bold truths, especially from thee. *Denham.*

Youth, that *with* joys had *unacquainted* been,
Envy'd grey hairs, that once good days had seen. *Dryden.*

Let us live like those who expect to die, and then we shall find that we feared death only because we were *unacquainted with* it. *Watts.*

UNA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *active.*]

1. Not brisk; not lively.

Silly people commend tame *unactive* children, because they make no noise, nor give them any trouble. *Locke.*

2. Having no employment.

Man hath his daily work of body or mind
Appointed, which declares his dignity;
While other animals *unactive* range,
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*

3. Not busy; not diligent.

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His life,
Private, *unactive*, calm, contemplative;
Little suspicious to any king. *Milton.*
An homage which nature commands all understandings to pay to virtue; and yet it is but a faint, *unactive* thing; for, in defiance of the judgment, the will may still remain as much a stranger to virtue as before. *South.*

4. Having no efficacy.
In the fruitful earth
His beams, *unactive* else, their vigour find. *Milton.*

UNA'CTUATED. *adj.* Not actuated.
The peripatetick matter is a mere *unactuated* power. *Glanville.*

UNADMI'RED. *adj.* Not regarded with honour.
Oh! had I rather *unadmir'd* remain'd
In some lone isle, or distant northern land,
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way! *Pope.*

UNADO'RED. *adj.* Not worshipped.
Nor was his name unheard, or *unador'd*,
In ancient Greece. *Milton.*

UNADO'RNED. *adj.* Not decorated; not embellished.
The earth, till then
Desert and bare, unsightly, *unadorn'd*,
Brought forth the tender grass. *Milton.*
But hoary winter, *unadorn'd* and bare,
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there. *Addison.*

UNADVE'NTUROUS. *adj.* Not adventurous.
The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty
Irresolute, unhardy, *unadvent'rous*. *Milton.*

UNADVI'SED. *adj.*

1. Imprudent; indiscreet.
Madam, I have *unadvis'd*
Deliver'd you a paper that I should not. *Shakesp.*

2. Done without due thought; rash.
This contract to-night
Is too rash, too *unadvis'd*, too sudden,
Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be
Ere one can say, It lightens. *Shakspeare.*
These prosperous proceedings were turned back by the *unadvised* forwardness of divers chief counsellors, in making sudden and unreasonable alterations. *Hayward.*
Specifick conformities can be no *unadvised* productions; but are regulated by the immediate efficiency of some knowing agent. *Glanv.*

UNADVI'SEDLY. *adv.* Imprudently; rashly; indiscreetly.
A strange kind of speech unto christian ears; and such as, I hope, they themselves do acknowledge *unadvisedly* uttered. *Hooker.*
What man's wit is there able to sound the depth of those dangerous and fearful evils, whereinto our weak and impotent nature is inclinable to sink itself, rather than to shew an acknowledgment of error in that which once we have *unadvisedly* taken upon us to defend, against the stream of a contrary publick resolution? *Hooker.*
What is done cannot be now amended;
Men shall deal *unadvisedly* sometimes,
Which after-hours give leisure to repent of. *Shakspeare.*
A word *unadvisedly* spoken on the one side, or misunderstood on the other, has raised such an aversion to him, as in time has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

UNADU'LTERATED. *adj.* Genuine; not spoiled by spurious mixtures.
I have only discovered one of those channels, by which the history of our Saviour might be conveyed pure and *unadulterated*. *Addison.*

UNAFFE'CTED. *adj.*

1. Real; not hypocritical.
They bore the king
To lie in solemn state, a publick sight:
Groans, cries, and howlings, fill the crowded place,
And *unaffected* sorrow sat on ev'ry face. *Dryden.*

2. Free from affectation; open; candid; sincere.
The maid improves her charms
With inward greatness, *unaffected* wisdom,
And sanctity of manners. *Addison.*
Of softest manners, *unaffected* mind;
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind. *Pope.*

3. Not formed by too rigid observation of rules; not laboured.
Men divinely taught, and better teaching
The solid rules of civil government,
In their majestick, *unaffected* style,
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome. *Milton.*

4. Not moved; not touched: as, *he sat* unaffected *to hear the tragedy*.

UNAFFE'CTEDLY. *adv.* Really; without any attempt to produce false appearances.
He was always *unaffectedly* cheerful; no marks of any thing heavy at his heart broke from him. *Locke.*

UNAFFE'CTING. *adj.* Not pathetick; not moving the passions.

UNAFFLI'CTED. *adj.* Free from trouble.
My *unafflicted* mind doth feed
On no unholy thoughts for benefit. *Daniel.*

UNAGREE'ABLE. *adj.* Inconsistent; unsuitable.
Advent'rous work! yet to thy pow'r and mine
Not *unagreeable*, to found a path
Over this main, from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

UNAGREE'ABLENESS. *n. s.* Unsuitableness to; inconsistency with.
Papias, a holy man, and scholar of St. John, having delivered the millennium, men chose rather to admit a doctrine whose *unagreeableness* to the gospel œconomy rendered it suspicious, than think an apostolick man could seduce them. *Decay of Piety.*

UNA'IDABLE. *adj.* Not to be helped.
The congregated college have concluded,
That labouring art can never ransom nature
From her *unaidable* estate. *Shakspeare.*

UNA'IDED. *adj.* Not assisted; not helped.
Their number, counting those th' *unaided* eye
Can see, or by invented tubes descry,
The widest stretch of human thought exceeds. *Blackmore.*

UNA'IMING. *adj.* Having no particular direction.
The noisy culverin, o'ercharg'd, lets fly,
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rended sky:
Such frantick flights are like a madman's dream,
And nature suffers in the wild extreme. *Granville.*

UNA'KING. *adj.* Not feeling or causing pain.
Shew them th' *unaking* scars which I would hide,
As if I had received them for the hire
Of their breath only. *Shakspeare.*

UNA'LIENABLE. *adj.* Not to be transferred.
Hereditary rights should be kept sacred, not

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from any *unalienable* right in a particular family, but to avoid the consequences that usually attend the ambition of competitors. *Swift.*

UNALLA'YED. *adj.* Not impaired by bad mixtures.

Unallayed satisfactions are joys too heavenly to fall to many men's shares on earth. *Boyle.*

UNALLI'ED. *adj.*

1. Having no powerful relation.
2. Having no common nature; not congenial.

He is compounded of two very different ingredients, spirit and matter; but how such *unallied* and disproportioned substances should act upon each other, no man's learning yet could tell him. *Collier.*

UNA'LTERABLE. *adj.* Unchangeable; immutable.

The law of nature, consisting in a fixed *unalterable* relation of one nature to another, is indispensable. *South.*

The fixt *unalterable* laws,
Settling the same effect on the same cause. *Creech.*

The truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightness, and *unalterable* in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

UNA'LTERABLENESS. *n. s.* Immutability; unchangeableness.

This happens from the *unalterableness* of the corpuscles which constitute and compose those bodies. *Woodward.*

UNA'LTERABLY. *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.

Retain *unalterably* firm his love intire. *Milt.*

The day and year are standard measures, because they are *unalterably* constituted by those motions. *Holder.*

UNA'LTERED. *adj.* Not changed; not changeable.

It was thought in him an unpardonable offence to alter any thing; in us intolerable, that we suffer any thing to remain *unaltered.* *Hooker.*

To whom our Saviour, with *unalter'd* brow:
Thy coming hither, though I know thy scope,
I bid not, or forbid. *Milton.*

To shew the truth of my *unalter'd* breast,
Know, that your life was giv'n at my request. *Dryden.*

Since these forms begin, and have their end,
On some *unalter'd* cause they sure depend. *Dryden.*

Grains and nuts pass often through animals *unalter'd.* *Arbuthnot.*

Amongst the shells that were fair, *unaltered*, and free from such mineral insinuations, there were some which could not be matched by any species of shell-fish now found upon the sea shores. *Woodward.*

UNAMA'ZED. *adj.* Not astonished; free from astonishment.

Though at the voice much marvelling; at length
Not *unamaz'd*, she thus in answer spake. *Milton.*

UNAMBI'TIOUS. *adj.* Free from ambition.

My humble muse, in *unambitious* strains,
Paints the green forests and the flow'ry plains. *Pope.*

I am one of those *unambitious* people, who will love you forty years hence. *Pope.*

UNAME'NDABLE. *adj.* [*inemendabilis*, Lat.] Not to be changed for the better.

He is the same man; so is every one here that you know: mankind is *unamendable.* *Rope to Swift.*

UNA'MIABLE. *adj.* Not raising love.

Those who represent religion in an *unamiable* light, are like the spies sent by Moses, to make a discovery of the land of promise, when, by their reports, they discouraged the people from entering upon it. *Spectator.*

These men are so well acquainted with the *unamiable* part of themselves, that they have not the confidence to think they are really beloved. *Spectator.*

Nor are the hills *unamiable*, whose tops
To heav'n aspire. *Phillips.*

UNA'NALYSED. *adj.* Not resolved into simple parts.

Some large crystals of refined and *unanalysed* nitre appeared to have each of them six flat sides. *Boyle.*

UNA'NCHORED. *adj.* Not anchored.

A port there is, inclos'd on either side,
Where ships may rest, *unanchor'd* and unty'd. *Pope.*

UNANE'LED. *adj.* [*un* and *knell.*] Without the bell rung. This sense I doubt.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off, ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, unanointed, *unanel'd.* *Shakspeare.*

UNA'NIMATED. *adj.* Not enlivened; not vivified.

Look on those half lines as the imperfect products of a hasty muse: like the frogs in the Nile, part kindled into life, and part a lump of uninformed *unanimated* matter. *Dryden.*

UNANI'MITY. *n. s.* [*unanimité*, French.] Agreement in design or opinion.

An honest party of men acting with *unanimity* are of infinitely greater consequence than the same party aiming at the same end by different views. *Addison.*

UNA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*unanime*, Fr. *unanimis*, Lat.] Being of one mind; agreeing in design or opinion.

They wont to meet
So oft in festivals of joy, and love
Unanimous, as sons of one great sire,
Hymning th' eternal Father. *Milton.*

With those which Minio's fields and Phyrrigave,
All bred in arms, *unanimous* and brave. *Dryden.*

UNA'NIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *unanimous.*] With one mind.

This particular is *unanimously* reported by all the ancient christian authors. *Addison.*

UNA'NIMOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *unanimous.*] The state of being unanimous.

UNANO'INTED. *adj.*

1. Not anointed.
2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction.

Thus was I, sleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, *unanointed*, unanel'd. *Shakspeare.*

UNA'NSWERABLE. *adj.* Not to be refuted.

This is a manifest and *unanswerable* argument. *Raleigh.*

I shall not conclude it false, though I think the emergent difficulties, which are its attendants, *unanswerable.* *Glanville.*

The pye's question was wisely let fall without a reply, to intimate that it was *unanswerable.* *L'Estrange.*

These speculations are strong intimations, not only of the excellency of a human soul, but of its independence on the body; and, if they do not prove, do at least confirm, these two great points, which are established by many other reasons that are *unanswerable.* *Spectator.*

As to the excuse drawn from the demands of creditors, if it be real, it is *unanswerable.* *Atterbury.*

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UNA'NSWERABLY. *adv.* Beyond confutation.

It will put their little logick hard to it, to prove, that there can be any obedience where there is no command. And therefore it *unanswerably* follows, that the abettors of the forementioned principle plead conscience in a direct and bare-faced contradiction to God's express command. *South.*

UNA'NSWERED. *adj.*

1. Not opposed by a reply.

Unanswer'd lest thou boast. *Milton.*

Must I tamely bear
This arrogance *unanswer'd*? Thou 'rt a traitor. *Addison.*

2. Not confuted.

All these reasons, they say, have been brought, and were hitherto never answered; besides a number of merriments and jests *unanswered* likewise. *Hooker.*

3. Not suitably returned.

Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanswer'd* fire;
Mind what the common wants of life require. *Dryden.*

UNAPPA'LLED. *adj.* Not daunted; not impressed by fear.

If my memory must thus be thralled
To that strange stroke, which conquer'd all my senses;
Can thoughts still thinking so rest *unappall'd*? *Sidney.*

Infernal ghosts
Environ'd thee; some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd;
Some bent at thee their fiery darts; while thou
Sat'st *unappall'd* in calm and sinless peace. *Milton.*

As a lion, *unappall'd* with fear,
Springs on the toils, and rushes on the spear. *Dryden.*

Does this appear like guilt, when thus serene,
With eyes erect, and visage *unappall'd*,
Fixt on that awful face, I stand the charge;
Amaz'd, not fearing? *Smith.*

UNAPPA'RELLED. *adj.* Not dressed; not clothed.

In Peru, though they were an *unapparelled* people, and had some customs very barbarous, yet the government of the Incas had many parts of civility. *Bacon.*

Till our souls be *unapparelled*
Of bodies, they from bliss are banished. *Donne.*

UNAPPA'RENT. *adj.* Obscure; not visible.

Thy potent voice he hears,
And longer will delay to hear thee tell
His generation, and the rising birth
Of nature, from the *unapparent* deep. *Milton.*

UNAPPE'ASABLE. *adj.* Not to be pacified; implacable.

The *unappeasable* rage of Hildebrand and his successors never left persecuting him, by raising one rebellion upon another. *Raleigh.*

I see thou art implacable; more deaf
To pray'rs than winds to seas; yet winds to seas
Are reconcil'd at length, and seas to shore.
Thy anger, *unappeasable*, still rages,
Eternal tempest never to be calm'd. *Milton.*

UNAPPE'ASED. *adj.* Not pacified.

Sacrifice his flesh,
That so the shadows be not *unappeas'd*. *Shaksp.*

His son forgot, his empress *unappeas'd*;
How soon the tyrant with new love is seiz'd! *Dryden.*

UNA'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] Such as cannot be applied.

Gratitude, by being applied to the few, has a very narrow province to work on, being acknowledged to be *unapplicable*, and so consequently ineffectual to all others. *Hammond.*

Their beloved earl of Manchester appeared now as *unapplicable* to their purposes as the other. *Clarendon.*

The singling out, and laying in order those intermediate ideas, that demonstratively shew the equality or inequality of *unapplicable* quantities, has produced discoveries. *Locke.*

UNAPPREHE'NDED. *adj.* Not understood.

They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended* are but few in number, and for grossness of wit such, that they hardly seem to hold the place of human being. *Hooker.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend*.]

1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception.

The same temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and insensible of any misery suffered by others. *South.*

2. Not suspecting.

UNAPPRO'ACHED. *adj.* Inaccessible.

God is light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity. *Milton.*

UNAPPRO'VED. *adj.* [from *approve*.] Not approved.

Evil into the mind
May come and go so *unapprov'd*, and leave
No spot behind. *Milton.*

UNA'PT. *adj.* [from *apt*.]

1. Dull; not apprehensive.

2. Not ready; not propense.

I am a soldier, and *unapt* to weep. *Shakspeare.*

My blood hath been too cool and temperate,
Unapt to stir at these indignities. *Shakspeare.*

3. Unfit; not qualified: with *to* before a verb, *for* before a noun.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of deity indued with irresistible power to hurt; and is, of all affections (anger excepted) the *unaptest to* admit any conference with reason. *Hooker.*

A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft and wandering, *unapt for* noble, wise, or spiritual employments. *Taylor.*

4. Improper; unfit; unsuitable.

UNA'PTLY. *adv.* [from *unapt*.] Unfitly; improperly.

He swims on his back; and the shape of his back seems to favour it, being very like the bottom of a boat: nor do his hinder legs *unaptly* resemble a pair of oars. *Grew.*

UNA'PTNESS. *n. s.* [from *unapt*.]

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness.

Men's apparel is commonly made according to their conditions; and their conditions are often governed by their garments; for the person that is gowned is by his gown put in mind of gravity, and also restrained from lightness by the very *unaptness* of his weed. *Spenser.*

2. Dulness; want of apprehension.

That *unaptness* made you minister
Thus to excuse yourself. *Shakspeare.*

3. Unreadiness; disqualification; want of propension.

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body strained by lifting at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unaptness* or an aversion to any vigorous attempt ever after. *Locke.*

UNA'RGUED. *adj.* [from *argue*.]

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1. Not disputed.
What thou bidd'st,
Unargu'd I obey; so God ordains. *Milton.*
2. Not censured.
Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes,
Unargu'd then, and yet hath fame from those.
Ben Jonson.

To UNA'RM. *v. a.* [from *arm.*] To disarm; to strip of armour; to deprive of arms.
Unarm, unarm, and do not fight to-day.
Shakspeare.
Unarm me, Eros; the long day's task is done,
And we must sleep. *Shakspeare.*
Galen would not leave unto the world too subtle a theory of poisons; *unarming* thereby the malice of venemous spirits. *Brown.*

UNA'RMED. *adj.* [from *unarm.*] Having no armour; having no weapons.
On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy: to our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and unresolv'd to beat them back.
Shakspeare.
He all *unarm'd*
Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice
From thy demoniack holds, possession foul;
Thee and thy legions, yelling they shall fly,
And beg to hide them in a herd of swine. *Milt.*
Though *unarm'd* I am,
Here, without my sword or pointed lance,
Hope not, base man, unquestion'd hence to go.
Dryden.
Whereas most other creatures are furnished with weapons for their defence; man is born altogether *unarmed.* *Grew.*

UNARRA'IGNED. *adj.* Not brought to a trial.
As lawful lord, and king by just descent,
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and *unarraign'd.*
Daniel.

UNARRA'YED. *adj.* Not dressed.
As if this infant world, yet *unarray'd,*
Naked and bare in Nature's lap were laid.
Dryden.
Half *unarray'd,* he ran to his relief;
So hasty and so artless was his grief. *Dryden.*

UNA'RTFUL. *adj.*
1. Having no art, or cunning.
A cheerful sweetness in his looks he has,
And innocence *unartful* in his face. *Dryden.*
2. Wanting skill.
How *unartful* would it have been to have set him in a corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all the bodies round him!
Cheyne.

UNA'RTFULLY. *adv.* In an unartful manner.
In the report, although it be not *unartfully* drawn, and is perfectly in the spirit of a pleader, there is no great skill required to detect the many mistakes. *Swift.*

UNARTIFI'CIALLY. *adv.* Contrarily to art.
Not a feather is *unartificially* made, misplaced, redundant, or defective. *Derham.*

UNA'SKED. *adj.*
1. Not courted by solicitation.
With what eagerness, what circumstance
Unask'd, thou tak'st such pains to tell me only
My son's the better man. *Denham.*
2. Not sought by entreaty or care.
The bearded corn ensu'd
From earth *unask'd,* nor was that earth renew'd.
Dryden.
How, or why
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lye?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice;
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price.
Dryden.

UNASPI'RING. *adj.* Not ambitious.
To be modest and *unaspiring,* in honour preferring one another. *Rogers.*

UNASSA'ILABLE. *adj.* Exempt from assault.
In the number, I do but know one,
That *unassailable* holds on his rank,
Unshak'd of motion. *Shakspeare.*

UNASSA'ILED. *adj.* Not attacked; not assaulted.
As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day,
It grieves my soul to leave thee *unassail'd.*
Shakspeare.
I believe
That he, the supreme good, t' whom all things ill
Are but as slavish officers of vengeance,
Would send a glist'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour *unassail'd.* *Milton.*

UNASSA'YED. *adj.* Unattempted.
What is faith, love, virtue *unassay'd*
Alone, without exterior help sustain'd? *Milton.*

UNASSI'STED. *adj.* Not helped.
Its victories were the victories of reason, *unassisted* by the force of human power, and as gentle as the triumphs of light over darkness.
Addison.
What *unassisted* reason could not discover, that God has set clearly before us in the revelation of the gospel: a felicity equal to our most enlarged desires; a state of immortal and unchangeable glory. *Rogers.*

UNASSI'STING. *adj.* Giving no help.
With these I went, a brother of the war;
Nor idle stood, with *unassisting* hands,
When savage beasts, and men's more savage bands,
Their virtuous toil subdu'd: yet these I sway'd.
Dryden.

UNASSU'MING. *adj.* Not arrogant.
Unassuming worth in secret liv'd,
And died neglected. *Thomson.*

UNASSU'RED. *adj.*
1. Not confident.
The ensuing treatise, with a timorous and *unassured* countenance, adventures into your presence. *Glanville.*
2. Not to be trusted.
The doubts and dangers, the delays and woes,
The feigned friends, the *unassured* foes,
Do make a lover's life a wretch's hell. *Spenser.*

UNATO'NED. *adj.* Not expiated.
Could you afford him such a bribe as that,
A brother's blood yet *unaton'd?* *Rowe.*

UNATTA'INABLE. *adj.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach.
Praise and prayer are God's due worship; which are *unattainable* by our discourse, simply considered, without the benefit of divine revelation. *Dryden.*
I do not expect that men should be perfectly kept from error; that is more than human nature can, by any means, be advanced to: I aim at no such *unattainable* privilege; I only speak of what they should do. *Locke.*

UNATTA'INABLENESS. *n. s.* State of being out of reach.
Desire is stopped by the opinion of the impossibility or *unattainableness* of the good proposed. *Locke.*

UNATTE'MPTED. *adj.* Untried; not assayed.
He left no means *unattempted* of destroying his son. *Sidney.*

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Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm;
But that my hand, as *unattempted* yet,
Like a poor beggar, raileth on the rich. *Shaks.*

It pursues
Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme. *Milt.*

Leave nothing *unattempted* to destroy
That perjur'd race. *Denham.*

Shall we be discouraged from any attempt of doing good, by the possibility of our failing in it? How many of the best things would, at this rate, have been left *unattempted!* *Atterbury.*

UNATTE'NDED. *adj.*

1. Having no retinue, or attendants.

With goddess-like demeanor forth she went,
Not *unattended.* *Milton.*

2. Having no followers.

Such *unattended* generals can never make a revolution in Parnassus. *Dryden.*

3. Unaccompanied; forsaken.

Your constancy
Hath left you *unattended.* *Shakspeare.*

UNATTE'NDING. *adj.* Not attending.

Ill is lost that praise,
That is address'd to *unattending* ears. *Milton.*

Ev'ry nymph of the flood, her tresses rending,
Throws off her armlet of pearl in the main;
Neptune in anguish his charge *unattending*,
Vessels are found ring, and vows are in vain. *Dryden.*

UNATTE'NTIVE. *adj.* Not regarding.

Man's nature is so *unattentive* to good, that there can scarce be too many monitors. *Government of the Tongue.*

Such things are not accompanied with show, and therefore seldom draw the eyes of the *unattentive.* *Tatler.*

UNAVA'ILABLE. *adj.* Useless; vain with respect to any purpose.

When we have endeavoured to find out the strongest causes, wherefore they should imagine that reading is so *unavailable*, the most we can learn is, that sermons are the ordinance of God, the scriptures dark, and the labour of reading easy. *Hooker.*

UNAVA'ILING. *adj.* Useless; vain.

Since my inevitable death you know,
You safely *unavailing* pity show:
'T is popular to mourn a dying foe. *Dryden.*

Supine he tumbles on the crimson sands,
Before his helpless friends and native bands,
And spreads for aid his *unavailing* hands. *Pope.*

UNAVO'IDABLE. *adj.*

1. Inevitable; not to be shunned.

Oppression on one side, and ambition on the other, are the *unavoidable* occasions of war. *Dryden.*

It is *unavoidable* to all, to have opinions, without certain proofs of their truth. *Locke.*

Single acts of transgression will, through weakness and surprize, be *unavoidable* to the best guarded. *Rogers.*

The merits of Christ will make up the *unavoidable* deficiences of our service; will prevail for pardon to our sincere repentance. *Rogers.*

All sentiments of worldly grandeur vanish at that *unavoidable* moment which decides the destiny of men. *Clarissa.*

2. Not to be missed in ratiocination.

That something is of itself, is self-evident, because we see things are; and the things that we see must either have had some first cause of their being, or have been always, and of themselves: one of them is *unavoidable.* *Tillotson.*

I think it *unavoidable* for every rational creature, that will examine his own or any other existence, to have the notion of an eternal, wise being, who had no beginning. *Locke.*

UNAVO'IDABLENESS. *n. s.* Inevitability.

How can we conceive it subject to material impressions? and yet the importunity of pain, and *unavoidableness* of sensations, strongly persuade that we are so. *Glanville.*

UNAVO'IDABLY. *adv.* Inevitably.

The most perfect administration must *unavoidably* produce opposition from multitudes who are made happy by it. *Addison.*

UNAVO'IDED. *adj.* Inevitable.

We see the very wreck that we must suffer;
And *unavoided* is the danger now. *Shakspeare.*

Rare poems ask rare friends;
Yet satyrs, since the most of mankind be
Their *unavoided* subject, fewest see. *Ben Jonson.*

UNAUTHORI'ZED. *adj.* Not supported by authority; not properly commissioned.

To kiss in private?
An *unauthorized* kiss. *Shakspeare.*

It is for you to ravage seas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my supreme command. *Dryd.*

UNAWA'RE. } *adv.* [from *aware*, or
UNAWA'RES. } *wary.*]

1. Without thought; without previous meditation.

Take heed lest you fall *unawares* into that inconvenience you formerly found fault with. *Spenser.*

It is my father's face,
Whom, in this conflict, I *unawares* have kill'd. *Shakspeare.*

Firm we subsist; yet possible to swerve,
And fall into deception *unaware.* *Milton.*

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd; with added store
Of opium: to his keeper this he brought,
Who swallow'd *unawares* the sleepy draught,
And snor'd secure. *Dryden.*

'T is a sensation like that of a limb lopped off; one is trying every minute *unawares* to use it, and finds it is not. *Pope.*

2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; suddenly.

Lest destruction come upon him at *unawares*, and let his net that he hath hid catch himself. *Psalms.*

My hand, *unawares* to me, was, by the force of that endeavour it just before employed to sustain the fallen weight, carried up with such violence, that I bruised it. *Boyle.*

Though we live never so long, we are still surprized: we put the evil day far from us, and then it catches us *unawares*, and we tremble at the prospect. *Wake.*

3. In this sense I believe *at unawares* is the proper use.

He breaks *at unawares* upon our walks,
And, like a midnight wolf, invades the fold. *Dryden.*

UNA'WED. *adj.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence.

The raging and fanatic distemper of the house of commons must be attributed to the want of such good ministers of the crown, as, being *unawed* by any guilt of their own, could have watched other men's. *Clarendon.*

Unforc'd by punishment, *unaw'd* by fear,
His words were simple, and his soul sincere. *Dryden.*

UNBA'ÇKED. *adj.*

1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider.

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Then I beat my tabor;
At which, like *unback'd* colts, they prick'd their ears,
Advanc'd their eyelids, lifted up their noses,
As they smelt musick. *Shakspeare.*

A well-wayed horse will safely convey thee to thy journey's end, when an *unbacked* filly may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*

They flinch like *unbacked* fillies. *Dennis.*

2. Not countenanced; not aided.

Let the weight of thine own infamy
Fall on thee unsupported, and *unback'd*. *Daniel.*

UNBA'LANCED. *adj.* Not poised; not in equipoise.

Let earth *unbalanc'd* from her orbit fly,
Planets and suns run lawless through the sky. *Pope.*

UNBA'LLAST. } *adj.* Not kept steady
UNBA'LLASTED. } by ballast; unsteady.

They having but newly left those grammatick flats, where they struck unreasonably, to learn a few words with lamentable construction; and now on the sudden transported under another climate, to be tost and turmoiled with their *unballasted* wits in fathomless and unquiet deeps of controversy, do, for the most part, grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*

As at sea th' *unballast* vessel rides,
Cast to and fro, the sport of winds and tides;
So, in the bounding chariot toss'd on high,
The youth is hurried headlong through the sky,
Addison.

UNBA'NDED. *adj.* [from *band.*] Wanting a string or band.

Your hose should be ungartered, your bonnet *unbanded*, and every thing demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakspeare.*

To UNBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To open, by removing the bars; to unbolt.

'T is not secure this place or that to guard,
If any other entrance stand *unbarr'd*. *Denham.*

These rites the king refus'd,
Deaf to their cries; nor would the gates *unbar*
Of sacred peace, or loose th' imprison'd war.
Dryden.

UNBA'RBED. *adj.* [*barba*, Latin.] Not shaven. Out of use.

Must I go shew them my *unbarbed* sconce?
Must my base tongue give to my noble heart
A lie? *Shakspeare.*

UNBA'RKED. *adj.* [from *bark.*] Decorticated; stripped of the bark.

A branch of a tree, *unbarked* some space at the bottom, and so set in the ground, hath grown. *Bacon.*

UNBA'SHFUL. *adj.* Impudent; shameless.

Nor did I with *unbashful* forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility. *Shaksp.*

UNBA'TED. *adj.* [from *bate.*] Not repressed; not blunted.

Where is the horse, that doth untread again
His tedious measures with th' *unbated* fire
That he did pace them first? *Shakspeare.*

UNBA'THED. *adj.* [from *bath.*] Not wet.

Fierce Pasimond, their passage to prevent,
Thrust full on Cymon's back in his descent;
The blade return'd *unbath'd*, and to the handle bent. *Dryden.*

UNBA'TTERED. *adj.* Not injured by blows.

I cannot strike at wretched kernes, whose arms
Are hir'd to bear their staves: or thou, Macbeth;
Or else my sword, with an *unbatter'd* edge,
I sheath again undeeded. *Shakspeare.*

To UNBA'Y. *v. a.* To set open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

I ought now to loose the reins of my affections, to *unbay* the current of my passion, and love on without boundary or measure. *Norris.*

UNBEA'RING. *adj.* Bringing no fruit.

He with his pruning hook disjoins
Unbearing branches from their head,
And grafts more happy in their stead. *Dryden.*

UNBEA'TEN. *adj.*

1. Not treated with blows.

His mare was truer than his chronicle;
For she had rode five miles unspur'd, *unbeaten*,
And then at last turn'd tail towards Newenton.
Bp. Corbet.

2. Not trodden.

We must tread *unbeaten* paths, and make a way where we do not find one; but it shall be always with a light in our hand. *Bacon.*

If your bold muse dare tread *unbeaten* paths.
Rosscommon.

Virtue, to crown her fav'rites, loves to try
Some new, *unbeaten* passage to the sky. *Swift.*

UNBECO'MING. *adj.* Indecent; unsuitable; indecorous.

Here 's our chief guest.——
——If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great feast,
And all things *unbecoming*. *Shakspeare.*

No thought of flight,
None of retreat, no *unbecoming* deed
That argu'd fear. *Milton.*

I should rather believe that the nose was the seat of wrath in beasts than in mankind; and that it was *unbecoming* of any but Pan, who had very much of the beast in him, to wrinkle up his nose in anger. *Dryden.*

My grief lets *unbecoming* speeches fall:
I should have dy'd, and not complain'd at all.
Dryden.

This petulancy in conversation prevails among some of that sex, where it appears the most *unbecoming* and unnatural. *Addison.*

Men of wit, learning, and virtue, might strike out every offensive or *unbecoming* passage from plays. *Swift.*

Such proceed upon debates without *unbecoming* warmth. *Swift.*

UNBECO'MINGNESS. *n. s.* Indecency; indecorum.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind and sober, representing the ill or *unbecomingness* of the fault. *Locke.*

To UNBE'D. *v. a.* To raise from a bed.

Eels *unbed* themselves, and stir at the noise of thunder. *Walton.*

UNBEFI'TTING. *adj.* Not becoming; not suitable.

Love is full of *unbefitting* strains,
All wanton as a child, skipping in vain. *Shaksp.*

Far be it that I should write thee sin, or blame!
Or think thee *unbefitting* holiest place. *Milton.*

He might several times have made peace with his discontented subjects, upon terms not at all *unbefitting* his dignity or interest; but he rather chose to sacrifice the whole alliance to his private passion. *Swift.*

To UNBEGE'T. *v. n.* To deprive of existence.

Wishes each minute he could *unbeget*
Those rebel sons who dare t' usurp his seat.
Dryden.

UNBEGO'T. } *adj.* [from *beget.*]
UNBEGO'TTEN. }

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1. Eternal; without generation.
Why should he attribute the same honour to matter, which is subject to corruption, as to the eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God? *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not yet generated.
God omnipotent, must'ring
Armies of pestilence; and they shall strike
Your children yet unborn, and *unbegot*. *Shakſp.*
In thy power
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race unblest, to being yet *unbegot*. *Milton.*

3. Not attaining existence.
Where a child finds his own parents his perverters, better were it for him to have been unborn and *unbegot*, than ask a blessing of those whose conversation breathes nothing but a curse. *South.*

To UNBEGUI'LE. *v. a.* To undeceive; to set free from the influence of any deceit.
Then *unbeguile* thyself, and know with me,
That angels, though on earth employ'd they be,
Are still in heaven. *Donne.*
Their comeliness *unbeguiled* the vulgar of the odd opinion the loyalists had formerly infused into them, by their concionatory invectives. *Howel.*

UNBEHE'LD. *adj.* Unseen; not discoverable to the sight.
Thesé then, though *unbeheld* in deep of night,
Shine not in vain. *Milton.*

UNBELIE'F. *n. ſ.*

1. Incredulity.
'T is not vain or fabulous,
What the sage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimæras, and enchanted isles,
And rifted rocks, whose entrance leads to hell;
For such there be: but *unbelief* is blind. *Milton.*
I 'm justly plagued by this your *unbelief*,
And am myself the cause of my own grief. *Dryden.*
Such an universal acquaintance with things will keep you from an excess of credulity and *unbelief*; *i. e.* a readiness to believe or to deny every thing at first hearing. *Watts.*

2. Infidelity; irreligion.
Where profess'd *unbelief* is, there can be no visible church of Christ; there may be where sound belief wanteth. *Hooker.*

To UNBELIE'VE. *v. a.*

1. To discredit; not to trust.
Heav'n shield your grace from woe,
As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go! *Shakſpeare.*
So great a prince and favourite so suddenly metamorphosed into travellers with no greater train, was enough to make any man *unbelieve* his five senses. *Wotton.*

2. Not to think real or true.
Nor less than sight and hearing could convince
Of such an unforeseen and *unbeliev'd* offence. *Dryden.*

UNBELIE'VER. *n. ſ.* An infidel; one who believes not the scripture of God.
The antient fathers being often constrained to shew what warrant they had so much to rely upon the scriptures, endeavoured still to maintain the authority of the books of God, by arguments such as *unbelievers* themselves must needs think reasonable, if they judged thereof as they should. *Hooker.*
What endless war would jealous nations tear,
If none above did witness what they swear?
Sad fate of *unbelievers*, and yet just,
Among themselves to find so little trust. *Waller.*
In the New Testament, religion is usually expressed by faith in God and Christ, and the love of them. Hence it is that true christians are so frequently called believers; and wicked and ungodly men *unbelievers*. *Tillotson.*
He pronounces the children of such parents as were, one of them a christian, and the other an *unbeliever*, holy, on account of the faith and holiness of that one. *Atterbury.*
Men always grow vicious before they become *unbelievers*; but if you would once convince profligates by topicks drawn from the view of their own quiet, reputation, and health, their infidelity would soon drop off. *Swift.*

UNBELIE'VING. *adj.* Infidel.
No pause,
No stay of slaughter found his vigorous arm;
But th' *unbelieving* squadrons turn'd to flight,
Smote in the rear. *Philips.*
This wrought the greatest confusion in the *unbelieving* Jews, and the greatest conviction in the Gentiles. *Addiſon.*
In the days of the apostle, when all who professed themselves disciples of Christ were converts of conscience, this severe censure might be restrained to the *unbelieving* part of mankind. *Rogers.*

UNBELO'VED. *adj.* Not loved.
Whoe'er you are, not *unbelov'd* by heav'n,
Since on our friendly shore your ships are driven. *Dryden.*

To UNBE'ND. *v. a.*

1. To free from flexure.
It is lawful to relax and *unbend* our bow, but not to suffer it to be unready, or unstrung. *Taylor.*
I must be in the battle; but I 'll go
With empty quiver, and *unbended* bow. *Dryd.*

2. To relax; to remit; to set at ease for a time.
Here have I seen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to slacken and *unbend* his cares,
Attended to the chace by all the flow'r of youth. *Denham.*
From those great cares when ease your soul *unbends*,
Your pleasures are design'd to noble ends. *Dryden.*

3. To relax vitiously or effeminately.
You *unbend* your noble strength, to think
So brain-sickly of things. *Shakſpeare.*

UNBE'NDING. *adj.*

1. Not suffering flexure.
Not so, when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' *unbending* corn, and skims along the main. *Pope.*

2. Not yielding; resolute.
Ye noble few, who here *unbending* stand
Beneath life's pressures, yet a little while,
And all your woes are past. *Thomſon.*

3. Devoted to relaxation.
Since what was omitted in the acting is now kept in, I hope it may entertain your lordship at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*

UNBE'NEFICED. *adj.* Not preferred to a benefice.
More vacant pulpits would more converts make;
All would have latitude enough to take:
The rest *unbenefic'd* your sects maintain. *Dryd.*

UNBENE'VOLENT. *adj.* Not kind.
A religion which not only forbids, but by its natural influence sweetens all bitterness and asperity of temper, and corrects that selfish narrowness of

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spirit which inclines men to a fierce *unbenevolent* behaviour. *Rogers.*

UNBENI'GHTED. *adj.* Never visited by darkness.

Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had *unbeni_hted* shone, while the low sun,
To recompence his distance, in their sight
Had rounded still the horizon. *Milton.*

UNBENI'GN. *adj.* Malignant; malevolent.

To th' other five
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,
Of noxious efficacy; and when to join
In synod *unbenign*. *Milton.*

UNBE'NT. *adj.*

1. Not strained by the string.

Apollo heard, and, conquering his disdain,
Unbent his bow, and Greece inspir'd again.
Dryden.

2. Having the bow unstrung.

Why hast thou gone so far,
To be *unbent* when thou hast ta'en thy stand,
Th' elected deer before thee? *Shakspeare.*

3. Not crushed; not subdued.

But thou, secure of soul, *unbent* with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppose.
Dryden.

4. Relaxed; not intent.

Be not always on affairs intent,
But let thy thoughts be easy and *unbent*:
When our mind's eyes are disengag'd and free,
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see.
Denham.

UNBESEE'MING. *adj.* Unbecoming.

No emotion of passion transported me by the indignity of his carriage, to do or say any thing *unbeseeming* myself. *King Charles.*

Far be the spirit of the chace from them;
Uncomely courage, *unbeseeming* skill. *Thomson.*

UNBESO'UGHT. *adj.* Not intreated.

Lest heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath, *unbesought*, provided; and his hands
Cloath'd us unworthy; pitying while he judg'd.
Milton.

UNBESTO'WED. *adj.* Not given; not disposed of.

He had now but one son and one daughter *unbestowed*. *Bacon.*

UNBETRA'YED. *adj.* Not betrayed.

Many being privy to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it *unbetray'd*! *Daniel.*

UNBEWA'ILED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Let determin'd things to destiny
Hold *unbewail'd* their way. *Shakspeare.*

To UNBEWI'TCH. *v. a.* [from *witch.*] To free from fascination.

To UNBI'ASS. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to disentangle from prejudice.

That our understandings may be free to examine, and reason *unbiassed* give its judgment, being that whereon a right direction of our conduct to true happiness depends; it is in this we should employ our chief care. *Locke.*

The standing evidences of the gospel, every time they are considered, gain upon sincere *unbiass'd* minds. *Atterbury.*

The truest service a private man may do his country, is by *unbiassing* his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers. *Swift.*

Where 's the man who counsel can bestow,
Unbiass'd or by favour or by spite;
Not dully prepossess'd, nor blindly right? *Pope.*

UNBI'ASSEDLY. *adv.* Without external influence; without prejudice.

I have sought the true meaning; and have *unbiassedly* embraced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared so to me. *Locke.*

UNBI'D. } *adj.*
UNBI'DDEN. }

1. Uninvited.

Unbidden guests
Are often welcomest when they are gone.
Shakspeare.

2. Uncommanded; spontaneous.

Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth
Unbid. *Milton.*

Roses, *unbid*, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their stalks, to strow thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*

Unbidden earth shall wreathing ivy bring,
And fragrant herbs, the promises of spring.
Dryden.

UNBI'GOTTED. *adj.* Free from bigotry.

Erasmus, who was an *unbigotted* Roman catholick, was so much transported with this passage of Socrates, that he could scarce forbear looking upon him as a saint, and desiring him to pray for him. *Addison.*

To UNBI'ND. *v. a.* [from *bind.*] To loose; to untie.

His own woe's author, whose bound it finds,
As did Pyroclet, and it wilfully *unbinds*. *Spens.*

Ye Latian dames,
If there be here, who dare maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain,
Unbind your fillets, loose your flowing hair,
And orgies and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryden.*

On the sixth instant it was thought fit to *unbind* his head. *Tatler.*

To UNBI'SHOP. *v. a.* [from *bishop.*] To deprive of episcopal orders.

I cannot look upon Titus as so far *unbishoped* yet, but that he still exhibits to us all the essentials of jurisdiction. *South.*

UNBI'TTED. *adj.* [from *bit.*] Unbridled; unrestrained.

We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal stings, our *unbitted* lusts; whereof I take this love to be a sect or cyon. *Shakspeare.*

UNBLA'MABLE. *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault.

Much more could I say concerning this *unblamable* inequality of fines and rates. *Bacon.*

He lov'd his people, him they idoliz'd;
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;
That, thus *unblamable* to all beside,
He err'd to me alone. *Dryden.*

UNBLA'MABLY. *adv.* Without taint of fault.

Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily, and justly, and *unblamably* we behaved ourselves. *1 Thessalonians.*

UNBLA'MED. *adj.* Blameless; free from fault.

Shall spend your days in joy *unblam'd*, and dwell
Long time in peace. *Milton.*

Unblam'd, abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this dame rever'd her prudent lord,
Who now is doom'd to mourn. *Pope.*

UNBLE'MISHED. *adj.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach; free from deformity.

O welcome, pure-ey'd faith, white-handed hope!
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings,
And thou *unblemish'd* form of chastity! *Milton.*

Under this stone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemish'd probity, and truth. *Waller.*

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Is none worthy to be made a wife
In all this town? Suppose her free from strife,
Rich, fair, and fruitful; of *unblemish'd* life.
Dryden.

They appointed, out of these new converts, men of the best sense, and of the most *unblemish'd* lives, to preside over these several assemblies. *Addison.*

UNBLE'NCHED. *adj.* Not disgraced; not injured by any soil.

There, where very desolation dwells,
She may pass on with *unblench'd* majesty;
Be it not done in pride, or in presumption.
Milton.

UNBLE'NDED. *adj.* Not mingled.

None can boast a knowledge depurate from defilement, within this atmosphere of flesh; it dwells no where in *unblended* proportions on this side the empyreum. *Glanville.*

UNBLE'ST. *adj.*

1. Accursed; excluded from benediction.

It is a shameful and *unblessed* thing, to take the scum of people, and wicked, condemned men, to be the people with whom you plant. *Bacon.*

2. Wretched; unhappy.

In thy pow'r
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race *unblest*, to being yet unbegot. *Milton.*
What is true passion, if *unblest* it dies?
And where is Emma's joy, if Henry flies? *Prior.*

UNBLOO'DIED. *adj.* Not stained with blood.

Who finds the partridge in the puttock's nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kite soar with *unbloodied* beak.
Shakspeare.

UNBLOO'DY. *adj.* Not cruel; not shedding blood; not stained with blood.

Under the ledge of Atlas lies a cave,
The venerable seat of holy hermits,
Who there, secure in separated cells,
From the purling streams, and savage fruits,
Have wholesome bev'rage, and *unbloody* feasts.
Dryden.

UNBLO'WN. *adj.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.

Ah! my poor princess! Ah! my tender babes!
My *unblown* flowers, new-appearing sweets!
Shakspeare.

UNBLU'NTED. *adj.* Not becoming obtuse.

A sword, whose weight without a blow might slay;
Able, *unblunted*, to cut hosts away. *Cowley.*

UNBO'DIED. *adj.*

1. Incorporeal; immaterial.

If we could conceive of things as angels and *unbodied* spirits do, without involving them in those clouds language throws upon them, we should seldom be in danger of such mistakes as are perpetually committed. *Watts.*

2. Freed from the body.

She hath the bonds broke of eternal night;
Her soul *unbodied* of the burdenous corpse.
Spenser.

All things are but alter'd, nothing dies;
And here and there th' *unbody'd* spirit flies.
Dryden.

UNBO'ILED. *adj.* Not sodden.

A quarter of a pint of rice *unboiled* will arise to a pint boiled. *Bacon.*

To UNBO'LT. *v. a.* To set open; to unbar.

I 'll call my uncle down;
He shall *unbolt* the gates. *Shakspeare.*

UNBO'LTED. *adj.* Coarse; gross; not refined, as flower, by bolting or sifting.

I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar, and daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shaksp.*

UNBO'NNETED. *adj.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.

This night, wherein
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry; *unbonnected* he runs,
And bids what will, take all. *Shakspeare.*

UNBOO'KISH. *adj.*

1. Not studious of books.

2. Not cultivated by erudition.

As he shall smile, Othello shall go mad;
And his *unbookish* jealousy must construe
Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviour,
Quite in the wrong. *Shakspeare.*

UNBO'RN. *adj.* Not yet brought into life; future; being to come.

Some *unborn* sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb,
Is coming tow'rd me. *Shakspeare.*
The woes to come, the children yet *unborn*
Shall feel this day, as sharp to them as thorn.
Shakspeare.
Never so much as in a thought *unborn*
Did I offend you. *Shakspeare.*
He on the wings of cherubim
Up-lifted, in paternal glory rode
Far into chaos, and the world *unborn*. *Milton.*
To what wretched state reserv'd!
Better end here *unborn!* Why is life giv'n
To be thus wasted from us? *Milton.*
A queen, from whom
The souls of kings *unborn* for bodies wait. *Dryd.*

UNBO'RROWED. *adj.* Genuine; native; one's own.

But the luxurious father of the fold
With native purple, and *unborrow'd* gold,
Beneath his pompous fleece shall proudly sweat.
Dryden.

In substances, especially those which the common and *unborrow'd* names of any language are applied to, some remarkable, sensible qualities serve to distinguish one from another. *Locke.*

To UNBO'SOM. *v. a.*

1. To reveal in confidence.

I lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'st;
Too well, *unbosom'd* all my secrets to thee,
Not out of levity, but overpower'd
By thy request, who could deny thee nothing.
Milton.

Do we *unbosom* all our secrets to him, and hide nothing that passeth in the depth of our hearts from him? *Atterbury.*

2. To open; to disclose.

Should I thence, hurried on viewless wing,
Take up a weeping on the mountains wild,
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring
Would soon *unbosom* all their echoes mild.
Milton.

UNBO'TTOMED. *adj.*

1. Without bottom; bottomless.

The dark, *unbottom'd*, infinite abyss. *Milton.*

2. Having no solid foundation; having no reliance.

This is a special act of christian hope, to be thus *unbottomed* of ourselves, and fastened upon God, with a full reliance, trust, and dependence on his mercy. *Hammond.*

UNBO'UGHT. *adj.*

1. Obtained without money.

The *unbought* dainties of the poor. *Dryden.*

2. Not finding any purchaser.

The merchant will leave our native commo-

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dities *unbought* upon the hands of the farmer, rather than export them to a market which will not afford him returns with profit. *Locke.*

UNBO'UND. *adj.*

1. Loose; not tied.

2. Wanting a cover: used of books.
He that has complex ideas, without particular names for them, would be in no better case than a bookseller who had volumes that lay *unbound*, and without titles; which he could make known to others, only by shewing the loose sheets. *Locke.*

3. Preterit of *unbind*.
Some from their chains the faithful dogs *unbound*. *Dryden.*

UNBO'UNDED. *adj.*

1. Infinite; interminable.
Long were to tell what I have done;
I voyag'd the unreal, vast, *unbounded* deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*
The wide, th' *unbounded* prospect lies before me;
But shadows, clouds, and darkness, rest upon it. *Addison.*

2. Unlimited; unrestrained.
He was a man
Of an *unbounded* stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Shakspeare.*
He had given his curiosity its full *unbounded* range, and examined not only in contemplation, but by sensitive experiment, whatever could be good for the sons of men. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBO'UNDEDLY. *adv.* Without bounds; without limits.
So *unboundedly* mischievous is that petulant member, that heaven and earth are not wide enough for its range, but it will find work at home too. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNBO'UNDEDNESS. *n. s.* Exemption from limits.
Finitude, applied to created things, imports the proportions of the several properties of these things to one another. Infinitude, the *unboundedness* of these degrees of properties. *Cheyne.*

UNBO'WED. *adj.* Not bent.
He knits his brow, and shews an angry eye,
And passeth by with stiff, *unbowed* knee,
Disdaining duty that to us belongs. *Shakspeare.*

To UNBO'WEL. *v. a.* To exenterate; to eviscerate.
In this chapter I 'll *unbowel* the state of the question. *Hakewill.*
It is now become a new species of divinity, to branch out with fond distinctions our holy faith, which the pious simplicity of the first christians received to practice; not to read upon as an anatomy, *unbowel* and dissect to try experiments. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNBRA'CE. *v. a.*

1. To loose; to relax.
With whose reproach and odious menace,
The knight emboiling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan soon *unbrace*
His grasping hold. *Spenser.*
Somewhat of mournful sure my ears does wound;
Drums *unbrac'd*, with soldiers' broken cries. *Dryden.*
Nought shall the psaltry and the harp avail,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldness has *unbrac'd* the ear. *Prior.*
Wasting years, that wither human race,
Exhaust thy spirits, and thy arms *unbrace*. *Pope.*

2. To make the clothes loose.
Is it physical,
To walk *unbraced*, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning? *Shakspeare.*
Hamlet, with his doublet all *unbrac'd*;
No hat upon his head, his stockings loose. *Shakspeare.*

UNBRE'ATHED. *adj.* Not exercised.
They now have toil'd their *unbreath'd* memories
With this same plea against our nuptials. *Shak.*

UNBRE'ATHING. *adj.* Unanimated.
They spake not a word;
But like dumb statues, or *unbreathing* stones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. *Shakspeare.*

UNBRE'D. *adj.*

1. Not instructed in civility; ill educated.
Unbred minds must be a little sent abroad. *Government of the Tongue.*
Children learn from *unbred* or debauched servants untowardly tricks. *Locke.*
Sure never any thing was so *unbred* as that odious man. *Congreve.*

2. Not taught: with *to*.
A warriour dame,
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd. *Dryd.*

UNBREE'CHED. *adj.* Having no breeches.
Looking on my boy's face, methought I did recoil
Twenty-three years, and saw myself *unbreech'd*,
In my green velvet coat. *Shakspeare.*

UNBRI'BED. *adj.* Not influenced by money or gifts; not hired.
The soul gave all:
Unbrib'd it gave; or, if a bribe appear,
No less than heav'n. *Dryden.*
To succour the distress'd;
Unbrib'd by love; unterrify'd by threats. *A. Philips.*

UNBRI'DLED. *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.
This is not well, rash and *unbridled* boy,
To fly the favours of so good a king. *Shakspeare.*
To what licence
Dares thy *unbridled* boldness run itself? *Ben Jonson.*
We have considered religious zeal, which transgresses in *unbridled* excess. *Spratt.*

UNBRO'KE. } *adj.* [from *break*.]
UNBRO'KEN. }

1. Not violated.
God pardon all oaths that are broke to me;
God keep all vows *unbroke*, are made to thee. *Shakspeare.*
Some married persons, even in their marriage, do please God, by preserving their faith *unbroken*. *Taylor.*
He first broke peace in heav'n, and faith, till then
Unbroken. *Milton.*

2. Not subdued; not weakened.
From his seat the Pylian prince arose:
Two centuries already he fulfill'd;
And now began the third, *unbroken* yet. *Dryd.*
How broad his shoulders spread! by age *unbroke!* *Pope.*

3. Not tamed.
A lonely cow,
Unworn with yokes, *unbroken* to the plow. *Addison.*

UNBRO'THERLIKE. } *adj.* Ill suiting with
UNBRO'THERLY. } the character of a brother.
Victor's *unbrotherlike* heat towards the eastern

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churches, fomented that difference about Easter into a schism. *Decay of Piety.*

UNBRU'ISED. *adj.* Not bruised; not hurt.

On Dardan plains,
The fresh and yet *unbruised* Greeks do pitch
Their brave pavilions. *Shakspeare.*

Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye:
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie;
But where *unbruised* youth, with unstuft brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakspeare.*

To UNBU'CKLE. *v. a.* To loose from buckles.

We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms; fisting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakspeare.*

He that *unbuckles* this, till we do please
To doff 't for our purpose, shall hear a storm. *Shakspeare.*

His starry helm *unbuckled*, shew'd him prime
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton.*

All *unbuckling* the rich mail they wore,
Laid their bright arms along the sable shore. *Pope.*

To UNBUI'LD. *v. a.* To raze; to destroy.

This is the way to kindle, not to quench;
T' *unbuild* the city, and to lay all flat. *Shaksp.*

What will they then but *unbuild*
His living temples, built by faith to stand;
Their own faith, not another's? *Milton.*

UNBUI'LT. *adj.* Not yet erected.

Built walls you shun, *unbuilt* you see. *Dryden.*

UNBU'RIED. *adj.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral.

Why suffer'st thou thy sons, *unburied* yet,
To hover on the dreadful shore of Styx? *Shaks.*

The moss, which groweth upon the skull of a dead man *unburied*, will staunch blood potently. *Bacon.*

Him double cares attend,
For his *unburied* soldiers, and his friend. *Dryden.*

Breathless he lies; and his *unbury'd* ghost,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, pollutes your host. *Dryden.*

The wand'ring ghosts
Of kings *unbury'd* on the wasted coasts. *Pope.*

UNBU'RNED. } *adj.*
UNBU'RNT. }

1. Not consumed; not wasted; not injured by fire.

Creon denies the rites of fun'ral fires to those,
Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his foes;
Unburn'd, unburied, on a heap they lie. *Dryden.*

2. Not heated with fire.

Burnt wine is more hard and astringent than wine *unburnt*. *Bacon.*

UNBU'RNING. *adj.* Not consuming by heat.

What we have said of the *unburning* fire called light, streaming from the flame of a candle, may easily be applied to all other light deprived of sensible heat. *Digby.*

To UNBU'RDEN. *v. a.*

1. To rid of a load.

We 'll shake all cares and business from our age,
Conferring them on younger strengths; while we
Unburden'd crawl tow'rd death. *Shakspeare.*

2. To throw off.

Sharp Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart. *Shakspeare.*

3. To disclose what lies heavy on the mind.

From your love I have a warranty
T' *unburthen* all my plots and purposes,
How to get clear of all the debts I owe. *Shaksp.*

To UNBU'TTON. *v. a.* To loose any thing buttoned.

Thou art fat-witted with drinking old sack, and *unbuttoning* thee after supper. *Shakspeare.*

Many catch cold on the breast, by leaving their doublets *unbuttoned*. *Harvey.*

His silk waistcoat was *unbuttoned* in several places. *Addison.*

UNCALCI'NED. *adj.* Free from calcination.

A saline substance, subtler than sal ammoniack, carried up with it *uncalcined* gold in the form of subtile exhalations. *Boyle.*

UNCA'LLED. *adj.* Not summoned; not sent for; not demanded.

Basilius had servants, who, though they came not *uncalled*, yet at call were ready. *Sidney.*

He, bolder now, *uncall'd* before her stood. *Milton.*

Mild Lucina came *uncall'd*, and stood
Beside the struggling boughs, and heard the groan,
Then reach'd her midwife hand to speed the throes. *Dryden.*

To UNCA'LM. *v. a.* To disturb. A harsh word.

What strange disquiet has *uncalm'd* your breast,
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest? *Dryden.*

UNCA'NCELLED. *adj.* Not erased; not abrogated.

I only mourn my yet *uncancell'd* score;
You put me past the pow'r of paying more. *Dryden.*

UNCANO'NICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the canons.

UNCA'PABLE. *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. *incapax*, Lat.] Not capable; not susceptible. Now more frequently *incapable*.

Thou art come to answer
A stony adversary, an inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any dram of mercy. *Shakspeare.*

He who believes himself *uncapable* of pardon, goes on without any care of reforming. *Hammond.*

This, whilst they are under the deceit of it, makes them *uncapable* of conviction; and they applaud themselves as zealous champions for truth, when indeed they are contending for error. *Locke.*

UNCA'RED *for.* *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to.

Their kings, to better their worldly estate, left their own and their people's ghostly condition *uncared for*.

UNCA'RNATE. *adj.* Not fleshly.

Nor need we be afraid to ascribe that to the incarnate Son, which sometimes is attributed unto the *uncarnate* Father. *Brown.*

To UNCA'SE. *v. a.*

1. To disengage from any covering.

See Pompey is *uncasing* for the combat. *Shakspeare.*

Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my stead.
'T is hatch'd, and shall be so: Tranio, at once
Uncase thee; take my colour'd hat and cloak. *Shakspeare.*

Uncase me, and do with me what you please. *Addison.*

2. To flay; to strip.

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All men him *uncased* 'gan deride. *Hud. Tale.*
Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, the ass was discovered; and consequently *uneased*, well laughed at, and well cudgelled. *L'Estrange.*

UNCA'UGHT. *adj.* Not yet catched.
Let him fly far:
Not in this land shall he remain *uncaught*;
And found, dispatch'd. *Shakspeare.*
His bosom glows with treasures yet *uncaught*. *Gay.*

UNCA'USED. *adj.* Having no precedent cause.

UNCA'UTIOUS. *adj.* Not wary; heedless.
Unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd:
Uncautious Arcite thought himself alone. *Dryd.*

UNCE'LEBRATED. *adj.* Not solemnized.
Thus was the first day, ev'n and morn;
Nor pass'd *uncelebrated*, nor unsung
By the celestial choirs. *Milton.*

UNCE'NSURED. *adj.* Exempt from publick reproach.
How difficult must it be for any ruler to live *uncensured*, where every one of the community is thus qualified for modelling the constitution! *Addison.*
Fear most to tax an honourable fool,
Whose right it is *uncensur'd* to be dull. *Pope.*
To be *uncensured* and to be obscure, is the same thing. *Pope.*

UNCE'RTAIN. *adj.* [*incertain*, Fr. *incertus*, Latin.]

1. Doubtful; not certainly known.
That sacred pile, so vast, so high,
That whether 't is a part of earth or sky,
Uncertain seems; and may be thought a proud
Aspiring mountain, or descending cloud. *Denham.*

2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge.
Man, without the protection of a superior being, is secure of nothing that he enjoys, and *uncertain* of every thing that he hopes for. *Tillotson.*
Condemn'd on Caucasus to lie,
Still to be dying, not to die;
With certain pain, *uncertain* of relief,
True emblem of a wretched lover's grief. *Granville.*

3. Not sure in the consequence.
I must be married to my brother's daughter,
Or else my kingdom stands on brittle glass:
Murther her brothers, and then marry her!
Uncertain way of gain! *Shakspeare.*
In the bright air the faulchion shone,
Or whistling slings dismiss'd th' *uncertain* stone. *Gay.*
The search of our future being is but a needless, anxious, and *uncertain* haste to be knowing, sooner than we can, what, without all this solicitude, we shall know a little later. *Pope.*

4. Not exact; not sure.
Ascanius young, and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim;
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides. *Dryden.*

5. Unsettled; unregular.
As the form of our publick service is not voluntary, so neither are the parts thereof *uncertain*; but they are all set down in such order, and with such choice, as hath, in the wisdom of the church, seemed best. *Hooker.*

UNCE'RTAINED. *adj.* Made uncertain. A word not used.
The diversity of seasons are not so *uncertained* by the sun and moon alone, who always keep one and the same course, but that the stars have also their working therein. *Raleigh.*

UNCE'RTAINLY. *adv.*

1. Not surely; not certainly.
Go, mortals, now, and vex yourselves in vain
For wealth, which so *uncertainly* must come:
When what was brought so far, and with such pain,
Was only kept to lose it nearer home. *Dryden.*
Names must be of very unsteady meaning, if the ideas be referred to standards without us, that cannot be known at all, or but very imperfectly and *uncertainly*. *Locke.*

2. Not confidently.
They that are past all hope of good, are past
All fear of ill: and yet, if he be dead,
Speak softly, or *uncertainly*. *Denham.*

UNCE'RTAINTY. *n. s.*

1. Dubiousness; want of knowledge.
All great concernments must delays endure;
Rashness and haste make all things unsecure:
And if uncertain thy pretensions be,
Stay till fit time wear out *uncertainty*. *Denham.*
You common cry of curs, whose breath I hate,
Here then remain with your *uncertainty*;
Let ev'ry feeble rumour shake your hearts. *Shakspeare.*

2. Inaccuracy.
That which makes doubtfulness and *uncertainty* in the signification of some more than other words, is the difference of ideas they stand for. *Locke.*

3. Contingency; want of certainty.
God's omniscience is a light shining into every dark corner, stedfastly grasping the greatest and most slippery *uncertainties*. *South.*

4. Something unknown.
Our shepherd's case is every man's case, and quits a moral certainty for an *uncertainty*, and leaps from the honest business he was brought up to into a trade he has no skill in. *L'Estrange.*

To UNCHA'IN. *v. a.* To free from chains.
Minerva thus to Perseus lent her shield,
Secure of conquest, sent him to the field:
The hero acted what the queen ordain'd;
So was his fame complete, and Andromede *unchain'd*. *Prior.*

UNCHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* Immutable; not subject to variation.
If the end for which a law provideth be perpetually necessary, and the way whereby it provideth perpetually also most apt, no doubt but that every such law ought for ever to remain *unchangeable*. *Hooker.*

UNCHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. s.* Immutability.
This *unchangeableness* of colour I am now to describe. *Newton.*

UNCHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* Immutably; without change.
All truth is *unchangeably* the same; that proposition, which is true at any time, being so for ever. *South.*
Her first order, disposition, frame,
Must then subsist *unchangeably* the same. *Blackmore.*

UNCHA'NGED. *adj.*

1. Not altered.
When our fortunes are violently changed, our spirits are *unchanged*. *Taylor.*
More safe I sing with mortal voice; *unchang'd*
To hoarse, or mute. *Milton.*

2. Not alterable.

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Dismiss thy fear,
And heav'n's *unchang'd* decrees attentive hear:
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my side. *Dryden.*
Honour *unchang'd*, a principle profest,
Fixt to one side, but mod'rate to the rest. *Pope.*

UNCHA'NGING. *adj.* Suffering no alteration.
But that thy face is, vizor-like, *unchanging*,
Made impudent with use of evil deeds,
I would essay, proud queen, to make thee blush. *Shakspeare.*
True expression, like th' *unchanging* sun,
Clears and improves whate'er it shines upon:
It gilds all objects, but it alters none. *Pope.*

To UNCHA'RGE. *v. a.* To retract an accusation.
Even his mother shall *uncharge* the practice,
And call it accident. *Shakspeare.*

UNCHA'RITABLE. *adj.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by christianity.
All the rich mines of learning ransack'd are
To furnish ammunition for this war;
Uncharitable zeal our reason whets,
And double edges on our passion sets. *Denham.*
This fills the minds of weak men with *uncharitable* interpretations of those actions of which they are not competent judges. *Addison.*

UNCHA'RITABLENESS. *n. s.* Want of charity.
The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him among the saints, when our unretracted *uncharitableness* may send us to unquenchable flames. *Government of the Tongue.*
God commands us to love our enemies, so that if we hate them we sin, and are justly kept back by our own *uncharitableness*. *Kettlewell.*
Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and *uncharitableness*. *Atterbury.*

UNCHA'RITABLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity.
I did not mean the cutting off all that nation with the sword; which far be it from me that I should ever think so desperately, or wish so *uncharitably*. *Spenser.*
Urge neither charity nor shame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd. *Shakspeare.*
Men, imprudently and *uncharitably* often, employ their zeal for persons. *Spratt.*

UNCHA'RY. *adj.* Not wary; not cautious; not frugal.
I 've said too much unto a heart of stone,
And laid my honour too *unchary* out. *Shaks.*

UNCHA'STE. *adj.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not chaste; not pure.
One that in divers places I had heard before blazed, as the most impudently *unchaste* woman of all Asia. *Sidney.*
In my master's garments,
Which he inforc'd from me, away he posts
With *unchaste* purposes, to violate
My lady's honour. *Shakspeare.*
Whosoever is *unchaste*, cannot reverence himself; and the reverence of a man's self is, next religion, the chiefest bridle of all vices. *Bacon.*
Lust, by *unchaste* looks,
Lets in defilement to the inward parts. *Milton.*
If she thinks to be separated by reason of her husband's *unchaste* life, then the man will be uncurably ruined. *Taylor.*

UNCHA'STITY. *n. s.* Lewdness; incontinency.
That generation was more particularly addicted to intemperance, sensuality, and *unchastity*. *Woodward.*
When the sun is among the horned signs, he may produce such a spirit of *unchastity*, as is dangerous to the honour of your worships' families. *Arbuthnot.*

UNCHE'CKED. *adj.*
1. Unrestrained; not hindered.
Apt the mind, or fancy, is to rove
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end. *Milton.*
Thee on the wing thy *uncheck'd* vigour bore,
To wanton freely, or securely soar.
Smith to J. Philips.
2. Not contradicted.
What news on the Ryalto?
——Why, yet it lives there *uncheck'd*, that Antonio hath a ship of rich lading wreck'd. *Shakspeare.*

UNCHEE'RFULNESS. *n. s.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper.
Many, by a natural *uncheerfulness* of heart, love to indulge this uncomfortable way of life. *Spectator.*

UNCHE'WED. *adj.* Not masticated.
He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth runs o'er
With *unchew'd* morsels, while he churns the gore. *Dryden.*

To UNCHI'LD. *v. a.* To deprive of children.
He hath widow'd and *unchilded* many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shaksp.*

UNCHRI'STIAN. *adj.*
1. Contrary to the laws of christianity.
It 's uncharitable, *unchristian*, and inhuman, to pass a peremptory sentence of condemnation upon a try'd friend, where there is any room left for a more favourable judgment. *L'Estrange.*
These *unchristian* fishers of men are fatally caught in their own nets. *South.*
I could dispense with the unphilosophicalness of this their hypothesis, were it not *unchristian*. *Norris.*
2. Unconverted; infidel.
Whereupon grew a question, whether a christian soldier might herein do as the *unchristian* did, and wear as they wore. *Hooker.*

UNCHRI'STIANNESS. *n. s.* Contrariety to christianity.
The *unchristianness* of those denials might arise from a displeasure to see me prefer my own divines before their ministers. *King Charles.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SED. *adj.* Not circumcised; not a Jew.
Th' *uncircumcis'd* smil'd grimly with disdain. *Cowley.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SION. *n. s.* Omission of circumcision.
God, that gives the law that a Jew shall be circumcised, thereby constitutes *uncircumcision* an obliquity; which, had he not given that law, had never been such. *Hammond.*

UNCIRCUMSCRI'BED. *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited.
Though I, *uncircumscrib'd* myself, retire,
And put not forth my goodness. *Milton.*
An arbitrary prince is the master of a non-resisting people; for where the power is *uncircumscribed*, the obedience ought to be unlimited. *Addison.*
The sovereign was flattered by a set of men into a persuasion, that the regal authority was unlimited and *uncircumscribed*. *Addison.*

UNCI'RCUMSPECT. *adj.* Not cautious; not vigilant.

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Their *uncircumspect* simplicity had been used, especially in matters of religion. *Hayward.*

UNCIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *adj.* Unimportant. A bad word.

The like particulars, although they seem *uncircumstantial*, are oft set down in holy scripture. *Brown.*

UNCI'VIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr. *incivilis*, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaisance.

Your undutiful, *uncivil*, and uncharitable dealing in this your book, hath detected you. *Whitgift.*

They love me well, yet I have much to do
To keep me from *uncivil* outrages. *Shaksp.*

My friends are so unreasonable, that they would have me be *uncivil* to him. *Spectator.*

UNCI'VILIZED. *adj.*

1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.

But we, brave Britons, foreign laws despis'd,
And kept unconquer'd and *uncivilix'd*
Fierce for the liberties of wit, and bold,
We still defy'd the Romans, as of old. *Pope.*

2. Coarse; indecent.

Several, who have been polished in France, make use of the most coarse *uncivilix'd* words in our language. *Addison.*

UNCI'VILLY. *adv.* Unpolitely; not complaisantly.

Somewhat in it he would not have done, or desired undone, when he broke forth as desperately, as before he had done *uncivilly*. *Brown.*

UNCLA'RIFIED. *adj.* Not purged; not purified.

One ounce of whey *unclarified*, one ounce of oil of vitriol, make no apparent alteration. *Bacon.*

To UNCLA'SP. *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.

Thou know'st no less, but all: I have *unclasp'd*
To thee the book, ev'n of my secret soul. *Shakspeare.*

Prayer can *unclasp* the girdles of the north, saying to a mountain of ice, Be thou removed hence, and cast into the sea. *Taylor.*

UNCLA'SSICK. *adj.* Not classick.

Angel of dulness, sent to scatter round
Her magick charms o'er all *unclassick* ground. *Pope.*

U'NCLE. *n. s.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The brother of one's father or mother.

Hamlet punishes his *uncle* rather for his own death than the murther of his father. *Shakspeare.*

UNCLE'AN. *adj.*

1. Foul; dirty; filthy.

Charon,
A sordid god: down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncomb'd, *unclean*. *Dryden.*

Priests are patterns for the rest;
The gold of heav'n, who bear the God impress'd:
But when the precious coin is kept *unclean*,
The sov'reign's image is no longer seen.
If they be foul, on whom the people trust,
Well may the baser brass contract a rust. *Dryd.*

2. Not purified by ritual practices.

3. Foul with sin.

Besides, how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,
What act more execrably *unclean*, profane? *Milton.*

What agonies must he endure, what difficulties overcome, before he can cleanse himself from the pollutions of sin, and be a fit inhabitant of that holy place, where no *unclean* thing shall enter? *Rogers.*

4. Lewd; unchaste.

Let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like too, pinch the *unclean* knight,
And ask him, why that hour of fairy revel,
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread,
In shape profane. *Shakspeare.*

Some tree, whose broad, smooth leaves together sew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Those middle parts; that this new comer, shame,
There sit not, and reproach us as *unclean*. *Milt.*

Adultery of the heart, consisting of inordinate and *unclean* affections. *Perkins.*

UNCLE'ANLINESS. *n. s.* Want of cleanliness.

This profane liberty and *uncleanliness*, the archbishop resolved to reform. *Clarendon.*

UNCLE'ANLY. *adj.*

1. Foul; filthy; nasty.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar;
The very *uncleanly* flux of a cat. *Shakspeare.*

2. Indecent; unchaste.

'T is pity that these harmonious writers have ever indulged any thing *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper. *Watts.*

UNCLE'ANNESS. *n. s.*

1. Lewdness; incontinence.

In St. Giles's I understood that most of the vilest and most miserable houses of *uncleanness* were. *Graunt.*

2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness.

Be not curious nor careless in your habit; be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by unhandsomeness, or *uncleanness*. *Taylor.*

3. Sin; wickedness.

I will save you from all your *uncleannesses*. *Ezekiel.*

4. Want of ritual purity.

UNCLE'ANSED. *adj.* Not cleansed.

Pond earth is a good compost, if the pond have been long *uncleansed*: so the water be not too hungry. *Bacon.*

To UNCLE'W. *v. a.* [from *clew*.] To undo.

If I should pay you for 't as 't is extoll'd,
It would *unclew* me quite. *Shakspeare.*

To UNCLE'NCH. *v. a.* To open the closed hand.

The hero so his enterprize recalls;
His fist *unclenches*, and the weapon falls. *Garth.*

UNCLI'PPED. *adj.* Whole; not cut.

As soon as there began a distinction between clipped and *unclipped* money, bullion arose. *Locke.*

To UNCLO'THE. *v. a.* To strip; to make naked.

The boughs and branches are never *unclothed* and left naked. *Raleigh.*

Poor orphans' minds are left as *unclothed* and naked altogether as their bodies. *Atterbury.*

Cover the couch over with thick woollen clothes, the warmth whereof will make it come presently; which once perceived, forthwith *uncloath* it. *Mortimer.*

To a distinct knowledge of things, we must *uncloath* them of all these mixtures, that we may contemplate them naked, and in their own nature. *Watts.*

To UNCLO'G. *v. a.*

1. To disencumber; to exonerate.

Could I meet 'em
But once a-day, it would *unclog* my heart
Of what lies heavy to 't. *Shakspeare.*

2. To set at liberty.

Then air, because *unclog'd* in empty space,
Flies after fire, and claims the second place. *Dryd.*

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To UNCLOI'STER. *v. a.* To set at large.
Why did not I, *uncloister'd* from the womb,
Take my next lodging in a tomb? *Norris.*

To UNCLO'SE. *v. a.* To open.
Soon as thy letters trembling I *unclose*,
That well-known name awakens all my woes.
Pope.

UNCLO'SED. *adj.* Not separated by enclosures.
The king's army would, through those *unclosed* parts, have done them little harm.
Clarendon.

UNCLO'UDED. *adj.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened.
The Father unfolding bright
Tow'rd the right hand his glory, on the Son
Blaz'd forth *unclouded* deity. *Milton.*
True virtues, with *unclouded* light,
All great, all royal, shine divinely bright.
Roscommon.
Blest with temper, whose *unclouded* ray
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day. *Pope.*

UNCLO'UDEDNESS. *n. s.* Openness; freedom from gloom.
The love I would persuade, makes nothing more conducive to it, than the greatest *uncloudedness* of the eye, and the perfectest illustration of the object; which is such, that the clearest reason is the most advantageous light it can desire to be seen by. *Boyle.*

UNCLO'UDY. *adj.* Free from a cloud.
Now night in silent state begins to rise,
And twinkling orbs bestrow th' *uncloudy* skies;
Her borrow'd lustre growing Cynthia lends.
Gay.

To UNCLU'TCH. *v. a.* To open.
If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, *unclutch* his griping hand, or disseize him of his prey; yet sure it must discourage him from grasping of heaven too. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNCO'IF. *v. a.* To pull the cap off.
Yonder are two apple-women scolding, and just ready to *uncoif* one another. *Arbuth.on Pope.*

To UNCO'IL. *v. a.* [from *coil.*] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.
The spiral air-vessels are like threads of cobweb, a little *uncoiled.* *Derham.*

UNCO'INED. *adj.* Not coined.
While thou liv'st, Kate, take a fellow of plain, *uncoined* constancy. *Shakspeare.*
An ounce of coined standard silver must be of equal value to an ounce of *uncoined* standard silver. *Locke.*

UNCOLLE'CTED. *adj.* Not collected; not recollected.
Asham'd, confus'd, I started from my bed,
And to my soul yet *uncollected* said,
Into thy self, fond Solomon! return;
Reflect again, and thou again shalt mourn.
Prior.

UNCO'LOURED. *adj.* Not stained with any colour, or die.
Out of things *uncoloured* and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours. *Bacon.*
Whether to deck with clouds th' *uncolour'd* sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs;
Rising, or falling, still advance his praise. *Milt.*

UNCO'MBED. *adj.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb.
They might perceive his head
To be unarmed, and curled, *uncombed* hairs
Upstarting stiff. *Spenser.*
Their locks are beds of *uncomb'd* snakes, that wind
About their shady brows in wanton rings.
Crashaw.
Thy locks *uncomb'd* like a rough wood appear.
Dryden.

UNCO'MEATABLE. *adj.* Inaccessible; unattainable. A low, corrupt word.

UNCO'MELINESS. *n. s.* Want of grace; want of beauty.
The ruined churches are so unhandsomely patched, and thatched, that men do even shun the places, for the *uncomeliness* thereof. *Spenser.*
He prais'd women's modesty, and gave orderly well-behaved reproof to all *uncomeliness.*
Shakspeare.
Those arches which the Tuscan writers call *di terzo*, and *di quarto acuto*, because they always concur in an acute angle, both for the natural imbecility of the angle itself, and likewise for their very *uncomeliness*, ought to be exiled from judicious eyes. *Wotton.*
Forgetting that duty of modest concealment which they owed to the father of their country, in case they had discovered any real *uncomeliness.* *King Charles.*
The beauty or *uncomeliness* in good and ill-breeding will make deeper impressions on them, in the examples of others, than from any rules.
Locke.

UNCO'MELY. *adj.* Not comely; wanting grace.
Though he thought Inquisitiveness an *uncomely* guest, he could not but ask who she was.
Sidney.
Neither is the same accounted an *uncomely* manner of riding; for great warriors say, they never saw a more comely man than the Irishman, nor that cometh on more bravely in his charge. *Spenser.*
Many, who troubled them most in their counsels, durst not go thither, for fear of *uncomely* affronts. *Clarendon.*
Uncomely courage, unbeseeming skill. *Thomson.*

UNCO'MFORTABLE. *adj.*
1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; miserable.
He much complaineth of his own *uncomfortable* exile, wherein he sustained many most grievous indignities, and endured the want of sundry both pleasures and honours, before enjoyed.
Hooker.
Christmas is in the most dead, *uncomfortable* time of the year, when the poor people would suffer very much, if they had not good cheer to support them. *Addison.*
Ours is a melancholy and *uncomfortable* portion here below! a place, where not a day passes, but we eat our bread with sorrow and cares: the present troubles us, the future amazes; and even the past fills us with grief and anguish. *Wake.*
The sun ne'er views th' *uncomfortable* seats,
When radiant he advances or retreats. *Pope.*
2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

UNCO'MFORTABLENESS. *n. s.* Want of cheerfulness.
The want of just dispositions to the holy sacrament, may occasion this *uncomfortableness.*
Taylor.

UNCO'MFORTABLY. *adv.* Without cheerfulness.

UNCOMMA'NDED. *adj.* Not commanded.
It is easy to see what judgment is to be passed upon all those affected, *uncommanded*, absurd austerities of the Romish profession. *South.*

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UNCO'MMON. *adj.* Not frequent; rare; not often found or known.

Some of them are *uncommon*, but such as the reader must assent to, when he sees them explained. *Addison.*

UNCO'MMONLY. *adv.* Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

UNCO'MMONNESS. *n. s.* Infrequency; rareness; rarity.

Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome does not so much arise out of their greatness as *uncommonness*. *Addison.*

UNCOMMU'NICATED. *adj.* Not communicated.

There is no such mutual infusion as really causeth the same natural operations or properties to be made common unto both substances; but whatsoever is natural to deity, the same remaineth in Christ *uncommunicated* unto his manhood; and whatsoever natural to manhood, his deity thereof is uncapable. *Hooker.*

UNCOMPA'CT. *adj.* Not compact; not closely adhering.

These rivers were not streams of running matter; for how could a liquid, that lay hardening by degrees, settle in such a furrowed, *uncompact* surface? *Addison.*

UNCO'MPANIED. *adj.* Having no companion.

Thence she fled, *uncompanied*, unsought. *Fairfax.*

UNCOMPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* Having no pity.

Neither deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears,
Could penetrate her *uncompassionate* sire. *Shaks.*

Hero and Leander were drowned in the *uncompassionate* surges. *Sandys.*

If thou in strength all mortals dost exceed;
In *uncompassionate* anger do not so. *Milton.*

UNCOMPE'LLED. *adj.* Free from compulsion.

The amorous needle, once joined to the loadstone, would never, *uncompelled*, forsake the inchanting mineral. *Boyle.*

Keep my voyage from the royal ear,
Nor, *uncompell'd*, the dangerous truth betray,
Till twice six times descends the lamp of day. *Pope.*

UNCOMPLAISA'NT. *adj.* Not civil; not obliging.

A natural roughness makes a man *uncomplaisant* to others, so that he has no deference for their inclinations. *Locke.*

UNCOMPLE'TE. *adj.* Not perfect; not finished.

Various incidents do not make different fables, but are only the *uncomplete* and unfinished parts of the same fable. *Pope.*

UNCOMPO'UNDED. *adj.*

1. Simple; not mixed.

Hardness may be reckoned the property of all *uncompounded* matter. *Newton.*

Your *uncompounded* atoms, you
Figures in numbers infinite allow;
From which, by various combinations, springs
This unconfin'd diversity of things. *Blackmore.*

2. Simple; not intricate.

The substance of the faith was comprised in that *uncompounded* style, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the repelling heretical invaders. *Hammond.*

UNCOMPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.*

1. Unable to comprehend.

2. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify *incomprehensible*.

The providence that 's in a watchful state,
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Finds bottom in th' *uncomprehensive* deep. *Shakspeare.*

UNCOMPRE'SSED. *adj.* Free from compression.

We might be furnished with a reply, by setting down the differing weight of our receiver, when emptied, and when full of *uncompressed* air. *Boyle.*

UNCONCE'IVABLE. *adj.* Not to be understood; not to be comprehended by the mind.

In the communication of motion by impulse, we can have no other conception, but of the passing of motion out of one body into another; which is as obscure and *unconceivable*, as how our minds move or stop our bodies by thought. *Locke.*

Those atoms wondrous small must be,
Small to an *unconceivable* degree;
Since though these radiant spoils dispers'd in air,
Do ne'er return, and ne'er the sun repair. *Blackmore.*

UNCONCE'IVABLENESS. *n. s.* Incomprehensibility.

The *unconceivableness* of something they find in one, throws men violently into the contrary hypothesis, though altogether as unintelligible. *Locke.*

UNCONCE'IVED. *adj.* Not thought; not imagined.

Vast is my theme, yet *unconceiv'd*, and brings
Untoward words, scarce loosen'd yet from things. *Creech.*

UNCONCE'RN. *n. s.* Negligence; want of interest; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.

Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of enemies, the want of judgment in friends, and the *unconcern* of indifferent persons. *Swift.*

UNCONCE'RNED. *adj.*

1. Having no interest.

An idle person is like one that is dead, *unconcerned* in the changes and necessities of the world. *Taylor.*

The earth's motion is to be admitted, notwithstanding the seeming contrary evidence of *unconcerned* senses. *Glanville.*

It seems a principle in human nature, to incline one way more than another, even in matters where we are wholly *unconcerned*. *Swift.*

2. Not anxious; not disturbed; not affected. Before the thing it has *with* in Milton, *for* in Dryden, and *at* in Rogers.

See the morn,
All *unconcern'd with* our unrest, begins
Her rosy progress smiling. *Milton.*

You call'd me into all your joys, and gave me
An equal share; and in this depth of misery
Can I be *unconcerned*? *Denham.*

The virgin from the ground
Upstarted fresh, already clos'd the wound:
And *unconcern'd for* all she felt before,
Precipitates her flight along the shore. *Dryden.*

Happy mortals, *unconcern'd for* more,
Confin'd their wishes to their native shore. *Dryden.*

We shall be easy and *unconcerned at* all the accidents of the way, and regard only the event of the journey. *Rogers.*

UNCONCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* Without interest or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation.

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Not the most cruel of our conquering foes
So *unconcern'dly* can relate our woes,
As not to lend a tear. *Denham.*

Death was denounc'd, that frightful sound,
Which ev'n the best can hardly bear:
He took the summons, void of fear,
And *unconcern'dly* cast his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the griesly challenger.
Dryden.

Is heaven, with its pleasures for evermore, to be parted with so *unconcernedly*? Is an exceeding and eternal weight of glory too light in the balance against the hopeless death of the atheist, and utter extinction? *Bentley.*

UNCONCE'RNEDNESS. *n. s.* Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation.

No man, having done a kindness to another, would think himself justly dealt with in a total neglect and *unconcernedness* of the person who had received that kindness. *South.*

UNCONCE'RNING. *adj.* Not interesting; not affecting; not belonging to one.

Things impossible in their nature, or *unconcerning* to us, cannot beget it. *Decay of Piety.*

This science of medals, which is charged with so many *unconcerning* parts of knowledge, and built on such mean materials, appears ridiculous to those that have not examined it. *Addison.*

UNCONCE'RNMENT. *n. s.* The state of having no share.

Being privileged by an happy *unconcernment* in those legal murders, you may take a sweeter relish of your own innocence. *South.*

UNCONCLU'DENT. } *adj.* Not decisive;
UNCONCLU'DING. } inferring no plain or certain conclusion or consequence.

Our arguments are inevident and *unconcludent.* *Hale.*

He makes his understanding only the warehouse of other men's false and *unconcluding* reasonings, rather than a repository of truth for his own use. *Locke.*

UNCONCLU'DINGNESS. *n. s.* Quality of being unconcluding.

Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as against the unaccurateness and the *unconcludingness* of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

UNCONCO'CTED. *adj.* Not digested; not matured.

We swallow cherry-stones, but void them *unconcocted.* *Brown.*

In theology, I put as great a difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an *unconcocted*, evanid meteor. *Glanville.*

Did she extend the gloomy clouds on high,
Where all th' amazing fireworks of the sky
In *unconcocted* seeds fermenting lie. *Blackmore.*

UNCONDE'MNED. *adj.* Not condemned.

It was a familiar and *uncondemned* practice amongst the Greeks and Romans, to expose, without pity, their innocent infants. *Locke.*

UNCONDI'TIONAL. *adj.* Absolute; not limited by any terms.

O pass not, Lord! an absolute decree,
Or bind thy sentence *unconditional*;
But in thy sentence our remorse foresee,
And, in that foresight, this thy doom recal.
Dryden.

Our Saviour left a power in his church to absolve men from their sins; but this was not an absolute and *unconditional* power vested in any, but founded upon repentance, and on the penitent's belief in him alone. *Ayliffe.*

UNCONFI'NABLE. *adj.* Unbounded.

You rogue! you stand upon your honour! why, thou *unconfinable* baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour. *Shakspeare.*

UNCONFI'NED. *adj.*

1. Free from restraint.

I wonder at it.
That shews thou art *unconfin'd.* *Shakspeare.*

Chaucer has refined on Boccace, and has mended the stories he has borrowed: though prose allows more liberty of thought, and the expression is more easy when *unconfined* by numbers. Our countryman carries weight, and yet wins the race at disadvantage. *Dryden.*

Poets, a race long *unconfin'd* and free,
Still fond and proud of savage liberty,
Receiv'd his laws. *Pope.*

2. Having no limits; unbounded.

If that which men esteem their happiness were, like the light, the same sufficient and *unconfined* good, whether ten thousand enjoy the benefit of it, or but one, we should see men's good will and kind endeavours would be as universal. *Spectator.*

Blest with a taste exact, yet *unconfin'd*;
A knowledge both of books and human kind. *Pope.*

UNCONFI'RMED. *adj.*

1. Not fortified by resolution; not strengthened; raw; weak.

The unexpected speech
The king had made upon the new-ruis'd force,
In th' *unconfirmed* troops much fear did breed. *Daniel.*

2. Not strengthened by additional testimony.

He would have resign'd
To him his heav'nly office, nor was long
His witness *unconfirm'd.* *Milton.*

3. Not settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

UNCONFO'RM. *adj.* Unlike; dissimilar; not analogous.

Not *unconform* to other shining globes. *Milt.*

UNCONFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Inconsistent; not conforming.

Unto those general rules, they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing *unconformable.* *Hooker.*

Moral good is an action conformable to the rule of our duty. Moral evil is an action *unconformable* to it, or a neglect to fulfil it. *Watts.*

UNCONFO'RMITY. *n. s.* Incongruity; inconsistency.

The moral goodness or evil of men's actions, which consist in their conformity or *unconformity* to right reason, must be eternal, necessary, and unchangeable. *South.*

UNCONFU'SED. *adj.* Distinct; free from confusion.

It is more distinct and *unconfused* than the sensitive memory. *Hale.*

If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, consists quickness of parts; in this of having them *unconfused*, and being able nicely to distinguish one thing from another, consists the exactness of judgment. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'SEDLY. *adv.* Without confusion.

Every one finds that he knows when any idea is in his understanding, and that when more than one are there, he knows them, distinctly and *unconfusedly*, from one another. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'TABLE. *adj.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of errour.

One political argument they boasted of as *unconfutable*, that from the marriages of ecclesias-

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ticks would ensue poverty in many of the children, and thence a disgrace and burden to the church. *Spratt.*

UNCONGE'ALED. *adj.* Not concreted by cold.

By exposing wine, after four months digestion in horse-dung, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit retire, and be found *uncongealed* in the center. *Brown.*

UNCO'NJUGAL. *adj.* Not consistent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or husband.

My name
To all posterity may stand defam'd:
With malediction mention'd, and the blot
Of falshood most *unconjugal* traduc'd. *Milton.*

UNCONNE'CTED. *adj.* Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; lax; loose; vague.

Those who contemplate only the fragments broken off from any science, dispersed in short *unconnected* discourses, can never survey an entire body of truth. *Watts.*

UNCONNI'VING. *adj.* Not forbearing penal notice.

To that hideous place not so confin'd,
By rigour *unconniving*; but that oft,
Leaving my dolorous prison, I enjoy
Large liberty, to round this globe of earth.
Milton.

UNCO'NQUERABLE. *adj.* Not to be subdued; insuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.

Louis was darting his thunder on the Alps, and causing his enemies to feel the force of his *unconquerable* arms. *Dryden.*

Spadillo first, *unconquerable* lord!
Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board.
Pope.

UNCO'NQUERABLY. *adv.* Invincibly; insuperably.

The herds of Iphyclus, detain'd in wrong;
Wild, furious herds, *unconquerably* strong. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERED. *adj.*

1. Not subdued; not overcome.

To die so tamely,
O'ercome by passion and misfortune,
And still *unconquer'd* by my foes, sounds ill.
Denham.

Unconquer'd yet, in that forlorn estate,
His manly courage overcame his fate. *Dryden.*

2. Insuperable; invincible.

These brothers had a-while served the king of Pontus; and in all his affairs, especially of war, whereunto they were only apt, they had shewed as *unconquered* courage, so a rude faithfulness. *Sidney.*

What was that snaky-headed gorgon shield,
That wise Minerva wore, *unconquer'd* virgin!
Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone,
But rigid looks, and chaste austerity,
And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence
With sudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.*

1. Exceeding the limits of any just claim or expectation.

A man may oppose an *unconscionable* request for an unjustifiable reason. *L'Estrange.*

2. Forming unreasonable expectations.

You cannot be so *unconscionable* as to charge me for not subscribing of my name, for that would reflect too grossly upon your own party, who never dare it. *Dryden.*

3. Enormous; vast. A low word.

His giantship is gone somewhat crest-fall'n,
Stalking with less *unconscionable* strides,
And lower looks, but in a sultry chafe. *Milton.*

4. Not guided or influenced by conscience.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and *unconscionable*? hardly ever did any man of no conscience continue a man of any credit long. *South.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLENESS. *n. s.* Unreasonableness of hope or claim.

UNCO'NSCIONABLY. *adv.* Unreasonably.

Indeed 't is pity you should miss
Th' arrears of all your services;
And, for th' eternal obligation
Y' have laid upon th' ungrateful nation,
Be used so *unconscionably* hard,
As not to find a just reward. *Hudibras.*

This is a common vice; though all things here
Are sold, and sold *unconscionably* dear. *Dryden.*

UNCO'NSCIOUS. *adj.*

1. Having no mental perception.

Unconscious causes only still impart
Their utmost skill, their utmost power exert:
Those which can freely chuse, discern, and know,
Can more or less of art and care bestow.
Blackmore.

2. Unacquainted; unknowing.

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untam'd, *unconscious* of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

UNCO'NSECRATED. *adj.* Not sacred; not dedicated; not devoted.

The sin of Israel had even *unconsecrated* and profaned that sacred edifice, and robbed it of its only defence. *South.*

UNCONSE'NTED. *adj.* Not yielded.

We should extend it even to the weaknesses of our natures, to our proneness to evil: for however these, *unconsented* to, will not be imputed to us, yet are they matter of sorrow. *Wake.*

UNCONSI'DERED. *adj.* Not considered; not attended to.

Love yourself; and in that love,
Not *unconsidered* leave your honour. *Shakspeare.*

It will not be *unconsidered*, that we find no open track in this labyrinth. *Brown.*

UNCO'NSONANT. *adj.* Incongruous; unfit; inconsistent.

It seemeth a thing *unconsonant*, that the world should honour any other as the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the creator of the world. *Hooker.*

UNCO'NSTANT. *adj.* [*inconstant*, French; *inconstans*, Latin.] Fickle; not steady; changeable; mutable.

More *unconstant* than the wind; who woos
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the north;
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping south.
Shakspeare.

Th' *unconstant* skies
Do change their course as sev'ral winds arise.
May.

UNCONSTRA'INED. *adj.* Free from compulsion.

Will you, with free and *unconstrained* soul,
Give me your daughter? *Shakspeare.*

These be the miseries which our first parents brought upon all mankind, unto whom God, in his creation, gave a free and *unconstrained* will. *Raleigh.*

His highness is return'd.——
And *unconstrain'd*! But with what change
Of countenance did he receive the message?
Denham.

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Made for his use, yet he has form'd us so,
We *unconstrain'd*, what he commands us, do.
Dryden.

UNCONSTRA'INEDLY. *adv.* Without force suffered.

Such a patron has frankly, generously, and *unconstrainedly* relieved me. *South.*

UNCONSTRA'INT. *n. s.* Freedom from constraint; ease.

Mr. Dryden writ more like a scholar; and though the greatest master of poetry, he wanted that easiness, that air of freedom and *unconstraint*, which is more sensibly to be perceived than described. *Felton.*

UNCONSU'LTING. *adj.* [*inconsultus*, Lat.] Heady; rash; improvident; imprudent.

It was the fair Zelmane, Plexirtus's daughter, whom *unconsulting* affection, unfortunately born to mewards, had made borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent rayments. *Sidney.*

UNCONSU'MED. *adj.* Not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power.

Hope never comes,
That comes to all, but torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed
With ever-burning sulphur *unconsum'd*. *Milton.*

Fixedness, or a power to remain in the fire *unconsumed*, is an idea that always accompanies our complex ideas, signified by the word gold. *Locke.*

UNCONSU'MMATE. *adj.* Not consummated.

Acron came to the fight,
Who left his spouse betroth'd, and *unconsummate* night. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'MNED. *adj.* Not despised.

Which of the peers
Have *uncontemn'd* gone by him, or at least
Stood not neglected? *Shakspeare.*

UNCONTE'NTED. *adj.* Not contented; not satisfied.

Permit me, chief,
To lead this *uncontented* gift away. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'NTINGNESS. *n. s.* Want of power to satisfy.

The decreed *uncontentingness* of all other goods is richly repaired by its being but an aptness to prove a rise to our love's settling in God. *Boyle.*

UNCONTE'STABLE. *adj.* Indisputable; not controvertible.

Where is the man that has *uncontestible* evidence of the truth of all that he holds, or of the falshood of all he condemns? *Locke.*

UNCONTE'STED. *adj.* Not disputed; evident.

'T is by experience *uncontested* found,
Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,
Still shake off all things on their surface plac'd.
Blackmore.

UNCONTRI'TE. *adj.* Not religiously penitent.

The priest, by absolving an *uncontrite* sinner, cannnot make him contrite. *Hammond.*

UNCONTRO'LLABLE. *adj.*

1. Resistless; powerful beyond opposition.

Gaza mourns,
And all that band them to resist
His *uncontrolable* intent. *Milton.*

2. Indisputable; irrefragable.

The pension was granted, by reason of the king of England's *uncontroulable* title to England. *Hayward.*

This makes appear the error of those, who think it an *uncontroulable* maxim, that power is always safer lodged in many hands, than in one; those many are as capable of enslaving as a single person. *Swift.*

UNCONTRO'LLABLY. *adv.*

1. Without possibility of opposition.
2. Without danger of refutation.

Uncontroulably, and under general consent, many opinions are passant, which, upon due examination, admit of doubt. *Brown.*

Since this light was to rest within them, and the judgment of it wholly to remain in themselves, they might safely and *uncontroulably* pretend it greater or less. *South.*

UNCONTRO'LLED. *adj.*

1. Unresisted; unopposed; not to be overruled.

Should I try the *uncontrouled* worth
Of this pure cause, 't would kindle my rapt spirits
To such a flame of sacred vehemence,
That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
Extends thy *uncontrol'd* and boundless reign.
Dryden.

The British navy, *uncontrol'd*,
Shall wave her double cross t' extremest clime
Terrific, and return with odorous spoils. *Philips.*

2. Not convinced; not refuted.

That Julius Cæsar was so born, is an *uncontrouled* report. *Hayward.*

UNCONTRO'LLEDLY. *adv.* Without control; without opposition.

Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but when the phantasm honour has once possessed the mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make head against it; but it commands *uncontrouledly*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCONTROVE'RTED. *adj.* Not disputed; not liable to debate.

One reason of the *uncontroverted* certainty of mathematical science is, because 't is built upon clear and settled significations of names. *Glanv.*

UNCONVE'RSABLE. *adj.* Not suitable to conversation; not social.

Faith and devotion are traduced and ridiculed, as morose *unconversable* qualities. *Rogers.*

UNCONVE'RTED. *adj.*

1. Not persuaded of the truth of christianity.

Salvation belongeth unto none, but such as call upon the name of our Lord Jesus Christ: which nations, as yet *unconverted*, neither do, nor possibly can do, till they believe. *Hooker.*

The *unconverted* heathens, who were pressed by the many authorities that confirmed our Saviour's miracles, accounted for them after the same manner. *Addison.*

The apostle reminds the Ephesians of the guilt and misery of their former *unconverted* estate, when aliens from the commonwealth of Israel. *Rogers.*

2. Not religious; not yet induced to live a holy life. Thus *Baxter* wrote a Call to the *Unconverted*.

UNCONVI'NCED. *adj.* Not convinced.

A way not to be introduced into the seminaries of those who are to propagate religion, or philosophy, amongst the ignorant and *unconvinced*. *Locke.*

To UNCO'RD. *v. a.* To loose a thing bound with cords.

UNCORRE'CTED. *adj.* Inaccurate; not polished to exactness.

I have written this too hastily and too loosely: it comes out from the first draught, and *uncorrected*. *Dryden.*

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UNCORRU'PT. *adj.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest.

The pleasures of sin, and this world's vanities, are censured with *uncorrupt* judgment. *Hooker.*

Men alledge they ne'er can find
Those beauties in a female mind,
Which raise a flame that will endure
For ever *uncorrupt* and pure. *Swift.*

UNCORRU'PTED. *adj.* Not vitiated; not depraved.

Such a hero never springs,
But from the *uncorrupted* blood of kings. *Roscom.*

Man, yet new,
No rule but *uncorrupted* reason knew,
And with a native bent did good pursue. *Dryd.*

Nothing is more valuable than the records of antiquity: I wish we had more of them, and more *uncorrupted*. *Locke.*

UNCORRU'PTNESS. *n. s.* Integrity; uprightness.

In doctrine, shew *uncorruptness*, gravity, sincerity. *Titus.*

To UNCO'VER. *v. a.*

1. To divest of a covering.

After you are up, *uncover* your bed, and open the curtains to air it. *Harvey.*

Seeing an object several millions of leagues, the very instant it is *uncovered*, may be shewn to be a mistake in matter of fact. *Locke.*

2. To deprive of clothes.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer, with thy *uncovered* body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakspeare.*

3. To strip of the roof.

Porches and schools,
Uncover'd, and with scaffolds cumber'd stood. *Prior.*

4. To show openly; to strip of a veil, or concealment.

He cover'd; but his robe
Uncover'd more: so rose the Danite strong,
Shorn of his strength. *Milton.*

There will certainly come some day or other, to *uncover* every soul of us. *Pope.*

5. To bare the head, as in the presence of a superiour.

Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole,
Than stand *uncover'd* to the vulgar groom. *Shakspeare.*

UNCO'UNSELLABLE. *adj.* Not to be advised.

It would have been *uncounsellable* to have marched, and have left such an enemy at their backs. *Clarendon.*

UNCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* Innumerable.

Those *uncountable* glorious bodies were not set in the firmament for no other end than to adorn it. *Raleigh.*

UNCO'UNTERFEIT. *adj.* Genuine; not spurious.

True zeal is not any one single affection of the soul, but a strong mixture of many holy affections, filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not only *uncounterfeit*, but most fervent. *Spratt.*

To UNCO'UPLE. *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples.

Uncouple in the western valley, go;
Dispatch, I say, and find the forester. *Shaksp.*

The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;
Uncouple here, and let us make a bay. *Shaksp.*

The land on which they fought, th' appointed place,
In which th' *uncoupled* hounds began the chace. *Dryden.*

UNCO'URTEOUS. *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.

In behaviour some will say, ever sad, surely sober, and somewhat given to musing, but never *uncourteous*. *Sidney.*

UNCO'URTEOUSLY. *adv.* Uncivilly; unpolitely.

Though somewhat merrily, yet *uncourteously* he railed upon England, objecting extreme beggary and mere barbarousness unto it. *Ascham.*

UNCO'URTLINESS. *n. s.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court; inelegance.

The quakers presented an address, which, notwithstanding the *uncourtliness* of their phrases, the sense was very honest. *Addison.*

UNCO'URTLY. *adj.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil.

The lord treasurer not entering into those refinements of paying the publick money upon private considerations, hath been so *uncourtly* as to stop it. *Swift.*

UNCO'UTH. *adj.* [uncuð, Saxon.] Odd; strange; unusual.

A very *uncouth* sight was to behold,
How he did fashion his untoward pace;
For as he forward mov'd his footing old,
So backward still was turn'd his wrinkled face. *Spenser.*

The lovers standing in this doleful wise,
A warrior bold unwares approached near,
Uncouth in arms yclad, and strange disguise. *Fairfax.*

I am surprised with an *uncouth* fear;
A chilling sweat o'erruns my trembling joints;
My heart suspects more than mine eye can see. *Shakspeare.*

The trouble of thy thoughts this night
Affects me equally; nor can I like
This *uncouth* dream, of evil sprung, I fear. *Milt.*

Say on;
For I that day was absent, as befel,
Bound on a voyage *uncouth*, and obscure,
Far on excursion toward the gates of hell. *Milt.*

It was so *uncouth* a sight, for a fox to appear without a tail, that the very thought made him weary of his life. *L'Estrange.*

The secret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal. *Dryden.*

I am more in danger to misunderstand his true meaning than if I had come to him with a mind unpossessed by doctors of my sect, whose reasonings will of course make all chime that way, and make the genuine meaning of the author seem harsh, strained, and *uncouth* to me. *Locke.*

He made that a pleasant study, which in the hands of Bartolus and Baldus was *uncouth* and rugged. *Baker.*

UNCO'UTHLY. *adv.* Oddly; strangely.

Venetians do not more *uncouthly* ride,
Than did their lubber state mankind bestride. *Dryden.*

UNCO'UTHNESS. *n. s.* Oddness; strangeness.

To deny himself in the lesser instances, that so when the greater come they may not have the disadvantage of *uncouthness*, and perfect strangeness, to enhance their difficulty, must be acknowledged reasonable. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNCREA'TE. *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence.

Tempt me with such affrights no more,
Lest what I made I *uncreate*. *Cowley.*

Who created thee, lamenting learn;
Who can *uncreate* thee thou shalt know. *Milt.*

Light dies before her *uncreating* word. *Pope.*

UNCREA'TED. *adj.*

1. Not yet created.

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How hast thou disturb'd
Heav'n's blessed peace, and into nature brought
Misery, *uncreated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion? *Milton.*

2. [*increé*, French.] Not produced by creation.

What cause within, or what without, is found,
That can a being *uncreated* bound? *Blackmore.*

The next paragraph proves, that the idea we have of God is God himself; it being something, as he says, *uncreated*. *Locke.*

UNCRE'DITABLENESS. *n. s.* Want of reputation.

To all other dissuasives we may add this of the *uncreditableness*: the best that can be said is, that they use wit foolishly, whereof the one part devours the other. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCRO'PPED. *adj.* Not cropped; not gathered.

Thy abundance wants
Partakers, and *uncropp'd* falls to the ground. *Milton.*

UNCRO'SSED. *adj.* Uncancelled.

Such gain the cap of him, that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his book *uncross'd*. *Shakspeare.*

UNCRO'UDED. *adj.* Not straitened by want of room.

An amphitheatre,
On its publick shows, unpeopled Rome,
And held *uncrouded* nations in its womb. *Addis.*

To UNCRO'WN. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty.

He hath done me wrong;
And therefore I 'll *uncrown* him ere 't be long. *Shakspeare.*

Ye powers!
See a sacred king *uncrown'd*;
See your offspring, Albion, bound. *Dryden.*

U'NCTION. *n. s.* [*onction*, French.]

1. The act of anointing.

The *unction* of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the altar of God, with all the instruments appertaining thereunto, made them for ever holy. *Hooker.*

2. Unguent; ointment.

The king himself the sacred *unction* made;
As king by office, and as priest by trade. *Dryd.*

3. The act of anointing medically.

Such as are of hot constitutions should use bathing in hot water, rather than *unctions*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Any thing softening or lenitive.

Mother,
Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul,
That not your trespass, but my madness speaks. *Shakspeare.*

5. The rite of anointing in the last hours.

Their extreme *unction*, administered as the dying man's viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his recovery, may be added. *Hammond.*

6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion; that which melts to devotion.

UNCTUO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *unctuous*.] Fatness; oiliness.

Fuliginous exhalations contain an *unctuosity* in them, and arise from the matter of fuel. *Brown.*

U'NCTUOUS. *adj.* Fat; clammy; oily.

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough-torn leas,
Whereof ingrateful man, with liqu'rish draughts,
And morsels *unctuous*, greases his pure mind,
That from it all consideration slips. *Shakspeare.*

A wand'ring fire,
Compact of *unctuous* vapour, which the night
Condenses, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton.*

So fat and *unctuous*, that with the bellies of five of them there is made usually a hogshead of train oil. *Heylin.*

The trees were *unctuous* fir, and mountain ash. *Dryden.*

Whether they *unctuous* exhalations are,
Fir'd by the sun, or seeming so alone. *Dryden.*

Th' infernal winds,
Dilating, and with *unctuous* vapour fed,
Disdain'd their narrow cells. *Phillips.*

Camphire, oil-olive, linseed-oil, spirit of turpentine, and amber, are fat, sulphureous, *unctuous* bodies. *Newton.*

U'NCTUOUSNESS. *n. s.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness.

A great degree of *unctuousness* is not necessary to the production of the like effects. *Boyle.*

UNCU'CKOLDED. *adj.* Not made a cuckold.

As it is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man loose-wiv'd, so it is a deadly sorrow to behold a foul knave *uncuckolded*. *Shakspeare.*

UNCU'LLED. *adj.* Not gathered.

A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncull'd, as came to hand. *Milton.*

UNCU'LPABLE. *adj.* Not blamable.

Those canons do bind, as they are edicts of nature; which the Jews observing as yet unwritten, and thereby framing such church orders as in their law were not prescribed, are notwithstanding in that respect *unculpable*. *Hooker.*

UNCU'LTIVATED. *adj.* [*incultus*, Latin.]

1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage.

Our isle, indeed, too fruitful was before;
But all *uncultivated* lay,
Out of the solar walk. *Dryden.*

God gave the world to men in common; but since he gave it for their benefit, it cannot be supposed he meant it should always remain common and *uncultivated*. *Locke.*

2. Not instructed; not civilized.

The first tragedians found that serious stile
Too grave for their *uncultivated* age. *Roscommon.*

These are instances of nations, where *uncultivated* nature has been left to itself, without the help of letters. *Locke.*

UNCU'MBERED. *adj.* Not burdened; not embarrassed.

Lord of yourself, *uncumber'd* with a wife. *Dryd.*

UNCU'RBABLE. *adj.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. Not used.

So much *uncurbable* her garboiles, Cæsar,
Made out of her impatience, which not wanted
Shrewdness of policy. *Shakspeare.*

UNCU'RBED. *adj.* Licentious; not restrained.

With frank and with *uncurbed* plainness,
Tell us the dauphin's mind. *Shakspeare.*

To UNCU'RL. *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions.

There stands a rock; the raging billows roar
Above his head in storms; but, when 't is clear,
Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*

The lion's foe lies prostrate on the plain,
He sheaths his paws, *uncurls* his angry mane;
And, pleas'd with bloodless honours of the day,
Walks ever and disdains th' inglorious prey. *Dryden.*

The furies sink upon their iron beds,
And snakes *uncurl'd* hang list'ning round their heads. *Pope.*

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To UNCU'RL. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.

My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurls*,
Ev'n as an adder, when she doth unroll
To do some fatal execution. *Shakspeare.*

UNCU'RLED. *adj.* Not collected into ringlets.

Alike in feature both, and garb appear;
With honest faces, though *uncurled* hair. *Dryd.*

But since, alas! frail beauty must decay;
Curl'd or *uncurl'd*, since locks will turn to grey;
What then remains, but well our pow'r to use,
And keep good-humour still, whate'er we lose?
Pope.

UNCU'RRENT. *adj.* Not current; not passing in common payment.

Your voice, like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is not crack'd within the ring. *Shakspeare.*

I can no other answer make but thanks;
And thanks, and ever thanks: and oft good turns
Are shuffled off with such *uncurrent* pay.
Shakspeare.

To UNCU'RSE. *v. a.* To free from any execration.

Uncurse their souls; their peace is made
With head, and not with hands. *Shakspeare.*

UNCU'RST. *adj.* Not execrated.

Sir John Hotham, unreproached, unthreatened, *uncurred* by any language or secret imprecation of mine, not long after pays his own and his eldest son's heads. *King Charles.*

Heaven sure has kept this spot of earth *uncurst*,
To shew how all things were created first.
Waller.

UNCU'T. *adj.* Not cut.

We must resign. Heav'n his great soul doth claim,
In storms as loud as his immortal fame:
His dying groans, his last breath shake our isle,
And trees *uncut* fall for his fun'ral pile. *Waller.*

A nail *uncut*, and head uncomb'd, she loves;
And would draw on jack-boots as soon as gloves.
Young.

To UNDA'M. *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds.

When the fiery suns too fiercely play,
And shrivell'd herbs on with'ring stems decay;
The wary ploughman on the mountain's brow
Undams his watry stores. *Dryden.*

UNDA'MAGED. *adj.* Not made worse; not impaired.

Plants will frequent changes try,
Undamag'd, and their marriageable arme
Conjoin with others. *Philips.*

UNDA'UNTED. *adj.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed.

Bring forth men children only;
For thy *undaunted* metal should compose
Nothing but males. *Shakspeare.*

With him went
Harman, who did the twice fir'd Harry save,
And in his burning ship *undaunted* fought. *Dryd.*

Mirror of ancient faith in early youth!
Undaunted worth, inviolable truth!
No foe unpunish'd, in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee. *Dryden.*

UNDA'UNTEDLY. *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.

It shall bid his soul go out of his body *undauntedly*, and lift up its head with confidence before saints and angels. *South.*

UNDA'UNTEDNESS. *n. s.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity.

Luther took up a brisker air of assurance, and shewed a part cular *undauntedness* in the cause of truth, when it had so mighty an opposer.
Atterbury.

The art of war, which they admired in him, and his *undauntedness* under dangers, were such virtues as these islanders were not used to. *Pope.*

UNDA'ZZLED. *adj.* Not dimmed or confused by splendour.

Here matter new to gaze the devil met
Undazzled. *Milton.*

As *undazzled* and untroubled eyes, as eagles can be supposed to cast on glow-worms, when they have been newly gazing on the sun. *Boyle.*

To UNDE'AF. *v. a.* To free from deafness.

Though Richard my life's counsel would not hear,
My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear.
Shakspeare.

UNDEBA'UCHED. *adj.* Not corrupted by debauchery.

When the world was buxome, fresh, and young,
Her sons were *undebauch'd*, and therefore strong.
Dryden.

UNDE'CAGON. *n. s.* [from *undecim*, Lat. and *γωνια*.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECA'YED. *adj.* Not diminished or impaired.

How fierce in fight, with courage *undecay'd*!
Judge if such warriours want immortal aid.
Dryden.

If, in the melancholy shades below,
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;
Yet mine shall sacred last; mine *undecay'd*
Burn on through life, and animate my shade.
Pope.

UNDECA'YING. *adj.* Not suffering diminution or declension.

The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,
Their parents' *undecaying* strength declare,
Which with fresh labour, and unweary'd care,
Supplies new plants. *Blackmore.*

UNDECE'IVABLE. *adj.* Not liable to deceive, or be deceived.

It serves for more certain computation, by how much it is a larger and more comprehensive period, and under a more *undeceivable* calculation. *Holder.*

To UNDECE'IVE. *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy.

All men will try, and hope to write as well,
And not without much pains be *undeceiv'd*.
Roscommon.

My muse enraged, from her urn,
Like ghosts of murder'd bodies does return
T' accuse the murderers, to right the stage,
And *undeceive* the long-abused age. *Denham.*

Our coming judgments do in part *undeceive* us, and rectify the grosser errors. *Glanville.*

So far as truth gets ground in the world, so far sin loses it. Christ saves the world by *undeceiving* it. *South.*

UNDECE'IVED. *adj.* Not cheated; not imposed on.

All of a tenour was their after life,
No day discolour'd with domestic strife;
No jealousy, but mutual truth believ'd;
Secure repose, and kindness *undeceiv'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDECI'DED. *adj.* Not determined; not settled.

For one thing which we have left to the order of the church, they had twenty which were *undecided* by the express word of God. *Hooker.*

To whose muse we owe that sort of verse,
Is *undecided* by the men of skill. *Roscommon.*

Aristotle has left *undecided* the duration of the action. *Dryden.*

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When two adverse winds engage with horrid shock,
Levying their equal force with utmost rage,
Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife. *Philips.*

UNDECI'SIVE. *adj.* Not decisive; not conclusive.

Two nations differing about the antiquity of their language, made appeal to an *undecisive* experiment, when they agreed upon the trial of a child brought up among the wild inhabitants of the desert. *Granville.*

To UNDE'CK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.

I find myself a traitor;
For I have given here my soul's consent
T' *undeck* the pompous body of a king. *Shakſp.*

UNDE'CKED. *adj.* Not adorned; not embellished.

Eve has *undeck'd*, save with herself. *Milton.*

UNDECLI'NED. *adj.*

1. Not grammatically varied by termination.
2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

In his track my wary feet have stept;
His *undeclined* ways precisely kept. *Sandys.*

UNDE'DICATED. *adj.*

1. Not consecrated; not devoted.
2. Not inscribed to a patron.

I should let this book come forth *undedicated*, were it not that I look upon this dedication as a duty. *Boyle.*

UNDEE'DED. *adj.* Not signalized by action.

My sword, with an unbatter'd edge,
I sheath again *undeeded*. *Shakspeare.*

UNDEFA'CED. *adj.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.

Those arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time, on antick stone engrav'd;
Now torn by mortars, stand yet *undefac'd*,
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd.
Granville.

UNDEFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* Not defeasible; not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFI'ED. *adj.* Not set at defiance; not challenged.

False traitor, thou broken hast
The law of arms, to strike foe *undefied*;
But thou thy treason's fruit, I hope, shalt taste
Right sour, and feel the law, the which thou hast
defac'd. *Spenser.*

Tarifa
Chang'd a blunt cane for a steel-pointed dart,
And meeting Ozmyn next,
Who wanting time for treason to provide,
He basely threw it at him *undefy'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDEFI'LED. *adj.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted.

Virtue weareth a crown for ever, having gotten the victory, striving for *undefiled* rewards. *Wisdom.*

Whose bed is *undefil'd*, and chaste, pronounc'd. *Milton.*

Her Arethusian stream remains unsoil'd,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and *undefil'd*;
Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child. *Dryden.*

UNDEFI'NABLE. *adj.* Not to be marked out, or circumscribed by a definition.

That which is indefinite, though it hath bounds, as not being infinite, yet those bounds to us are *undefinable*. *Grew.*

Why simple ideas are *undefinable* is, that, the several terms of a definition signifying several ideas, they can all, by no means, represent an idea, which has no composition at all. *Locke.*

UNDEFI'NED. *adj.* Not circumscribed, or explained by a definition.

There is no such way to give defence to absurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obscure, doubtful, *undefined* words. *Locke.*

UNDEFO'RMED. *adj.* Not deformed; not disfigured.

The sight of so many gallant fellows, with all the pomp and glare of war, yet *undeformed* by battles, may possibly invite your curiosity. *Pope.*

UNDELI'BERATED. *adj.* Not carefully considered.

The prince's *undeliberated* throwing himself into that engagement, transported him with passion. *Clarendon.*

UNDELI'GHTED. *adj.* Not pleased; not touched with pleasure.

The fiend
Saw *undelighted* all delight; all kind
Of living creature, new to sight. *Milton.*

UNDELI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not giving pleasure.

He could not think of involving himself in the same *undelightful* condition of life. *Clarendon.*

UNDEMO'LISHED. *adj.* Not razed; not thrown down.

She *undemolish'd* stood, and ev'n till now
Perhaps had stood. *Philips.*

They stood by, and suffered Dunkirk to lie *undemolished*. *Swift.*

UNDEMO'NSTRABLE. *adj.* Not capable of fuller evidence.

Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of certain common and *undemonstrable* principles, man's reason doth necessarily proceed unto certain more particular determinations; which particular determinations being found out according unto the reason of man, they have the names of human laws. *Hooker.*

UNDENI'ABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be gainsaid.

That age which my grey hairs make seem more than it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an *undeniable* verity. *Sidney.*

He supposed the principles upon which he grounded his arguments to have been *undeniable*. *White.*

Of those of the second class we have a plain and *undeniable* certainty. *Woodward.*

UNDENI'ABLY. *adv.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction.

It is *undeniably* founded in the express affirmations of holy writ. *Hammond.*

This account was differently related by the ancients; that is *undeniably* rejected by the moderns. *Brown.*

I grant that nature all poets ought to study: but then this also *undeniably* follows, that those things which delight all ages must have been an imitation of nature. *Dryden.*

UNDEPLO'RED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor *undeplor'd*
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford;
But rise prepar'd to mourn thy perish'd lord.
Dryden.

UNDEPRA'VED. *adj.* Not corrupted.

Knowledge dwelt in our *undepraved* natures as light in the sun; it is now hidden in us like sparks in a flint. *Glanville.*

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UNDEPRI'VED. *adj.* Not divested by authority; not stripped of any possession.

He, *undepriv'd*, his benefice forsook. *Dryden.*

U'NDER. *preposition.* [*undar*, Gothick; unden, Saxon; *onder*, Dutch.]

1. In a state of subjection to.

When good Saturn, banish'd from above,
Was driven to hell, the world was *under* Jove. *Dryden.*

Every man is put under a necessity, by his constitution as an intelligent being, to be determined by his own judgment what is best for him to do; else he would be *under* the determination of some other than himself: which is want of liberty. *Locke.*

2. In the state of pupilage to.

To those that live
Under thy care, good rules and patterns give. *Denham.*

The princes respected Helim, and made such improvements *under* him that they were instructed in learning. *Guardian.*

3. Beneath; so as to be covered or hidden; not over; not above.

Fruit put in bottles, and the bottles let down into wells *under* water, will keep long. *Bacon.*

The doctor had before him the barbarous usage of his brethren, clapped on shipboard *under* hatches. *Fell.*

If it stood always under this form, it would have been *under* fire, if it had not been *under* water. *Burnet.*

Thy bees lodge *under* covert of the wind. *Dryden.*

Many a good poetick vein is buried *under* a trade, and never produces any thing for want of improvement. *Locke.*

4. Below in place; not above. This is the sense of *under sail*; that is, *having the sails* spread aloft.

As they went *under sail* by him, they held up their hands and made their prayers. *Sidney.*

By that fire that burn'd the Carthage queen,
When the false Trojan *under sail* was seen. *Shakspeare.*

Misseltoe hath been found to put forth *under* the boughs, and not only above the boughs; so it cannot be any thing that falleth upon the bough. *Bacon.*

Be gather'd now, ye waters, *under* heav'n. *Milton.*

5. In a less degree than.

Medicines take effect sometimes *under*, and sometimes above, the natural proportion of their virtue. *Hooker.*

If you write in your strength, you stand revealed at first; and should you write *under* it, you cannot avoid some peculiar graces. *Dryden.*

6. For less than.

We are thrifty enough not to part with any thing serviceable to our bodies, *under* a good consideration; but make little account of what is most beneficial to our souls. *Ray.*

7. Less than; below.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a total pollution, and not to be reformed by any thing *under* a new creation. *South.*

These men of forehead love to insure a cause, and seldom talk *under* certainty and demonstration. *Collier.*

There are several hundred parishes in England *under* twenty pounds a year, and many *under* ten. *Swift.*

8. By the show of.

That which spites me more than all the wants,
He does it *under* name of perfect love. *Shakp.*

'Tis hard to bind any syllogism so close upon the mind, as not to be evaded *under* some plausible distinction. *Baker.*

9. With less than.

Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits. *Swift.*

10. In the state of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence.

It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke. *Addison.*

11. In a state of being loaded with.

He shall but bear them as the ass bears gold,
To groan and sweat *under* the business. *Shakp.*

He holds the people
Of no more soul, nor fitness for the world,
Than camels in their war; who have their provender
Only for bearing burthens, and sore blows
For sinking *under* them. *Shakspeare.*

12. In a state of oppression by, or subjection to.

After all, they have not been able to give any considerable comfort to the mind, *under* any of the great pressures of this life. *Tillotson.*

At any rate, we desire to be rid of the present evil, which we are apt to think nothing absent can equal; because, *under* the present pain, we find not ourselves capable of any the least degree of happiness. *Locke.*

Women and children did not shew the least signs of complaint, *under* the extremity of torture. *Collier.*

Illustrious parent! now some token give,
That I may Clymene's proud boast believe,
Nor longer *under* false reproaches grieve. *Addison.*

13. In a state in which one is seized or overborne.

The prince and princess must be *under* no less amazement. *Pope.*

14. In a state of being liable to, or limited by.

That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turneth unto choler in them; they answer fumingly. Yet in this their mood they cast forth somewhat wherewith, *under* pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented. *Hooker.*

The greatest part of mankind is slow of apprehension; and therefore, in many cases, *under* a necessity of seeing with other men's eyes. *South.*

A generation sprung up amongst us, that fattered princes that they have a divine right to absolute power, let the laws and conditions *under* which they enter upon their authority be what they will. *Locke.*

It is not strange to find a country half unpeopled, where so great a proportion of both sexes is tied *under* such vows of chastity. *Addison.*

Things of another world are *under* the disadvantage of being distant, and therefore operate but faintly. *Atterbury.*

15. In a state of depression or dejection by; in a state of inferiority.

There is none but he,
Whose being I do fear, and *under* him
My genius is rebuk'd, as Antony's was by Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

16. In the state of bearing, or being known by.

This faction, *under* the name of Puritan, became very turbulent during the reign of Elizabeth. *Swift.*

The raising of silver coin has been only by coining it with less silver in it, *under* the same denomination. *Locke.*

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17. In the state of.
If they can succeed without blood, as *under* the present disposition of things it is very possible they may, it is to be hoped they will be satisfied. *Swift.*

18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time.
Three sons he dying left *under* age;
By means whereof, their uncle Vortigern
Usurp'd the throne during their pupilage.
Spenser.

19. Represented by.
Morpheus is represented by the ancient statuaries *under* the figure of a boy asleep, with a bundle of poppy in his hand. *Addison.*

20. In a state of protection.
Under favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth, besides stark love and kindness. *Collier.*

21. With respect to; referred to.
Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine. *Felton.*
Under this head may come in the several contests and wars betwixt popes and the secular princes. *Lesley.*

22. Attested by.
Cato Major, who had with great reputation borne all the great offices of the commonwealth, has left us an evidence, *under* his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs. *Locke.*

23. Subjected to; being the subject of.
To describe the revolutions of nature, will require a steady eye; especially so to connect the parts, and present them all *under* one view. *Burnet.*
Memory is the storehouse of our ideas. For, the narrow mind of man not being capable of having many ideas *under* view at once, it was necessary to have a repository to lay them up. *Locke.*
The thing *under* proof is not capable of demonstration, and must be submitted to the trial of probabilities. *Locke.*
Distinct conceptions, that answer their verbal distinctions, serve to clear any thing in the subject *under* consideration. *Locke.*
I rather suspect my own judgment, than believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long *under* Virgil's correction, and had his last hand put to it. *Addison.*

24. In the next stage of subordination.
This is the only safe-guard, *under* the spirit of God, that dictated these sacred writings, that can be relied on. *Locke.*

25. In a state of relation that claims protection.

26. It is generally opposed to *above* or *over*.

U'NDER. *adv.*

1. In a state of subjection or inferiority.
Ye purpose to keep *under* the children of Judah for bond-men and bond-women. 2 *Chronicles.*

2. Below; not above.

3. Less; opposed to *over* or *more*.
He kept the main stock without alteration *under* or over. *Spectator.*

4. It has a signification resembling that of an adjective; lower in place; inferiour; subject; subordinate. But, perhaps, in this sense it should be considered as united to the following word.
I will fight
Against my canker'd country with the spleen
Of all the *under* fiends. *Shakspeare.*

5. It is much used in composition, in several senses, which the following examples will explain.

UNDERA'CTION. *n. s.* Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.
The least episodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are parts necessary or convenient to carry on the main design. *Dryden.*

To UNDERBEA'R. *v. a.* [*under* and *bear*.]

1. To support; to endure.
What reverence he did throw away on slaves!
Wooing poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles,
And patient *underbearing* of his fortune. *Shaksp.*

2. To line; to guard. Out of use.
The duchess of Milan's gown; not like your cloth of gold, set with pearls, down-sleeves, side-sleeves, and skirts round, *underborne* with a blueish tinsel. *Shakspeare.*

UNDERBEA'RER. *n. s.* [*under* and *bearer*.] In funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

To UNDERBI'D. *v. a.* [*under* and *bid*.] To offer for any thing less than it is worth.

UNDERCLE'RK. *n. s.* [*under* and *clerk*.] A clerk subordinate to the principal clerk.
Coleby, one of his under-swearers, was tried for robbing the treasury, where he was an *under-clerk*. *Swift.*

To UNDERDO'. *v. n.* [*under* and *do*.]

1. To act below one's abilities.
You overact, when you should *underdo*;
A little call yourself again, and think.
Ben Jonson.

2. To do less than is requisite.
Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*: you shall find twenty eggs with two yolks, for one that hath none. *Grew.*

UNDERFA'CTION. *n. s.* [*under* and *faction*.] Subordinate faction; subdivision of a faction.
Christianity loses by contests of *underfactions*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNDERFE'LLOW. *n. s.* [*under* and *fellow*.] A mean man; a sorry wretch.
They carried him to a house of a principal officer, who with no more civility, though with much more business than those *underfellows* had shewed, in captious manner put interrogatories unto him. *Sidney.*

UNDERFI'LLING. *n. s.* [*under* and *fill*.] Lower part of an edifice.
To found our habitation firmly, first examine the bed of earth upon which we will build, and then the *underfillings*, or substructions, as the ancients called it. *Wotton.*

To UNDERFO'NG. *v. a.* [*under* and fanzan, Saxon.] To take in hand. Obsolete.
Thou, Menalcas, that by thy treachery
Didst *underfong* my lady to wexe so light,
Shouldst well be known for such thy villainy.
Spenser.

To UNDERFU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*under* and *furnish*.] To supply with less than enough.
Can we suppose God would *underfurnish* man for the state he designed him, and not afford him a soul large enough to pursue his happiness? *Collier.*

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To UNDERGI'RD. *v. a.* [*under* and *gird.*] To bind below; to round the bottom.

When they had taken it up, they used helps, *undergirding* the ship. *Acts.*

To UNDERGO'. *v. a.* [*under* and *go.*]

1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil.

With mind averse, he rather *underwent*
His people's will, than gave his own consent. *Dryden.*

2. To support; to hazard. Not in use.

I have mov'd certain Romans
To *undergo* with me an enterprize
Of honourable, dang'rous consequence. *Shaksp.*

Such they were, who might presume t' have done
Much for the king and honour of the state,
Having the chiefest actions *undergone.* *Daniel.*

3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess. Not in use.

Their virtues else, be they as pure as grace,
As infinite as man may *undergo*,
Shall, in the general censure, take corruption
From that particular fault. *Shakspeare.*

4. To sustain; to endure without fainting.

It rais'd in me
An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up
Against what should ensue. *Shakspeare.*

5. To pass through.

I carried on my enquiries to try whether this rising world, when finished, would continue always the same; or what changes it would successively *undergo*, by the continued action of the same causes. *Burnet.*

Bread put into the stomach of a dying man will *undergo* the alteration that is merely the effect of heat. *Shakspeare.*

6. To be subject to.

Claudio *undergoes* my challenge, and either I must shortly hear from him, or I will subscribe him a coward. *Shakspeare.*

UNDERGRO'UND. *n. s.* [*under* and *ground.*] Subterraneous space.

They have promised to shew your highness
A spirit rais'd from depth of *underground.* *Shakspeare.*

Wash'd by streams
From *underground*, the liquid ore he drains
Into fit moulds prepared. *Milton.*

UNDERGRO'WTH. *n. s.* [*under* and *growth.*] That which grows under the tall wood.

So thick entwin'd,
As one continued brake, the *undergrowth*
Of shrubs, and tangling bushes, had perplex'd
All path of man, or beast, that pass'd that way. *Milton.*

UNDERHA'ND. *adv.* [*under* and *hand.*]

1. By means not apparent; secretly.

These multiplied petitions of worldly things in prayer, have, besides their direct use, a service, whereby the church *underhand*, through a kind of heavenly fraud, taketh therewith the souls of men, as with certain baits. *Hooker.*

2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy.

She *underhand* dealt with the principal men of that country, that they should persuade the king to make Plangus his associate. *Sidney.*

They, by their precedents of wit,
T' out-fast, out-loiter, and out-fit,
Can order matters *underhand*,
To put all business to a stand. *Hudibras.*

It looks as if I had desired him *underhand* to write so ill against me; but I have not bribed him to do me this service. *Dryden.*

Such mean revenge, committed *underhand*,
Has ruin'd many an acre of good land. *Dryden.*

Wood is still working *underhand* to force his halfpence upon us. *Swift.*

I 'll hasten to my Roman soldiers,
Inflame the mutiny, and *underhand*
Blow up their discontents. *Addison.*

UNDERHA'ND. *adj.* Secret; clandestine; sly.

I had notice of my brother's purpose, and have, by *underhand* means, laboured to dissuade him. *Shakspeare.*

I should take it as a very great favour from some of my *underhand* detractors, if they would break all measures with me. *Addison.*

UNDERI'VED. *adj.* [from *derived.*] Not borrowed.

The ideas it is busied about should be, sometimes at least, those more congenial ones, which it had in itself, *underived* from the body. *Locke.*

UNDERLA'BOURER. *n. s.* [*under* and *labourer.*] A subordinate workman.

About the carriage of one stone for Amasis, the distance of twenty days journey, for three years were employed two thousand chosen men, governors, besides many *under-labourers.* *Wilkins.*

To UNDERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*under* and *lay.*] To strengthen by something laid under.

UNDERLE'AF. *n. s.* [*under* and *leaf.*] A species of apple.

The *underleaf*, whose cyder is best at two years, is a plentiful bearer. *Mortimer.*

To UNDERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *line.*]

1. To mark with lines below the words.

2. To influence secretly.

By mere chance in appearance, though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full sight of the infanta. *Wotton.*

U'NDERLING. *n. s.* [from *under.*] An inferiour agent; a sorry, mean fellow.

The great men, by ambition never satisfied, grew factious; and the *underlings*, glad indeed to be *underlings* to them they hated least, to preserve them from such they hated most. *Sidney.*

Hereby the heads of the Septs are made stronger, whom it should be a most special policy to weaken, and to set up and strengthen divers of their *underlings* against them. *Spenser.*

The fault is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are *underlings.* *Shakspeare.*

O'er all his brethren he shall reign as king,
Yet ev'ry one shall make him *underling.* *Milton.*

They may print this letter, if the *underlings* at the post-office take a copy of it. *Pope and Swift.*

To UNDERMI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *mine.*]

1. To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall, or be blown up; to sap.

Though the foundation on a rock were laid,
The church was *undermin'd*, and then betray'd. *Denham.*

An injudicious endeavour to exalt Virgil, is much the same as if one should think to raise the superstructure by *undermining* the foundation. *Pope.*

2. To excavate under.

A vast rock *undermined* from one end to the other, and a highway running through it, as long and as broad as the Mall. *Addison.*

3. To injure by clandestine means.

Making the king's sword strike whom they hated, the king's purse reward whom they loved; and, which is worst of all, making the royal countenance serve to *undermine* the royal sovereignty. *Sidney.*

They, knowing Eleanor's aspiring humour,
Have hir'd me to *undermine* the duchess. *Shakspeare.*

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The father, secure,
Ventures his filial virtue
Against whate'er may tempt, whate'er seduce,
Allure or terrify, or *undermine*. *Milton.*

The *undermining* smile becomes habitual; and the drift of his plausible conversation is only to flatter one, that he may betray another. *Dryden.*

He should be warned who are like to *undermine* him, and who to serve him. *Locke.*

UNDERMI'NER. *n. s.* [from *undermine*.]

1. He that saps; he that digs away the supports.

2. A clandestine enemy.

The enemies and *underminers* thereof are Romish catholicks. *Bacon.*

When I perceiv'd all set on enmity,
As on my enemies where-ever chanc'd,
I us'd hostility, and took their spoil,
To pay my *underminers* in their coin. *Milton.*

The most experienced disturbers and *undermin*ers of government have always laid their first train in contempt, endeavouring to blow it up in the judgment and esteem of the subject. *South.*

U'NDERMOST. *adj.* [This is a kind of superlative, anomalously formed from *under*.]

1. Lowest in place.

Using oil of almonds, we drew up with the *undermost* stone a much greater weight. *Boyle.*

2. Lowest in state or condition.

It happens well for the party that is *undermost*, when a work of this nature falls into the hands of those who content themselves to attack their principles without exposing their persons. *Addison.*

This opinion, taken by other sectaries, was to last no longer than they were *undermost*. *Atterb.*

UNDERNE'ATH. *adv.* [Compounded from *under* and *neath*, of which we still retain the comparative *nether*, but in adverbial sense use *beneath*.] In the lower place; below; under; beneath.

Forthwith up to the clouds
With him I flew, and *underneath* beheld
The earth outstretch'd immense, a prospect wide. *Milton.*

And as I wake, sweet musick breathe
Above, about, or *underneath*;
Sent by some spirit to mortals good. *Milton.*

Or sullen Mole that runneth *underneath*;
Or Severn swift, guilty of maidens' death. *Milt.*

The monster caught in open day,
Inclos'd, and in despair to fly away,
How is horrible from *underneath*. *Dryden.*

The slate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage *underneath*. *Addison.*

UNDERNE'ATH. *prep.* Under.

Fellows in arms,
Bruis'd *underneath* the yoke of tyranny,
Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd on. *Shakspeare.*

Pray God she prove not masculine ere long!
If *underneath* the standard of the French
She carry armour, as she hath begun. *Shakesp.*

Underneath this stone doth lie
As much beauty as could die;
Which in life did harbour give
To more virtue than could live. *Ben Jonson.*

What is, hath been; what hath been, shall ensue;
And nothing *underneath* the sun is new. *Sandys.*

The north and south, and each contending blast,
Are *underneath*! his wide dominion cast. *Dryden.*

UNDERO'FFICER. *n. s.* [*under* and *officer*.] An inferiour officer; one in subordinate authority.

This certificate of excommunication by bishops, of all others, is most in use: and would be more so, were it not for the manifold abuses about its execution committed by *underofficers*. *Ayliffe.*

UNDE'ROGATORY. *adj.* Not derogatory.

Of our happiness the apostle gives a negative description; and, to create in us apprehensions *underogatory* from what we shall possess, exalts them above all that we can fancy. *Boyle.*

U'NDERPART. *n. s.* [*under* and *part*.] Subordinate or unessential part.

The English will not bear a thorough tragedy, but are pleased that it should be lightened with *underparts* of mirth. *Dryden.*

UNDERPE'TTICOAT. *n. s.* [*under* and *petticoat*.] The petticoat worn next the body.

They go to bed as tired with doing nothing, as I after quilting a whole *underpetticoat*. *Spectator.*

To U'NDERPIN. *v. a.* [*under* and *pin*.] To prop; to support.

Victors, to secure themselves against disputes of that kind, *underpin* their acquest *jure belli*. *Hale.*

U'NDERPLOT. *n. s.* [*under* and *plot*.]

1. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it.

In a tragi-comedy, there is to be but one main design; and though there be an *underplot*, yet it is subservient to the chief fable. *Dryden.*

2. A clandestine scheme.

The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot*. *Addison.*

To UNDERPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*under* and *praise*.] To praise below desert.

In *underpraising* thy deserts,
Here find the first deficience of our tongue. *Dryden.*

To UNDERPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*under* and *prize*.] To value at less than the worth.

How far
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow
In *underprising* it; so far this shadow
Doth limp behind the substance. *Shakspeare.*

To UNDERPRO'P. *v. a.* [*under* and *prop*.] To support; to sustain.

Here am I left to *underprop* the land,
Who, weak with age, cannot support myself. *Shakspeare.*

There was made a shoring or *underproping* act for the benevolence; to make the sums not brought in, to be leviable by course of law. *Bacon.*

Thou that art us'd t' attend the royal throne,
And *underprop* the head that bears the crown. *Fenton.*

UNDERPROPO'RTIONED. *adj.* [*under* and *proportion*.] Having too little proportion.

To be haughty, and to make scanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility, plainly tells people, they must be very mannerly. *Collier.*

UNDERPU'LLER. *n. s.* [*under* and *puller*.] Inferiour or subordinate puller.

The mystery of seconds and thirds is such a master-piece, that no description can reach. These *underpullers* in destruction are such implicit mortals as are not to be matched. *Collier.*

To UNDERRA'TE. *v. a.* [*under* and *rate*.] To rate too low.

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UNDERRA'TE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A price less than is usual.

To give all will befit thee well,
But not at *underrates* to sell. *Cowley.*

The useless brute is from Newmarket brought,
And at an *underrate* in Smithfield bought,
To turn a mill. *Dryden.*

To **UNDERSA'Y.** *v. n.* [*under* and *say.*] To say by way of derogation or contradiction. Obsolete.

They say, they con to heaven the highway;
But I dare *undersay*,
They never set foot on that same trode,
But balke their right way, and strain abroad. *Spenser.*

UNDERSE'CRETARY. *n. s.* [*under* and *secretary.*] An inferiour or subordinate secretary.

The Jews have a tradition, that Elias sits in heaven, and keeps a register of all men's actions, good or bad. He hath his *undersecretaries* for the several nations, that take minutes of all that passes. *Bacon.*

To **UNDERSE'LL.** *v. a.* [*under* and *sell.*] To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another.

Their stock being rated at six in the hundred, they may, with great gain, *undersell* us, our stock being rated at ten. *Child.*

UNDERSE'RVANT. *n. s.* [*under* and *servant.*] A servant of the lower class.

Besides the nerves, the bones, as *underservants*, with the muscles, are employed to raise him up. *Grew.*

To **U'NDERSET.** *v. a.* [*under* and *set.*] To prop; to support.

The merchant-adventurers, being a strong company, and well *underset* with rich men, and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

UNDERSE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *underset.*] Prop; pedestal; support.

The four corners thereof had *undersetters*. 1 *Kings.*

UNDERSE'TTING. *n. s.* [from *underset.*] Lower part; pedestal.

Their *undersettings*, or pedestals, are, in height, a third part of the column. *Wotton.*

UNDERSHE'RIFF. *n. s.* [*under* and *sheriff.*] The deputy of the sheriff.

Since 't is my doom, love's *undersbrieve*,
Why this reprieve?
Why doth my she advowson fly? *Cleaveland.*

UNDERSHE'RIFFRY. *n. s.* [from *undersheriff.*] The business or office of an *undersheriff*.

The cardinals of Rome call all temporal business, of wars and embassages, *shirreria*, which is *undersheriffries*; as if they were but matters for undersheriffs and catchpoles; though many times those *undersheriffries* do more good than their high speculations. *Bacon.*

UNDERSHO'T. *part. adj.* [*under* and *shoot.*] Moved by water passing under it.

The imprisoned water payeth the ransom of driving an *undershot* wheel for his enlargement. *Carew.*

UNDERSO'NG. *n. s.* [*under* and *song.*] Chorus; burden of a song.

So ended she; and all the rest around
To her redoubled that her *undersong*. *Spenser.*

The challenge to Damætas shall belong;
Menalcas shall sustain his *undersong*;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring. *Dryden.*

To **UNDERSTA'ND.** *v. n.* preterit *understood.*] [unbeyrtandan, Saxon.]

1. To conceive with adequate ideas; to have full knowledge of; to comprehend; to know.

I nam'd them as they pass'd, and *understood*
Their nature, with such knowledge God endu'd
My sudden apprehension. *Milton.*

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he did not *understand*? *Dryden.*

He hopes you will your foreign taste command,
To bear for once with what you *understand*. *Addison.*

2. To know the meaning of; to be able to interpret.

He gather'd his own doom; which *understood*,
Not instant, but of future time, to hell
He now return'd. *Milton.*

The Ulysses of Ovid upbraids his ignorance, that he *understood* not the shield for which he pleaded. *Dryden.*

3. To suppose to mean.

The most learned interpreters *understood* the words of sin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*

4. To know by experience.

Love unlibidinous reigned, nor jealousy
Was *understood*, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*

5. To know by instinct.

Amorous intent, well *understood*
Of Eve, whose eye darted contagious fire. *Milton.*

6. To interpret, at least mentally; to conceive with respect to meaning.

The truth,
Left only in those written records pure,
Though not but by the spirit *understood*. *Milt.*

His sin might have been greater in that respect: but that it was not so to be *understood*, appears by the opposition. *Stillingfl.*

7. To know another's meaning.

Each to other calls
Not *understood*, till hoarse, and all in rage
As mock'd, they storm. *Milton.*

8. To hold in opinion with conviction.

For well I *understand* in the prime end
Of nature her th' inferior. *Milton.*

9. To mean without expressing.

War then, war
Open or *understood*, must be resolv'd. *Milton.*

10. To know what is not expressed.

I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee fealty
With low subjection; *understand* the same
Of fish, within their watry residence,
Not hither summon'd. *Milton.*

To **UNDERSTA'ND.** *v. n.*

1. To have the use of intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conscious being.

I have given thee a wise and *understanding* heart. *Chronicles.*

All my soul be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I *understand*, and grow, and see. *Donne.*

2. To be informed by another.

I *understood* of the evil Eliashib did. *Nehemiah.*

I *understand* by Sanga, you have been
Solicited against the commonwealth
By one Umbrenus. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Not to be ignorant; to have learned.

I *understood* not that a grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and discharg'd. *Milton.*

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I *understood* not all was but a shew,
Rather than solid virtue. *Milton.*

UNDERSTA'NDING. *n. s.* [from *understand.*]

1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment.
I speak as my *understanding* instructs me, and as mine honesty puts it to utterance. *Shaksp.*
Make him of quick *understanding* in the fear of the Lord. *Isaiah.*
When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reason she obtains by this:
But when by reason she the truth hath found,
And standeth fix'd, she *understanding* is. *Davies.*
Life and sense,
Fancy and *understanding:* whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being. *Milt.*
We find wisdom withdrawing the will from the quarrels of the *understanding*, and more esteeming of peace than of opinion. *Holyday.*
By *understanding*, I mean that faculty whereby we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowledge; generals as well as particulars; absent things as well as present; and to judge of their truth or falsehood, good or evil. *Wilkins.*
God is to the *understanding* of man, as the light of the sun is to our eyes, its first and most glorious object. *Tillotson.*
The *understandings* of a senate are often enslaved by three or four leaders. *Swift.*

2. Skill; knowledge; exact comprehension.
Right *understanding* consists in the perception of the visible or probable agreement or disagreement of ideas. *Locke.*
Very mean people have raised their minds to a great sense and *understanding* of religion. *Locke.*

3. Intelligence; terms of communication.
He hoped the loyalty of his subjects would concur with him in the preserving of a good *understanding* between him and his people. *Clarendon.*
We have got into some *understanding* with the enemy, by means of don Diego. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDERSTA'NDING. *adj.* Knowing; skilful.
The present physician is a very *understanding* man, and well read. *Addison.*

UNDERSTA'NDINGLY. *adv.* [from *understand.*] With knowledge.
Sundays may be *understandingly* spent in theology. *Milton.*

UNDERSTOO'D. The pret. and part. pass. of *understand.*

UNDERSTRA'PPER. *n. s.* [*under* and *strap.*] A petty fellow; an inferiour agent.
Every *understrapper* perked up, and expected a regiment, or his son must be a major. *Swift.*

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. a.* preterit *undertook;* participle passive *undertaken.* [*underfangen*, German.]

1. To attempt; to engage in.
The task he *undertakes*
Is numb'ring sands, and drinking oceans dry. *Shakspeare.*
The charity of his mother, who *undertook* the manage of his family, became a seasonable assistant and expedient in this single state. *Fell.*
Hence our gen'rous emulation came;
We *undertook*, and we perform'd the same. *Roscommon.*
Fiercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,
The English *undertake* th' unequal war. *Dryden.*
Of dangers *undertaken*, fame achiev'd,
They talk by turns. *Dryden.*

2. To assume a character. Not in use.
His name and credit shall you *undertake*,
And in my house you shall be friendly lodg'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. To engage with; to attack.
It is not fit your lordship should *undertake* every companion that you give offence to. *Shakspeare.*
You 'll *undertake* her no more? *Shakspeare.*

4. To have the charge of.
To th' waterside I must conduct your grace,
Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaux,
Who *undertakes* you to your end. *Shakspeare.*

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. n.*

1. To assume any business or province.
O Lord, I am oppressed, *undertake* for me. *Isaiah.*
I *undertook* alone to wing th' abyss. *Milton.*

2. To venture; to hazard.
It is the cowish terror of his spirit,
That dare not *undertake.* *Shakspeare.*

3. To promise; to stand bound to some condition.
If the curious search the hills after rains, I dare *undertake* they will not lose their labour. *Woodward.*

UNDERTA'KEN. The part. pass. of *undertake.*

UNDERTA'KER. *n. s.* [from *undertake.*]

1. One who engages in projects and affairs.
Antrim was naturally a great *undertaker.* *Clarendon.*
Undertakers in Rome purchase the digging of fields, and arrive at great estates by it. *Addison.*
This serves to free the enquiry from the perplexities that some *undertakers* have encumbered it with. *Woodward.*
Oblige thy fav'rite *undertakers*
To throw me in but twenty acres. *Prior.*

2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price.
Should they build as fast as write,
'T would ruin *undertakers* quite. *Swift.*

3. One who manages funerals.
While rival *undertakers* hover round,
And with his spade the sexton marks the ground. *Young.*

UNDERTA'KING. *n. s.* [from *undertake.*] Attempt; enterprize; engagement.
Mighty men they are called; which sheweth a strength surpassing others; and men of renown, that is, of great *undertaking* and adventurous actions. *Raleigh.*
If this seem too great an *undertaking* for the humour of our age, then such a sum of money ought to lie ready for taking off all such pieces of cloth as shall be brought in. *Temple.*

UNDERTE'NANT. *n. s.* [*under* and *tenant.*] A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner.
Settle and secure the *undertenants;* to the end there may be a repose and establishment of every subject's estate, lord and tenant. *Davies.*

UNDERTOO'K. The preterit of *undertake.*

UNDERVALUA'TION. *n. s.* [*under* and *value.*] Rate not equal to the worth.
There is often failing by an *undervaluation;*

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for in divers children their ingenerate powers are of slow disclosure. *Wotton.*

To UNDERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*under* and *value.*]

1. To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth.

Her name is Portia, nothing *undervalu'd*
To Cato's daughter. *Shakspeare.*

My chief delight lay in discharging the duties of my station; so that, in comparison of it, I *undervalued* all ensigns of authority. *Atterb.*

2. To depress; to make low in estimation; to despise.

I write not this with the least intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

In a kingdom grown glorious by the reputation of a sovereign, multitudes lessen and *undervalue* it. *Addison.*

Schooling Luther, an *undervaluing* term, would make one think that Erasmus had a mean opinion of him. *Atterbury.*

UNDERVA'LUE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Low rate; vile price.

The unskilfulness, carelessness, or knavery of the traders, added much to the *undervalue* and discredit of these commodities abroad. *Temple.*

UNDERVA'LUER. *n. s.* [from *undervalue.*] One who esteems lightly.

An *undervaluer* of money was sir Henry Wotton. *Walton.*

UNDERWE'NT. The preterit of *undergo.*

U'NDERWOOD. *n. s.* [*under* and *wood.*] The low trees that grow among the timber.

When you fell *underwood*, sow haws and sloes. *Mortimer.*

U'NDERWORK. *n. s.* [*under* and *work.*] Subordinate business; petty affairs.

Those that are proper for war fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of the nation. *Addison.*

To UNDERWO'RK. *v. a.* preterit and part. passive *underworked* or *underwrought.*

1. To destroy by clandestine measures.

Thou from loving England art so far,
That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king,
To cut off the sequence of posterity. *Shakesp.*

2. To labour or polish less than enough.

Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be overwrought as well as *underwrought.* *Dryden.*

3. To work at a price below the common.

UNDERWO'RKMAN. *n. s.* [*under* and *workman.*] An inferiour or subordinate labourer.

Nor would they hire *under-workmen* to employ their parts and learning to disarm their mother of all. *Lesley.*

Underworkmen are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts. *Swift.*

To UNDERWRI'TE. *v. a.* [*under* and *write.*] To write under something else.

He began first with his pipe, and then with his voice, thus to challenge Dorus, and was by him answered in the *underwritten* sort. *Sidney.*

What addition and change I have made, I have here *underwritten.* *Sanderson.*

UNDERWRI'TER. *n. s.* [from *underwrite.*] An insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRI'BED. *adj.* Not described.

They urge, that God left nothing in his word *undescribed*, whether it concerned the worship of God, or outward polity. *Hooker.*

This is such a singular practice, that I had rather leave it *undescribed*, than give it its proper character. *Collier.*

UNDESCRI'ED. *adj.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.

UNDESE'RVED. *adj.*

1. Not merited; not obtained by merit.

This victory obtained with great, and truly not *undeserved*, honour to the two princes, the whole estates, with one consent, gave the crown to Musidorus. *Sidney.*

2. Not incurred by fault.

The same virtue which gave him a disregard of fame, made him impatient of an *undeserved* reproach. *Addison.*

UNDESE'RVEDLY. *adv.* [from *undeserved.*] Without desert, whether of good or ill.

Our desire is to yield them a just reason, even of the least things, wherein *undeservedly* they have but as much as dreamed that we do amiss. *Hooker.*

He which speaketh no more than edifieth, is *undeservedly* reprehended for much speaking. *Hooker.*

These oft as *undeservedly* inthral
His outward freedom. *Milton.*

Science distinguishes a man of honour from one of those athletick brutes, whom *undeservedly* we call heroes. *Dryden.*

UNDESE'RVER. *n. s.* One of no merit.

You see how men of merit are sought after; the *undeserver* may sleep, when the man of action is called on. *Shakspeare.*

UNDESE'RVING. *adj.*

1. Not having merit; not having any worth.

It exerts itself promiscuously towards the deserving and the *undeserving*, if it relieves alike the idle and the indigent. *Addison.*

Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity, when an all-wise Being showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and *undeserving?* *Atterbury.*

Who lose a length of *undeserving* days,
Would you usurp the lover's dear-bought praise? *Pope.*

2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt: with *of.*

I was carried to mislike, then to hate; lastly, to destroy this son *undeserving of* destruction. *Sidney.*

My felicity is in retaining the good opinion of honest men, who think me not quite *undeserving of* it. *Pope.*

UNDESI'GNED. *adj.* Not intended; not purposed.

Great effects by inconsiderable means are sometimes brought about; and those so wholly *undesigned* by such as are the immediate actors. *South.*

Where you conduct find,
Use and convenience; will you not agree,
That such effects could not be *undesign'd*,
Nor could proceed but from a knowing mind? *Blackmore.*

UNDESI'GNING. *adj.*

1. Not acting with any set purpose.

Could atoms, which, with undirected flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
In order march, and to their posts advance,
Led by no guide, but *undesigning* chance? *Blackmore.*

2. Having no artful or fraudulent scheme; sincere.

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He looks upon friendship, gratitude, and sense of honour, as terms to impose upon weak *undesigning* minds. *South.*

UNDESI'RABLE. *adj.* Not to be wished; not pleasing.

To add what wants
In female sex, the more to draw his love,
And render me more equal; and perhaps,
A thing not *undesirable*, some time
Superior; for inferior, who is free? *Milton.*

UNDESI'RED. *adj.* Not wished; not solicited.

O goddess-mother, give me back to fate;
Your gift was *undesir'd*, and came too late.
Dryden.

UNDESI'RING. *adj.* Negligent; not wishing.

The baits of gifts and money to despise,
And look on wealth with *undesiring* eyes:
When thou canst truly call these virtues thine,
Be wise, and free, by heav'n's consent and mine.
Dryden.

UNDESTRO'YABLE. *adj.* Indestructible; not susceptive of destruction. Not in use.

Common glass, once made, so far resists the violence of the fire, that most chymists think it a body more *undestroyable* than gold itself. *Boyle.*

UNDESTRO'YED. *adj.* Not destroyed.

The essences of those species are preserved whole and *undestroyed*, whatever changes happen to any or all of the individuals. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* Impossible to be decided.

On either side the fight was fierce, and surely *undeterminable* without the death of one of the chiefs. *Wotton.*

Rather an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it doubtful and *undeterminable* who such heir is. *Locke.*

UNDETE'RMINATE. *adj.*

1. Not settled; not decided; contingent. Regularly, *indeterminate.*

Surely the Son of God could not die by chance, nor the greatest thing that ever came to pass in nature be left to an *undeterminate* event. *South.*

2. Not fixed.

Fluid, slippery, and *undeterminate* it is of itself. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINATENESS. } *n. s.* [from *un-*
UNDETERMINA'TION. } *determinate.*

We say more regularly *indeterminateness* and *indetermination.*]

1. Uncertainty; indecision.

He is not left barely to the *undetermination*, incertainty, and unsteadiness of the operation of his faculties, without a certain secret predisposition of them to what is right. *Hale.*

2. The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateness* to one part, before he has made choice. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINED. *adj.*

1. Unsettled; undecided.

He has left his succession as *undetermined* as if he had said nothing about it. *Locke.*

Extended wide
In circuit, *undetermin'd*, square or round. *Milt.*

2. Not limited; not regulated; not defined.

It is difficult to conceive that any such thing should be as matter, *undetermined* by something called form. *Hale.*

UNDEVO'TED. *adj.* Not devoted.

The lords Say and Brooke, two popular men, and most *undevoted* to the church, positively refused to make any such protestation. *Clarendon.*

UNDIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* Not pellucid; not transparent.

When the materials of glass melted, with calcined tin, have composed a mass *undiaphanous* and white, this white enamel is the basis of all concretes, that goldsmiths employ in enamelling. *Boyle.*

UNDI'D. The preterit of *undo.*

This so *undid* all I had done before,
I could attempt, and he endure no more.
Roscommon.

UNDIGE'STED. *adj.* Not concocted; not subdued by the stomach.

Ambition, the disease of virtue, bred
Like surfeits from an *undigested* fulness,
Meets death in that which is the means of life.
Denham.

The glaring sun breaks in at ev'ry chink,
Yet plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine
As fill'd with fumes of *undigested* wine. *Dryden.*

Meat remaining in the stomach *undigested*, dejection of appetite, wind coming upwards, are signs of a phlegmatick constitution. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDI'GHT. *preterit.* Put off. It is questionable whether it have a present tense. Obsolete.

From her fair head her fillets she *undight*,
And laid her stole aside. *Spenser.*

UNDIMI'NISHED. *adj.* Not impaired; not lessened.

I still account myself *undiminished* of my largest concessions. *King Charles.*

Think not, revolted spirit! thy shape the same,
Or *undiminish'd* brightness, to be known
As when thou stood'st in heav'n, upright and pure. *Milton.*

Sergius, who had a bad cause bravely try'd,
All of a piece, and *undiminish'd*, dy'd. *Dryden.*

The deathless muse, with *undiminish'd* rays,
Through distant times the lovely dame conveys.
Addison.

When sacrilegious hands had rased the church even to the foundation, these charities they suffered to stand *undiminished*, untouched. *Atterbury.*

UNDI'NTED. *adj.* Not impressed by a blow.

I must rid all the sea of pirates: this 'greed upon,
To part with unhackt edges, and bear back
Our barge *undinted.* *Shakspeare.*

UNDI'PPED. *adj.* [*un* and *dip.*] Not dipped; not plunged.

I think thee
Impenetrably good; but, like Achilles,
Thou hadst a soft Egyptian heel *undip'd*,
And that has made thee mortal. *Dryden.*

UNDIRE'CTED. *adj.* Not directed.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, unruled and *undirected* of any: for they to whom she was committed fainted or forsook their charge.
Spenser.

Could atoms, which, with *undirected* flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
Of reason destitute, without intent,
In order march? *Blackmore.*

UNDISCE'RNED. *adj.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried.

Our profession, though it leadeth us into many truths *undiscerned* by others, yet doth disturb their communications. *Brown.*

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Broken they break, and rallying they renew,
In other forms, the military shew:
At last in order *undiscern'd* they join,
And march together in a friendly line. *Dryden.*

UNDISCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* So as to be undiscovered.

Some associated particles of salt-petre, by lurking *undiscernedly* in the fixed nitre, had escaped the analysing violence of the fire. *Boyle.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* Not to be discerned; invisible.

I should be guiltier than my guiltiness,
To think I should be *undiscernible*,
When I perceive your grace. *Shakspeare.*

The apostle, knowing that the distinction of these characters was *undiscernible* by men in this life, admonishes those who had the most comfortable assurances of God's favour to be nevertheless apprehensive. *Rogers.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLY. *adv.* Invisibly; imperceptibly.

Many secret indispositions will *undiscernibly* steal upon the soul, and it will require time and close application to recover it to the spiritualities of religion. *South.*

UNDISCE'RNING. *adj.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction.

Undiscerning muse, which heart, which eyes,
In this new couple dost thou prize? *Donne.*

His long experience informed him well of the state of England; but of foreign transactions he was entirely *undiscerning* and ignorant. *Clarendon.*

Thus her blind sister, fickle fortune, reigns,
And *undiscerning* scatters crowns and chains. *Pope.*

UNDI'SCIPLINED. *adj.*

1. Not subdued to regularity and order.

To be dispensed withal is an argument of natural infirmity, if it be necessary; but if it be not, it signifies an *undisciplined* and unmortified spirit. *Taylor.*

Divided from those climes where art prevails,
Undisciplin'd by precepts of the wise,
Our inborn passions will not brook controul;
We follow nature. *Philips.*

2. Untaught; uninstructed.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than skuffle with an *undisciplined* rabble. *King Charles.*

Dry is a man of a clear head, but few words; and gains the same advantage over Puzzle, that a small body of regular troops would gain over a numberless *undisciplined* militia. *Spectator.*

UNDISCO'RDING. *adj.* Not disagreeing; not jarring in musick.

We on earth, with *undiscording* voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise;
As once we did, till disproportion'd sin
Jarr'd against nature's chime. *Milton.*

UNDISCO'VERABLE. *adj.* Not to be found out.

He was to make up his accounts, and by an easy *undiscoverable* cheat he could provide against the impending distress. *Rogers.*

UNDISCO'VERED. *adj.* Not seen; not descried; not found out.

Coming into the falling of a way, which led us into a place, of each side whereof men might easily keep themselves *undiscovered*, I was encompassed suddenly by a great troop of enemies. *Sidney.*

When the griefs of Job were exceeding great, his words accordingly to open them were many: howbeit, still unto his seeming they were *undiscovered*. *Hooker.*

Time glides with *undiscover'd* haste;
The future but a length behind the past. *Dryden.*

By your counsels we are brought to view
A rich and *undiscover'd* world in you. *Dryden.*

In such passages I discovered some beauty yet *undiscovered*. *Dryden.*

UNDISCREE'T. *adj.* Not wise; imprudent.

If thou be among the *undiscreet*, observe the time. *Ecclesiasticus.*

UNDISGUI'SED. *adj.* Open; artless; plain; exposed to view.

If thou art Venus,
Disguis'd in habit, *undisguis'd* in shape;
O help us captives from our chains t' escape. *Dryden.*

If once they can dare to appear openly and *undisguised*, when they can turn the ridicule upon seriousness and piety, the contagion spreads like a pestilence. *Rogers.*

UNDISHO'NOURED. *adj.* Not dishonoured.

Keep then fair league and truce with thy true bed:
I live distain'd, thou *undishonoured*. *Shakspeare.*

UNDISMA'YED. *adj.* Not discouraged; not depressed with fear.

He in the midst thus *undismay'd* began. *Milton.*

Though oft repuls'd, again
They rally *undismay'd*. *Philips.*

He aim'd a blow against his *undismay'd* adversary. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDISOBLI'GING. *adj.* Inoffensive.

All this he would have expatiated upon, with connexions of the discourses, and the most easy *undisobliging* transitions. *Browne.*

UNDISPE'RSED. *adj.* Not scattered.

We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars; the smoke doth vanish ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is *undispersed*, it but clouds it. *Boyle.*

UNDISPO'SED. *adj.* Not bestowed.

The employments were left *undisposed* of, to keep alive the hopes of impatient candidates. *Swift.*

UNDISPU'TED. *adj.* Incontrovertible; evident.

You, by an *undisputed* title, are the king of poets. *Dryden.*

That virtue and vice tend to make those men happy or miserable who severally practise them, is a proposition of undoubted, and by me *undisputed*, truth. *Atterbury.*

UNDISSE'MBLED. *adj.*

1. Openly declared.

2. Honest; not feigned.

Ye are the sons of a clergy, whose *undissembled* and unlimited veneration for the holy scriptures hath not hindered them from paying an inferiour but profound regard to the best interpreters of it, the primitive writers. *Atterbury.*

UNDI'SSIPATED. *adj.* Not scattered; not dispersed.

Such little primary masses as our proposition mentions, may remain *undissipated*. *Boyle.*

UNDISSO'LVABLE. *adj.* That cannot be dissolved.

UNDISSO'LVING. *adj.* Never melting.

Not cold Scythia's *undissolving* snows,
Nor the parch'd Libyan sands thy husband bore,
But mild Parthenope. *Addison.*

UNDISTE'MPERED. *adj.*

1. Free from disease.

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2. Free from perturbation.
Some such laws may be considered, in some parliament that shall be at leisure from the urgency of more pressing affairs, and shall be cool and *undistempered*. *Temple.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be distinctly seen.
These things seem small and *undistinguishable*, Like far off mountains turned into clouds. *Shakspeare.*
The quaint mazes in the wanton green, For lack of tread, are *undistinguishable*. *Shaksp.*
Its lineaments are destroyed, and the materials mixt in an *undistinguishable* confusion. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be known by any peculiar property.
No idea can be *undistinguishable* from another, from which it ought to be different. *Locke.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHED. *adj.*

1. Not marked out so as to be known from each other.
The *undistinguish'd* seeds of good and ill, Heav'n in his bosom from our knowledge hides. *Dryden.*
'T is longer since the creation of angels than of the world, by seven hundred years: whereby we would mark out so much of that *undistinguished* duration, as we suppose would have admitted seven hundred annual revolutions of the sun. *Locke.*

2. Not to be seen otherwise than confusedly; not separately and plainly descried.
'T is like the milky way, all over bright; But sown so thick with stars, 't is *undistinguish'd* light. *Dryden.*

3. Not plainly discerned.
Wrinkles *undistinguish'd* pass, For I 'm asham'd to use a glass. *Swift.*

4. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient space.
Oh *undistinguish'd* space of woman's will! *Shakspeare.*

5. Not marked by any particular property.
Sleep to those empty lids Is grown a stranger: and day and night As *undistinguish'd* by my sleep, as sight. *Denham.*

6. Not treated with any particular respect.
Sad chance of war! now destitute of aid, Falls *undistinguish'd* by the victor spade. *Pope.*

UNDISTI'NGUISHING. *adj.* Making no difference.
The promiscuous and *undistinguishing* distribution of good and evil, which was necessary for carrying on the designs of providence in this life, will be rectified in another. *Addison.*
Undistinguishing complaisance will vitiate the taste of the readers. *Garth.*

UNDISTRA'CTED. *adj.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or desires.
When Enoch had walked with God, he was so far from being tired with that lasting assiduity, that he admitted him to a more immediate and more *undistracted* communion with himself. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* Without disturbance from contrariety of sentiments.
St. Paul tells us, that there is difference betwixt married and single persons; the affections of the latter being at liberty to devote themselves more *undistractedly* to God. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRA'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts.
The strange confusions of this nation disturb that calmness of mind, and *undistractedness* of thoughts. *Boyle.*

UNDISTU'RBED. *adj.*

1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid.
To our high-rais'd phantasy present That *undisturbed* song of pure content. *Milt.*
The peaceful cities of th' Ausonian shore, Lull'd in their ease, and *undisturb'd* before, Are all on fire. *Dryden.*
A state, where our imitation of God shall end in the *undisturbed* fruition of him to all eternity. *Atterbury.*
To be *undisturbed* in danger, sedately to consider what is fittest to be done, and to execute it steadily, is a complex idea of an action, which may exist. But to be *undisturbed* in danger, without using one's reason, is as real an idea as the other. *Locke.*

2. Not interrupted by any hinderance or molestation.
Nature stints our appetite, And craves no more than *undisturb'd* delight; Which minds unmix'd with cares and fears obtain; A soul serene, a body void of pain. *Dryden.*
Unvex'd with quarrels, *undisturb'd* with noise, The country king his peaceful realm enjoys. *Dryden.*

3. Not agitated.
A good conscience is a port which is land-lock'd on every side, where no winds can possibly invade. There a man may not only see his own image, but that of his Maker, clearly reflected from the *undisturb'd* and silent waters. *Dryden.*

UNDISTU'RBEDLY. *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.
Our minds are so weak, that they have need of all the assistances can be procured, to lay before them *undisturbedly* the thread and coherence of any discourse. *Locke.*

UNDIVI'DABLE. *adj.* Not separable; not susceptive of division.
The best actors in the world for tragedy, pastoral, scene *undividable*, or poem unlimited. *Shakspeare.*
How comes it, husband, That thou art thus estranged from thyself? Thyself, I call it, being strange to me; That *undividable*, incorporate, Am better than thy dear self's better part. *Shakspeare.*

UNDIVI'DED. *adj.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.
Love is not divided between God and God's enemy: we must love God with all our heart; that is, give him a whole and *undivided* affection. *Taylor.*
He extends through all extent; Spreads *undivided*, operates unspent. *Pope.*

UNDIVU'LGED. *adj.* Secret; not promulgated.
Let the great gods Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch, That hast within thee *undivulged* crimes Unwhipp'd of justice. *Shakspeare.*

To UNDO'. *v. a.* pret. *undid*; part. pass. *undone*. [from *do*.]

1. To ruin; to bring to destruction.
As this immoderate favour of the multitude did him no good, so will it *undo* so many as shall trust unto it. *Hayward.*
Subdued, *undone*, they did at last obey, And change their own for their invader's way. *Roscommon.*
Where, with like haste, through several ways they run, Some to *undo*, and some to be *undone*. *Denham.*

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Hither ye come, dislike, and so *undo*
The players, and disgrace the poet too. *Denham.*
When I behold the charming maid,
I 'm ten times more *undone*; while hope and fear
With variety of pain distract me. *Addison.*

2. To loose; to open what is shut or fastened; to unravel.

They false and fearful do their hands *undo*;
Brother, his brother; friend doth friend forsake. *Sidney.*
Pray *undo* this button. *Shakspeare.*
We implore thy powerful hand,
To *undo* the charmed band
Of true virgin here distress'd. *Milton.*
Were men so dull they could not see
That Lyce painted; should they flee
Like simple birds into a net
So grossly woven and ill-set;
Her own teeth would *undo* the knot,
And let all go that she had got. *Waller.*

3. To change any thing done to its former state; to recall or annul any action.

They may know, that we are far from presuming to think that men can better any thing which God hath done, even as we are from thinking, that men should presume to *undo* some things of men, which God doth know they cannot better. *Hooker.*
It was a torment
To lay upon the damn'd, which Sycorax
Could not again *undo*. *Shakspeare.*
We seem ambitious God's whole work t' *undo*;
Of nothing he made us, and we strive, too,
To bring ourselves to nothing back. *Donne.*
They make the Deity do and *undo*, go forward and backwards. *Burnet.*
By granting me so soon,
He has the merit of the gift *undone*. *Dryden.*
Without this our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to *undo* our fault. *Tillotson.*
Now will this woman, with a single glance,
Undo what I 've been labouring all this while.
Addison.
When in time the martial maid
Found out the trick that Venus play'd,
She shakes her helm; she knits her brows,
And, fir'd with indignation, vows,
To-morrow, ere the setting sun,
She 'd all *undo* that she had done. *Swift.*

UNDO'ING. *adj.* Ruining; destructive.

The great and *undoing* mischief which befalls men, is by their being misrepresented. *South.*

UNDO'ING. *n. s.* Ruin; destruction; fatal mischief.

To the utter *undoing* of some, many things by strictness of law may be done, which equity and honest meaning forbiddeth. *Hooker.*
False lustre could dazzle my poor daughter to her *undoing*. *Addison.*
Fools that we are, we know that ye deceive us;
Yet act, as if the fraud was pleasing to us,
And our *undoing* joy. *Rowe.*
Ign'rant of happiness, and blind to ruin,
How oft are our petitions our *undoing*! *Harte.*

UNDO'NE. *adj.* [from *undo*.]

1. Not done; not performed.

Do you smell a fault?——I cannot wish the fault *undone*, the issue of it being so proper. *Shakspeare.*
There was no opportunity to call either of these two great persons to account for what they had done, or what they had left *undone*. *Clarendon.*

2. Ruined; brought to destruction.

Already is the work begun;
And we rest all *undone*, till all be done. *Daniel.*

UNDO'UBTED. *adj.* Indubitable; indisputable; unquestionable.

His fact, till now, came not to an *undoubted* proof. *Shakspeare.*
Thou, Spirit, who led'st this glorious eremite
Into the desert, his victorious field,
Against the spiritual foe, and brought'st him thence,
By proof th' *undoubted* Son of God, inspire. *Milton.*
The relations of your trials may be received as *undoubted* records of certain events, and as securely be depended on as the propositions of Euclid. *Glanville.*
Made the world tremble with a num'rous host,
And of *undoubted* victory did boast. *Waller.*
Though none of these be strict demonstration, yet we have an *undoubted* assurance of them, when they are proved by the best arguments that the nature of the thing will bear. *Tillotson.*

UNDO'UBTEDLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

Some fault *undoubtedly* there is in the very resemblance of idolaters. *Hooker.*
This cardinal *undoubtedly*
Was fashion'd to much honour. *Shakspeare.*
Undoubtedly God will relent, and turn
From his displeasure. *Milton.*
The original is *undoubtedly* one of the greatest this age has produced. *Dryden.*
He that believes the christian doctrine, if he adhere to it, and live accordingly, shall *undoubtedly* be saved. *Tillotson.*

UNDO'UBTING. *adj.* Admitting no doubt.

They to whom all this is revealed, and received with an *undoubting* faith, if they do not presently set about so easy and so happy a task, must acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind. *Hammond.*

UNDRA'WN. *adj.* Not pulled by any external force.

Forth rush'd
The chariot of paternal deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel *undrawn*;
Itself instinct with spirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick shapes. *Milton.*

UNDRE'ADED. *adj.* Not feared.

Better far,
Than still at hell's dark threshold t' have sat watch,
Unnam'd, *undreaded*, and thyself half-starv'd. *Milton.*

UNDRE'AMED. *adj.* Not thought on.

A course more promising,
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To unpath'd waters, *undream'd* shores; most certain
To miseries enough. *Shakspeare.*

To UNDRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *dress*.]

1. To divest of clothes; to strip.

Undress you, and come now to bed. *Shaksp.*
All were stol'n aside
To counsel and *undress* the bride. *Suckling.*
Her fellows press'd,
And the reluctant nymph by force *undress'd*. *Addison.*

2. To divest of ornaments, or the attire of ostentation.

Undress'd at evening when she found
Their odours lost, their colours past,
She chang'd her look. *Prior.*

U'NDRESS. *n. s.* A loose or negligent dress.

Reform her into ease,
And put her in *undress* to make her please. *Dryden.*

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UNDRE'SSED. *adj.*

1. Not regulated.

Thy vineyard lies half prun'd, and half *undress'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Not prepared for use.

The common country people wore peronet, shoes of *undressed* leather. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDRI'ED. *adj.* Not dried.

Their titles in the field were try'd:
Witness the fresh laments, and fun'ral tears *undry'd*. *Dryden.*

Four pounds of *undried* hops, thorough ripe, will make one of dry. *Mortimer.*

UNDRI'VEN. *adj.* Not impelled either way.

As wintry winds contending in the sky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;
The doubtful rack of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tide *undriv'n*. *Dryden.*

UNDRO'SSY. *adj.* Free from recrement.

When a noontide sun with summer beams
Darts through a cloud, her wat'ry skirts are edg'd
With lucid amber, or *undrossy* gold. *Philips.*

Of heav'n's *undrossy* gold, the gods' array
Refulgent, flash'd intolerable day. *Pope.*

UNDU'BITABLE. *adj.* Not admitting doubt; unquestionable.

Let that principle, that all is matter, and that there is nothing else, be received for certain and *undubitable*, and it will be easy to be seen, what consequences it will lead us into. *Locke.*

UNDU'E. *adj.* [*indue*, French.]

1. Not right; not legal.

That proceeding being at that time taxed for rigorous and *undue*, in matter and manner, makes it very probable there was some greater matter against her. *Bacon.*

2. Not agreeable to duty.

He will not prostitute his power to mean and *undue* ends, nor stoop to little and low arts of courting the people. *Atterbury.*

U'NDULARY. *adj.* [from *undulo*, Latin.] Playing like waves; playing with intermissions.

The blasts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course. *Brown.*

To U'NDULATE. *v. a.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves.

Breath vocalized, *i. e.* vibrated and *undulated*, may in a different manner affect the lips, or tongue, or palate, and impress a swift, tremulous motion, which breath alone passing smooth doth not. *Holder.*

To U'NDULATE. *v. n.* To play as waves in curls.

Through *undulating* air the sounds are sent,
And spread o'er all the fluid element. *Pope.*

UNDULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *undulate*.] Waving motion.

Worms and leeches will move both ways; and so will most of those animals whose bodies consist of round and annulary fibres, and move by *undulation*, that is, like the waves of the sea. *Brown.*

All tuneable sounds are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous body, and *undulation* of the air, proportionable to the acuteness and gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Two parallel walls beat the sound back on each other, till the *undulation* is quite worn out. *Addison.*

U'NDULATORY. *adj.* [from *undulate*.] Moving in the manner of waves.

A constant *undulatory* motion is perceived by looking through telescopes. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDU'LY. *adv.* Not properly; not according to duty.

Men *unduly* exercise their zeal against persons; not only against evil persons, but against those that are the most venerable. *Spratt.*

UNDU'TEOUS. *adj.* Not performing duty; irreverent; disobedient.

She and I, long since contracted,
Are now so sure, that nothing can dissolve us;
And this deceit loses the name of craft,
Of disobedience, or *undutcous* title. *Shakspeare.*

In Latium safe he lay,
From his *undutcous* son, and his usurping sway. *Dryden.*

UNDU'TIFUL. *adj.* Not obedient; not reverent.

England thinks it no good policy to have that realm planted with English, lest they should grow so *undutiful* as the Irish, and become more dangerous. *Spenser.*

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is fit for a creature not to love God; to be *undutiful* to his great sovereign, and ungrateful to his best benefactor. *Tillotson.*

UNDU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *undutiful*.] Not according to duty.

The fish had long in Cæsar's ponds been fed,
And from its lord *undutifully* fled. *Dryden.*

UNDU'TIFULNESS. *n. s.* Want of respect; irreverence; disobedience.

I should have thought they would rather have held in, and staid all the other from *undutifulness*, than need to be forced thereunto themselves. *Spenser.*

Forbidding *undutifulness* to superiours, sedition and rebellion against magistracy. *Tillotson.*

UNDY'ING. *adj.* Not destroyed; not perishing.

Driven down
To chains of darkness, and th' *undying* worm. *Milton.*

UNEA'RNED. *adj.* Not obtained by labour or merit.

As I am honest Puck,
If we have *unearned* luck,
Now to 'scape the serpent's tongue,
We will make amends ere long. *Shakspeare.*

Our work is brought to little, though begun
Early, and th' hour of supper comes *unearn'd*. *Milton.*

Wilt thou rather chuse
To lie supinely, hoping heaven will bless
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread *unearn'd*? *Philips.*

UNEA'RTHED. *adj.* Driven from the den in the ground.

The robber of the fold
Is from his craggy winding haunts *unearth'd*. *Thomson.*

UNEA'RTHLY. *adj.* Not terrestrial.

The sacrifice
How ceremonious, solemn, and *unearthly*
It was i' th' offering! *Shakspeare.*

UNE'ASILY. *adv.* Not without pain.

He lives *uneasily* under the burden. *L'Estr.*

They make mankind their enemy by their unjust actions, and consequently live more *uneasily* in the world than other men. *Tillotson.*

UNE'ASINESS. *n. s.* Trouble; perplexity; state of disquiet.

Not a subject
Sits in heart-grief and *uneasiness*,
Under the sweet shade of your government. *Shakspeare.*

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The same *uneasiness* which every thing
Gives to our nature, life must also bring. *Denham.*

We may be said to live like those who have their hope in another life, if we bear the *uneasinesses* that befall us here with constancy. *Atterbury.*

Men are dissatisfied with their station, and create to themselves all the *uneasiness* of want. They fancy themselves poor, and under this persuasion feel all the disquiet of real poverty. *Rogers.*

His majesty will maintain his just authority over them; and whatever *uneasiness* they may give themselves, they can create none in him. *Addison.*

The libels against his grandfather, that fly about his very court, give him *uneasiness*. *Swift.*

UNE'ASY. *adj.*

1. Painful; giving disturbance.

The wisest of the Gentiles forbad any libations to be made for dead infants, as believing they passed into happiness through the way of mortality, and for a few months wore an *uneasy* garment. *Taylor.*

On a tottering pinnacle the standing is *uneasy*, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Piety.*

His present thoughts are *uneasy*, because his present state does not please him. *L'Estrange.*

Uneasy life to me,
Still watch'd and importun'd, but worse for thee. *Dryden.*

2. Disturbed; not at ease.

Happy low! lie down;
Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. *Shaks.*

Uneasy, justice upward flew,
And both the sisters to the stars withdrew. *Dryden.*

The passion and ill language proceeded from a galled and *uneasy* mind. *Tillotson.*

It is such a pleasure as makes a man restless and *uneasy*, exciting fresh desires. *Addison.*

One would wonder how any person should desire to be king of a country, in which the established religion is directly opposite to that he professes. Were it possible for such a one to accomplish his designs, his own reason might tell him, there could not be a more *uneasy* prince, nor a more unhappy people. *Addison.*

If we imagine ourselves intitled to any thing we have not, we shall be *uneasy* in the want of it; and that uneasiness will expose us to all the evil persuasions of poverty. *Rogers.*

The soul, *uneasy* and confin'd from home,
Rests and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope.*

3. Constraining; cramping.

Some servile imitators
Prescribe at first such strict *uneasy* rules,
As they must ever slavishly observe. *Roscommon.*

4. Constrained; not disengaged; stiff.

In conversation, a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, will be constrained, *uneasy*, and ungraceful. *Locke.*

5. Peevish; difficult to please.

A sour untractable nature makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him. *Spectator.*

6. Difficult. Out of use.

We will, not appearing what we are, have some question with the shepherd: from his simplicity, I think it not *uneasy* to get the cause of my son's resort thither. *Shakspeare.*

This swift business
I must *uneasy* make; lest too light winning
Make the prize light. *Shakspeare.*

Divers things, knowable by the bare light of nature, are yet so *uneasy* to be satisfactorily understood, that, let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will appear obscure. *Boyle.*

UNE'ATEN. *adj.* Not devoured.

Though they had but two horses left *uneaten*, they had never suffered a summons to be sent to them. *Clarendon.*

UNE'ATH. *adv.* [from *eath*; eað, Saxon, easy.]

1. Not easily. Out of use.

Uneath may she endure the flinty street,
To tread them with her tender feeling feet! *Shakspeare.*

2. It seems in *Spenser* to signify the same as *beneath*. Under; below.

A roaring, hideous sound,
That all the air with terror filled wide,
And seem'd *uneath* to shake the stedfast ground. *Spenser.*

UNE'DIFYING. *adj.* Not improving in good life.

Our practical divinity is as sound and affecting, as that of our popish neighbours is flat and *unedifying*. *Atterbury.*

UNELE'CTED. *adj.* Not chosen.

Putting him to rage,
You should have ta'en th' advantage of his choler,
And pass'd him *unelected*. *Shakspeare.*

UNE'LIGIBLE. *adj.* Not proper to be chosen.

Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is most *uneligible*. *Rogers.*

UNEMPLO'YED. *adj.*

1. Not busy; at leisure; idle.

Other creatures all day long
Rove idle, *unemploy'd*, and less need rest. *Milt.*

Wilt thou then serve Philistines with that gift,
Which was expressly given thee to annoy them?
Better at home lie bedrid, not only idle,
Inglorious, *unemploy'd*, with age out-worn. *Milt.*

Our wise Creator has annexed to several objects, and to the ideas we receive of them, as also to several of our thoughts, a concomitant pleasure, that those faculties which we are endowed with might not remain idle and *unemployed*. *Locke.*

Men, soured with poverty, and *unemployed*, easily give into any prospect of change. *Addis.*

2. Not engaged in any particular work.

Pales unhonour'd, Ceres *unemploy'd*,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

UNE'MPTIABLE. *adj.* Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. Obsolete.

Whatsoever men or angels know, it is as a drop of that *unemptiable* fountain of wisdom, which hath diversely imparted her treasures. *Hooker.*

UNENDO'WED. *adj.* Not invested; not graced.

A man rather unadorned with any parts of quickness, and *unendowed* with any notable virtues, than notorious for any defect of understanding. *Clarendon.*

Aspiring, factious, fierce and loud,
With grace and learning *unendow'd*. *Swift.*

UNENGA'GED. *adj.* Not engaged; not appropriated.

When we have sunk the only *unengaged* revenues left, our incumbrances must remain perpetual. *Swift.*

UNENJO'YED. *adj.* Not obtained; not possessed.

Each day 's a mistress *unenjoy'd* before;
Like travellers, we 're pleas'd with seeing more. *Dryden.*

UNENJO'YING. *adj.* Not using; having no fruition.

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The more we have, the meaner is our store;
The *unenjoying*, craving wretch is poor. *Creech.*

UNENLA'RGED. *adj.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted.

Unenlarged souls are disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered concerning the shape of little animals, which equal not a pepper-corn. *Watts.*

UNENLI'GHTENED. *adj.* Not illuminated.

Moral virtue natural reason, *unenlightened* by revelation, prescribes. *Atterbury.*

UNENSLA'VED. *adj.* Free; not enthralled.

By thee
She sits a sov'reign, *unenslav'd* and free. *Addis.*

UNENTERTA'INING. *adj.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.

It was not *unentertaining* to observe by what degrees I ceased to be a witty writer. *Pope.*

UNENTO'MBED. *adj.* Unburied; uninterred.

Think'st thou *unentomb'd* to cross the floods? *Dryden.*

UNE'NVIED. *adj.* Exempt from envy.

The fortune which nobody sees makes a man happy, and *unenvied*. *Bacon.*

This loss
Thus far at least recover'd, hath much more
Establish'd in a safe, *unenvied* throne,
Yielded with full consent. *Milton.*

These *unenvied* stand;
Since what they act, transcends what they command. *Denham.*

What health promotes, and gives *unenvied* peace,
Is all expenceless, and procur'd with ease. *Blackm.*

Beneath our humble cottage let us haste,
And here, *unenvied*, rural dainties taste. *Pope.*

UNE'QUABLE. *adj.* Different from itself; diverse.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most unsettled and *unequable* of seasons. *Bentley.*

UNE'QUAL. *adj.* [*inæqualis*, Latin.]

1. Not even.

There sits deformity to mock my body;
To shape my legs of an *unequal* size. *Shaksp.*

You have here more than one example of Chaucer's *unequal* numbers. *Dryden.*

2. Not equal; inferiour.

Among *unequals*, what society? *Milton.*

To bliss unknown my lofty soul aspires;
My lot *unequal* to my vast desires. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Partial; not bestowing on both the same advantages.

When to conditions of *unequal* peace
He shall submit, then may he not possess
Kingdom nor life! *Denham.*

4. [*inegal*, French.] Disproportioned; ill matched.

Unequal work we find,
Against *unequal* arms to fight in pain. *Milton.*

From his strong arm I saw his rival run,
And in a crowd th' *unequal* combat shun. *Dryd.*

And oft the furious wasp the hive alarms
With louder hums, and with *unequal* arms. *Addis.*

Fierce Belinda on the baron flies,
Nor fear'd the chief th' *unequal* fight to try. *Pope.*

5. Not regular; not uniform.

So strong, yet so *unequal* pulses beat. *Dryden.*

UNE'QUALABLE. *adj.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled.

Christ's love to God is filial and *unequalable*. *Boyle.*

UNE'QUALLED. *adj.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.

By those *unequalled* and invaluable blessings, he manifested how much he hated sin, and how much he loved sinners. *Boyle.*

Dorinda came, divested of the scorn
Which the *unequall'd* maid so long had worn. *Roscommon.*

UNE'QUALLY. *adv.* In different degrees; in disproportion one to the other.

When we view some well-proportion'd dome,
No single parts *unequally* surprise;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

UNE'QUALNESS. *n. s.* Inequality; state of being unequal.

UNE'QUITABLE. *adj.* Not impartial; not just.

We force him to stand to those measures which we think too *unequitable* to press upon a murderer. *Decay of Piety.*

UNEQUI'VOCAL. *adj.* Not equivocal.

This conceit is erroneous, making putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions, and conceiving *unequivocal* effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient. *Brown.*

UNE'RRABLENESS. *n. s.* Incapacity of errour.

The many innovations of that church witness the danger of presuming upon the *unerrableness* of a guide. *Decay of Piety.*

UNE'RRING. *adj.* [*inerrans*, Latin.]

1. Committing no mistake.

The irresistible infirmities of our nature make a perfect and *unerring* obedience impossible. *Rogers.*

Fast in chains constrain the various god;
Who bound obedient to superior force,
Unerring will prescribe your destin'd course. *Pope.*

His javelin threw:
Hissing in air th' *unerring* weapon flew. *Dryden.*

2. Incapable of failure; certain.

The king a mortal shaft lets fly
From his *unerring* hand. *Denham.*

Is this th' *unerring* power? the ghost reply'd;
Nor Phœbus flatter'd; nor his answers ly'd. *Dryden.*

Of lovers of truth, for truth's sake, there is this one *unerring* mark: the not entertaining any proposition with greater assurance than the proofs it is built upon will warrant. *Locke.*

UNE'RRINGLY. *adv.* Without mistake.

What those figures are, which should be mechanically adapted to fall so *unerringly* into regular compositions, is beyond our faculties to conceive. *Glanville.*

UNESCHE'WABLE. *adj.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be escaped. Not in use.

He gave the mayor sufficient warning to shift for safety, if an *uneschewable* destiny had not haltered him. *Carew.*

UNESPI'ED. *adj.* Not seen; undiscovered; undescried.

Treachery, guile, and deceit, are things which may for a while, but do not long, go *unespied*. *Hooker.*

From living eyes her open shame to hide,
And live in rocks and caves long *unespied*. *Spens.*

Nearer to view his prey, and *unespied*
To mark what of their state he more might learn. *Milton.*

The second shaft came swift and *unespied*;
And pierc'd his hand, and nail'd it to his side. *Dryden.*

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UNESSE'NTIAL. *adj.*

1. Not being of the last importance; not constituting essence.

Tillotson was moved rather with pity, than indignation, towards the persons of those who differed from him in the *unessential* parts of christianity. *Addison.*

2. Void of real being.

The void profound
Of *unessential* night receives him next. *Milton.*

UNESTA'BLISHED. *adj.* Not established.

From plain principles, doubt may be fairly solved, and not clapped up from pretiousness foundations *unestablished*. *Brown.*

UNE'VEN. *adj.*

1. Not even; not level.

These high wild hills, and rough *uneven* ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them wearisome. *Shakspeare.*

Some said it was best to fight with the Turks in that *uneven*, mountain country, where the Turk's chief strength consisting in the multitude of his horsemen should stand him in small stead. *Knolles.*

They made the ground *uneven* about their nest, insomuch that the slate did not lie flat. *Addis.*

2. Not suiting each other; not equal.

The Hebrew verse consists of *uneven* feet. *Peacham.*

UNE'VENNESS. *n. s.*

1. Surface not level; inequality of surface.

This softness of the foot, which yields to the ruggedness and *unevenness* of the roads, renders the feet less capable of being worn than if they were more solid. *Ray.*

That motion which can continue long in one and the same part of the body can be propagated a long way from one part to another, supposing the body homogeneal; so that the motion may not be reflected, refracted, interrupted, or disordered by any *unevenness* of the body. *Newton.*

2. Turbulence; changeable state.

Edward II. though an unfortunate prince, and by reason of the troubles and *unevenness* of his reign, the very law itself had many interruptions; yet it held its current in that state his father had left it in. *Hale.*

3. Not smoothness.

Notwithstanding any such *unevenness* or indistinctness in the style of those places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet.*

UNE'VITABLE. *adj.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat. *inevitable*, French.] Inevitable; not to be escaped.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the *unevitable* Philoclea, but that her unwished presence gave my tale a conclusion before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

UNEXA'CTED. *adj.* Not exacted; not taken by force.

All was common, and the fruitful earth
Was free, to give her *unexacted* birth. *Dryden.*

UNEXA'MINED. *adj.* Not inquired; not tried; not discussed.

Yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd
Untainted, *unexamin'd*, free at liberty. *Shaksp.*

They utter all they think, with a violence and indisposition, *unexamined*, without relation to person, place, or fitness. *Ben Jonson.*

The most pompous seeming knowledge, that is built on the *unexamined* prejudices of sense, stands not. *Glanville.*

UNEXA'MPLED. *adj.* Not known by any precedent or example.

Charles returned with *unexampled* loss from Algiers. *Raleigh.*

O *unexampled* love!
Love no where to be found less than divine. *Milton.*

God vouchsafed Enoch an *unexampled* exemption from death. *Boyle.*

Your twice-conquer'd vassals,
First, by your courage, then your clemency,
Here humbly vow to sacrifice their lives,
The gift of this your *unexampled* mercy,
To your command. *Denham.*

I tune my pipe afresh, each night and day,
Thy *unexampled* goodness to extol. *Philips.*

UNEXCE'PTIONABLE. *adj.* Not liable to any objection.

Personal prejudices should not hinder us from pursuing, with joint hands and hearts, the *unexceptionable* design of this pious institution. *Atterb.*

UNEXCI'SED. *adj.* Not subject to the payment of excise.

And beggars taste thee *unexcis'd* by kings. *Brown.*

UNEXGO'GITABLE. *adj.* Not to be found out.

Wherein can man resemble his *unexcogitable* power and perfectness? *Raleigh.*

UNE'XECUTED. *adj.* Not performed; not done.

Leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

UNEXE'MPLIFIED. *adj.* Not made known by instance or example.

Those wonders a generation returned with so *unexemplified* an ingratitude, that it is not the least of his wonders, that he would vouchsafe to work any of them. *Boyle.*

This being a new, *unexemplify'd* kind of policy, must pass for the wisdom of this particular age, scorning the examples of all former ages. *South.*

UNEXE'MPT. *adj.* Not free by peculiar privilege.

You invert the cov'nants of her trust,
And harshly deal, like an ill borrower,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms,
Scorning the *unexempt* condition
By which all mortal frailty must subsist. *Milt.*

UNEXERCI'SED. *adj.* Not practised; not experienced.

Messapus, with his ardour, warms
A heartless train, *unexercis'd* in arms. *Dryden.*

Abstract ideas are not so obvious to the yet *unexercised* mind as particular ones. *Locke.*

UNEXHAU'STED. *adj.* [*inexhaustus*, Lat.] Not spent; not drained to the bottom.

What avail her *unexhausted* stores,
While proud oppression in her vallies reigns? *Addison.*

UNEXPA'NDED. *adj.* Not spread out.

Every fœtus bears a secret hoard;
With sleeping, *unexpanded* issue stor'd. *Blackm.*

UNEXPE'CTED. *adj.* Not thought on; sudden; not provided against.

Have wisdom to provide always beforehand, that those evils overtake us not, which death *unexpected* doth use to bring upon careless men; and although it be sudden in itself, nevertheless, in regard of our prepared minds, it may not be sudden. *Hooker.*

Sith evils, great and *unexpected*, do cause oftentimes even them to think upon divine power with fearfullest suspicions, which have been otherwise the most sacred adorers thereof; how should we look for any constant resolution of mind in such cases, saving only where unfeigned affec-

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sion to God hath bred the most assured confidence to be assisted by his hand? *Hooker.*

O *unexpected* stroke! worse than of death!
Must I thus leave thee, paradise? *Milton.*

Them *unexpected* joy surpriz'd,
When the great ensign of Messiah blaz'd. *Milt.*

Some amazement;
But such as sprung from wonder, not from fear,
It was so *unexpected.* *Denham.*

To the pale foes they suddenly draw near,
And summon them to *unexpected* fight. *Dryden.*

Deep was the wound; he stagger'd with the blow,
And turn'd him to his *unexpected* foe. *Dryden.*

When Barcelona was taken by a most *unexpected* accident of a bomb lighting on the magazine, then the Catalonians revolted. *Swift.*

UNEXPE'CTEDLY. *adv.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of.

Oft he seems to hide his face,
But *unexpectedly* returns. *Milton.*

A most bountiful present, when I was most in want of it, came most seasonably and *unexpectedly* to my relief. *Dryden.*

If the concernment be poured in *unexpectedly* upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

You have fairer warning than others, who are *unexpectedly* cut off. *Wake.*

My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to see several dropping *unexpectedly* in the midst of mirth. *Addison.*

UNEXPE'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* Suddenness; unthought of time or manner.

He describes the *unexpectedness* of his appearance. *Watts.*

UNEXPE'DIENT. *adj.* Inconvenient; not fit.

Musick would not be *unexpedient* after meat, to assist and cherish nature in her first concoction, and send their minds back to study in good tune. *Milton.*

UNEXPE'RIENCED. *adj.* Not versed; not acquainted by trial or practice.

The wisest, *unexperienc'd*, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modesty,
Irresolute, unhardy, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*

Long use may strengthen men against many such inconveniences, which, to *unexperienced* persons, may prove very hazardous. *Wilkins.*

The pow'rs of Troy;
Not a raw and *unexperienc'd* train,
But firm body of embattled men. *Dryden.*

These reproaches are the extravagant speeches of those *unexperienced* in the things they speak against. *Tillotson.*

Unexperienced young men, if unwarned, take one thing for another. *Locke.*

The smallest accident intervening, often produces such changes, that a wise man is just as much in doubt of events, as the most ignorant and *unexperienced.* *Swift.*

UNEXPE'RT. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Latin.] Wanting skill or knowledge.

Receive the partner of my inmost soul:
Him you will find in letters, and in laws,
Not *unexpert.* *Prior.*

UNEXPLO'RED. *adj.*

1. Not searched out.

Oh! say what stranger cause, yet *unexplor'd*,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope.*

2. Not tried; not known.

Under thy friendly conduct will I fly
To regions *unexplor'd.* *Dryden.*

UNEXPO'SED. *adj.* Not laid open to censure.

They will endeavour to diminish the honour of the best treatise, rather than suffer the little mistakes of the author to pass *unexposed.* *Watts.*

UNEXPRE'SSIBLE. *adj.* Ineffable; not to be uttered.

What *unexpressible* comfort does overflow the pious soul, from a conscience of its own innocency! *Tillotson.*

UNEXPRE'SSIVE. *adj.*

1. Not having the power of uttering or expressing. This is the natural and analogical signification.

2. Inexpressible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expressed. Improper, and out of use.

Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree
The fair, the chaste, and *inexpressive* she.
Shakspeare.

With nectar pure his oozy locks he laves,
And hears the *unexpressive* nuptial song,
In the blest kingdoms, meek, of joy and love.
Milton.

The helmed cherubim
And sworded seraphim,
Are seen in glitt'ring ranks, with wings display'd,
Harping in loud and solemn quire,
With *inexpressive* notes, to heaven's new-born heir. *Milton.*

UNEXTE'NDED. *adj.* Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.

How inconceivable is it, that a spiritual, *i. e.* an *unextended* substance, should represent to the mind an extended one, as a triangle. *Locke.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*inextinguible*, Fr.] Unquenchable; not to be put out.

Pain of *unextinguishable* fire
Must exercise us, without hope of end. *Milton.*

What native *unextinguishable* beauty must be impressed through the whole, which the defœdation of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth! *Bentley.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHED. *adj.* [*inextinctus*, Latin.]

1. Not quenched; not put out.

The souls, whom that unhappy flame invades,
Make endless moans, and, pining with desire,
Lament too late their *unextinguish'd* fire. *Dryd.*

Ev'n o'er your cold, your ever-sacred, urn
His constant flame shall *unextinguish'd* burn.
Lyttleton.

2. Not extinguishable.

An ardent thirst of honour; a soul unsatisfied with all it has done, and an *unextinguish'd* desire of doing more. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DED. *adj.* Not withered.

A lovely flow'r,
Unfaded yet, but yet unfed below,
No more to mother earth or the green stem shall owe. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DING. *adj.* Not liable to wither.

For her th' *unfading* rose of Eden blooms,
And wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes.
Pope.

UNFA'ILING. *adj.* Certain; not missing.

Nothing the united voice of all history proclaims so loud, as the certain, *unfailing* curse, that has pursued and overtook sacrilege. *South.*

Thou, secure of my *unfailing* word,
Compose thy swelling soul, and sheath thy sword.
Dryden.

UNFA'IR. *adj.* Disingenuous; subdolous; not honest.

You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. *Swift.*

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UNFA'IRLY. *adv.* [from *unfair*.] Not in a just manner.

UNFA'ITHFUL. *adj.*

1. Perfidious; treacherous.

If you break one jot of your promise, I will think you the most atheistical break-promise, and the most unworthy, that may be chosen out of the gross band of the *unfaithful*. *Shakspeare.*

My feet, through wine, *unfaithful* to their weight,
Betray'd me tumbling from a tow'ry height. *Pope.*

2. Impious; infidel.

Thence shall come
To judge th' *unfaithful* dead; but to reward
His faithful, and receive them into bliss. *Milton.*

UNFA'ITHFULLY. *adv.* Treacherously; perfidiously.

There is danger of being *unfaithfully* counselled; and more for the good of them that counsel, than for him that is counselled. *Bacon.*

UNFA'ITHFULNESS. *n. s.* Treachery; perfidiousness.

As the obscurity of what some writers deliver, makes it very difficult to be understood; so the *unfaithfulness* of too many others, makes it unfit to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNFA'LLOWED. *adj.* Not fallowed.

Th' *unfallow'd* glebe
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with stores
Of golden wheat. *Philips.*

UNFAMI'LIAR. *adj.* Unaccustomed; such as is not common.

The matters which we handle seem, by reason of newness, dark, intricate, *unfamiliar*. *Hooker.*

Chaucer's uncouth, or rather *unfamiliar*, language deters many readers. *Warton.*

UNFA'SHIONABLE. *adj.* Not modish; not according to the reigning custom.

A man writes good sense, but he has not a happy manner of expression. Perhaps he uses obsolete and *unfashionable* language. *Watts.*

UNFA'SHIONABLENESS. *n. s.* Deviation from the mode.

Natural *unfashionableness* is much better than apish, affected postures. *Locke.*

UNFA'SHIONABLY. *adv.* [from *unfashionable*.]

1. Not according to the fashion.

2. Unartfully.

Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up;
And that so lamely and *unfashionably*,
That dogs bark at me. *Shakspeare.*

UNFA'SHIONED. *adj.*

1. Not modified by art.

Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;
And yet there's something roughly noble there;
Which, in *unfashion'd* nature, looks divine,
And, like a gem, does in the quarry shine. *Dryden.*

2. Having no regular form.

A lifeless lump, *unfashion'd* and unfram'd,
Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd. *Dryd.*

To UNFA'STEN. *v. a.* To loose; to unfix.

He had no sooner *unfastened* his hold, but that a wave forcibly spoiled his weaker hand of hold. *Sidney.*

Then in the key-hole turns
Th' intricate wards, and every bolt and bar
Of massy iron, or solid rock, with ease
Unfastens. *Milton.*

UNFA'THERED. *adj.* Fatherless; having no father.

They do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature. *Shakspeare.*

UNFA'THOMABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be sounded by a line.

In the midst of the plain a beautiful lake, which the inhabitants thereabouts pretend is *unfathomable*. *Addison.*

Beneath *unfathomable* depths they faint,
And secret in their gloomy caverns pant. *Addi.*

2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found.

A thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of *unfathomable* number. *Bentley.*

UNFA'THOMABLY. *adv.* So as not to be sounded.

Cover'd pits, *unfathomably* deep. *Thomson.*

UNFA'THOMED. *adj.* Not to be sounded.

The Titan race
He sing'd with lightning, rowl within the *unfathom'd* space. *Dryden.*

UNFATI'GUED. *adj.* Unwearied; untired.

Over dank, and dry,
They journey toilsome, *unfatigu'd* with length
Of march. *Philips.*

UNFA'VOURABLE. *adj.* Not kind.

UNFA'VOURABLY. *adv.*

1. Unkindly; unpropitiously.

2. So as not to countenance, or support.

Bacon speaks not *unfavourably* of this. *Glanville.*

UNFE'ARED. *adj.*

1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified. Not in use.

Just men,
Though Heaven should speak with all his wrath at once,
That with his breath the hinges of the world
Did crack, we should stand upright and *unfear'd*. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terrour.

UNFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* Impracticable.

UNFE'ATHERED. *adj.* Implumous; naked of feathers.

The mother nightingale laments alone;
Whose nest some prying churl had found, and thence
By stealth convey'd th' *unfeather'd* innocence. *Dryden.*

UNFE'ATURED. *adj.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features.

Visage rough,
Deform'd, *unfeatur'd*, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*

UNFE'D. *adj.* Not supplied with food.

Each bone might through his body well be read,
And every sinew seen, through his long fast;
For nought he car'd, his carcass long *unfed*. *Spenser.*

A grisly foaming wolf, *unfed*,
Met me unarm'd, yet trembling fled. *Rowe.*

UNFE'ED. *adj.* Unpaid.

It is like the breath of an *unfeed* lawyer; you gave me nothing for 't. *Shakspeare.*

UNFE'ELING. *adj.* Insensible; void of mental sensibility.

Dull, *unfeeling*, barren ignorance
Is made my gaoler to attend on me. *Shakspeare.*

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Unlucky Welsted! thy *unfeeling* master,
The more thou tickl'st, gripes his fist the faster.
Pope.

UNFE'IGNED. *adj.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere.

Here I take the like *unfeigned* oath,
Never to marry her. *Shakspeare.*

Thousand decencies that daily flow
From all her words and actions, mix'd with love,
And sweet compliance, which declare *unfeigned*
Union of mind. *Milton.*

Sorrow *unfeigned*, humiliation meek. *Milt.*

Employ it in *unfeigned* piety towards God.
Spratt.

UNFE'IGNEDLY. *adv.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy.

He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and *unfeignedly* believe his holy gospel.
Common Prayer.

How should they be *unfeignedly* just, whom religion doth not cause to be such; or they religious, which are not found such by the proof of their just actions? *Hooker.*

Prince dauphin, can you love this lady?——
——I love her most *unfeignedly*. *Shakspeare.*

Thou hast brought me and my people *unfeignedly* to repent of the sins we have committed. *King Charles.*

UNFE'LT. *adj.* Not felt; not perceived.

All my treasury
Is but yet *unfelt* thanks, which, more enrich'd,
Shall be your love and labour's recompence.
Shakspeare.

Her looks, from that time, infus'd
Sweetness into my heart, *unfelt* before. *Milton.*

'T is pleasant, safely to behold from shore
The rowling ships, and hear the tempest roar;
Not that another's pain is our delight,
But pains *unfelt* produce the pleasing sight.
Dryden.

UNFE'NCED. *adj.*

1. Naked of fortification.

I 'd play incessantly upon these jades;
Even till *unfenced* desolation
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air. *Shaksp.*

2. Not surrounded by any enclosure.

UNFERME'NTED. *adj.* Not fermented.

All such vegetables must be *unfermented*; for fermentation changes their nature. *Arbuthnot.*

UNFE'RTILE. *adj.* Not fruitful; not prolifick.

Peace is not such a dry tree, such a sapless, *unfertile* thing, but that it might fructify and increase. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNFE'TTER. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles.

Unfetter me with speed:
I see you troubled that I bleed. *Dryden.*

This most useful principle may be *unfettered*, and restored to its native freedom of exercise.
Spectator.

The soul in these instances is not entirely loose and *unfettered* from the body. *Spectator.*

Th' *unfetter'd* mind by thee sublim'd. *Thoms.*

UNFI'GURED. *adj.* Representing no animal form.

In *unfigured* paintings the noblest is the imitation of marbles, and of architecture, as arches, freezes. *Wotton.*

UNFI'LLED. *adj.* Not filled; not supplied.

Come not to table, but when thy need invites thee; and if thou beest in health, leave something of thy appetite *unfilled*. *Taylor.*

The air did not precisely fill up the vacuities of the vessel, since it left so many *unfilled*. *Boyle.*

The throne of my forefathers
Still stands *unfill'd*. *Addison.*

UNFI'LIAL. *adj.* Unsuitable to a son.

You offer him a wrong,
Something *unfilial*. *Shakspeare.*

Teach the people, that to hope for heaven is a mercenary, legal, and therefore *unfilial*, affection. *Boyle.*

UNFI'NISHED. *adj.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand.

It is for that such outward ornament
Was lavish'd on their sex, that inward gifts
Were left for haste *unfinish'd*. *Milton.*

I did dedicate to you a very *unfinished* piece.
Dryden.

His hasty hand left his pictures so *unfinished*, that the beauty in the picture faded sooner than in the person after whom it was drawn.
Spectator.

And now let conscious Cecil view the piece,
Where virtue in her loveliest light is shewn;
Let these *unfinish'd* lays in part express
Your great forefather's bounties, and your own.
Hedge.

This collection contains not only such pieces as come under our review, but many others, even *unfinished*. *Swift.*

UNFI'RM. *adj.*

1. Weak; feeble.

Our fancies are more giddy and *unfirm*
Than women's are. *Shakspeare.*

So is the *unfirm* king
In three divided; and his coffers sound
With hollow poverty and emptiness. *Shaksp.*

2. Not stable.

Take the time, while stagg'ring yet they stand,
With feet *unfirm*, and prepossess the strand.
Dryden.

UNFI'T. *adj.*

1. Improper; unsuitable.

They easily perceive how *unfit* that were for the present, which was for the first age convenient enough. *Hooker.*

Neither can I think you would impose upon me an *unfit* and over-ponderous argument. *Milt.*

2. Unqualified.

Unfit he was for any worldly thing,
And eke unable once to stir or go. *Spenser.*

Old as I am, for ladies' love *unfit*,
The pow'r of beauty I remember yet. *Dryden.*

A genius that can hardly take in the connection of three propositions, is utterly *unfit* for speculative studies. *Watts.*

To UNFI'T. *v. a.* To disqualify.

Those excellencies, as they qualified him for dominion, so they *unfitted* him for a satisfaction or acquiescence in his vassals. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

UNFI'TLY *adv.* Not properly; not suitably.

Others, reading to the church those books which the apostles wrote, are neither untruly nor *unfitly* said to preach. *Hooker.*

The kingdom of France may be not *unfitly* compared to a body that hath all its blood drawn up into the arms, breast, and back. *Howel.*

UNFI'TNESS. *n. s.*

1. Want of qualifications.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit, or the *unfitness* of an ignorant minister. *Hooker.*

It is looked upon as a great weakness, and *unfitness* for business, for a man to be so open, as really to think not only what he says, but what he swears. *South.*

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2. Want of propriety.

UNFI'TTING. *adj.* Not proper.

Although monosyllables, so rife in our tongue, are *unfitting* for verses, yet are they the most fit for expressing briefly the first conceits of the mind. *Camden.*

To UNFI'X. *v. a.*

1. To loosen; to make less fast.

Plucking to *unfix* an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend. *Shaksp.*

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakspeare.*

2. To make fluid.

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow,
The mountain stands: nor can the rising sun
Unfix her frosts, and teach them how to run. *Dryden.*

UNFI'XED. *adj.*

1. Wandering; erratick; inconstant; vagrant.

So vast the noise, as if not fleets did join,
But lands *unfix'd*, and floating nations strove. *Dryden.*

Her lovely looks a sprightly mind disclose,
Quick as her eyes, and as *unfix'd* as those. *Pope.*

2. Not determined.

Irresolute on which she should rely:
At last *unfix'd* in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

UNFLE'DGED. *adj.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth.

The friends thou hast, and their adoption try'd,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel:
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd, *unfledg'd* comrade. *Shakspeare.*

In those *unfledg'd* days was my wife a girl. *Shakspeare.*

Unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryd.*

UNFLE'SHED. *adj.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw.

Nature his limbs only for war made fit;
With some less foe thy *unflesh'd* valour try. *Cowley.*

As a generous, *unflesh'd* hound, that hears
From far the hunter's horn and chearful cry,
So will I haste. *Dryden.*

UNFO'ILED. *adj.* Unsubdued; not put to the worst.

The usurped powers thought themselves secure in the strength of an *unfoiled* army of sixty thousand men, and in a revenue proportionable. *Temple.*

To UNFO'LD. *v. a.*

1. To expand; to spread; to open.

I saw on him rising
Out of the water, heav'n above the clouds
Unfold her crystal doors; thence on his head
A perfect dove descend. *Milton.*

Invade his hissing throat, and winding spires,
'Till stretch'd in length th' *unfolded* foe retires. *Dryden.*

Ah, what avail—
The vivid green his shining plumes *unfold*? *Pope.*

Sloth *unfolds* her arms, and wakes;
List'ning Envy drops her snakes. *Pope.*

2. To tell; to declare.

What tidings with our cousin Buckingham?—
—Such as my heart doth tremble to *unfold*. *Shakspeare.*

Unfold to me why you are heavy. *Shakspeare.*

Unfold the passion of my love;
Surprize her with discourse of my dear faith. *Shakspeare.*

Helen, to you our minds we will *unfold*. *Shakspeare.*

Ship and men *unfold*
That to this isle convaid you. *Chapman.*

How comes it thus? *Unfold*, celestial guide! *Milton.*

Things of deep sense we may in prose *unfold*;
But they move more in lofty numbers told. *Waller.*

3. To discover; to reveal.

Time shall *unfold* what plaited cunning hides:
Who covers faults, at last with shame derides. *Shakspeare.*

If the object be seen through two or more such convex or concave glasses, every glass shall make a new image, and the object shall appear in the place, and of the bigness of the last image; which consideration *unfolds* the theory of microscopes and telescopes. *Newton.*

4. To display; to set to view.

We are the inhabitants of the earth, and endowed with understanding; doth it then properly belong to us, to examine and *unfold* the works of God? *Burnet.*

5. To release or dismiss from a fold.

The *unfolding* star calls up the shepherd. *Shakspeare.*

To UNFO'OL. *v. a.* To restore from folly.

Have you any way to *unfool* me again? *Shak.*

UNFORBI'D. } *adj.* Not prohibited.
UNFORBI'DDEN. }

If *unforbid* thou may'st unfold
What we, not to explore the secrets, ask
Of his eternal empire. *Milton.*

These are the *unforbidden* trees; and here we may let loose the reins, and indulge our thoughts. *Norris.*

A good man not only forbears those gratifications which are forbidden by reason and religion, but even restrains himself in *unforbidden* instances. *Atterbury.*

UNFORBI'DDENNESS. *n. s.* The state of being unforbidden.

The bravery you are so severe to, is no where expressly prohibited in scripture; and this *unforbiddenness* they think sufficient to evince, that the sumptuousness you condemn is not in its own nature sinful. *Boyle.*

UNFO'RCED. *adj.*

1. Not compelled; not constrained.

This gentle and *unforc'd* accord of Hamlet
Sits smiling to my heart. *Shakspeare.*

Unforc'd by punishment, unaw'd by fear;
His words were simple, and his soul sincere. *Dryden.*

2. Not impelled; not externally urged.

No more can impure man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly substance can, *unforc'd*, aspire,
And leave his nature, to converse with fire. *Donne.*

3. Not feigned; not artificially heightened.

Upon these tidings they broke forth into such *unforced* and unfeigned passions, as it plainly appeared that good-nature did work in them. *Hayward.*

4. Not violent; easy; gradual.

Windsor the next above the valley swells
Into my eye, and doth itself present
With such an easy and *unforc'd* ascent,
That no stupendous precipice denies
Access, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

5. Not contrary to ease.

If one arm is stretched out, the body must be somewhat bowed on the opposite side, in a situation which is *unforced*. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RCIBLE. *adj.* Wanting strength.

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The same reason which causeth to yield that they are of some force in the one, will constrain to acknowledge that they are not in the other altogether *unforcible*. *Hooker.*

UNFOREBO'DING. *adj.* Giving no omens.
Unnumber'd birds glide thro' th' aerial way,
Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* stray. *Pope.*

UNFOREKNO'WN. *adj.* Not foreseen by prescience.
It had no less prov'd certain, *unforeknown*. *Milton.*

UNFORESEE'N. *adj.* Not known before it happened.
Unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

UNFORESKI'NNED. *adj.* Circumcised.
Won by a Philistine from the *unforeskin'd* race. *Milton.*

UNFO'RFEITED. *adj.* Not forfeited.
This was the ancient, and is yet the *unforfeited* glory of our religion. *Rogers.*

UNFORGI'VING. *adj.* Relentless; implacable.
The sow with her broad snout for rooting up
Th' intrusted seed, was judg'd to spoil the crop;
The covetous churl, of *unforgiving* kind,
Th' offender to the bloody priest resign'd. *Dryd.*

UNFORGO'TTEN. *adj.* Not lost to memory.
The thankful remembrance of so great a benefit received shall for ever remain *unforgotten*. *Knolles.*

UNFO'RMED. *adj.* Not modified into regular shape.
All putrefaction being a dissolution of the first form, is a mere confusion, and *unformed* mixture of the parts. *Bacon.*
The same boldness discovers itself in the several adventures he meets with during his passage through the regions of *unformed* matter. *Spectator.*

UNFORSA'KEN. *adj.* Not deserted
They extend no farther to any sort of sins continued in or *unforsaken*, than as they are reconcileable with sincere endeavours to forsake them. *Hammond.*

UNFO'RTIFIED. *adj.*

1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks.
Their weak heads, like towns *unfortify'd*,
'Twixt sense and nonsense daily change their side. *Pope.*

2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble.
It shews a will most incorrect to heav'n;
A heart *unfortify'd*, a mind impatient;
An understanding simple, and unschool'd.
Shakspeare.

3. Wanting securities.
They will not restrain a secret mischief, which, considering the *unfortified* state of mankind, is a great defect. *Collier.*

UNFO'RTUNATE. *adj.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck; unhappy. It is used both of a train of events, as, *an* unfortunate *life*; or of a single event, as, *an* unfortunate *expedition*; or of persons, as, *an* unfortunate *man*, *an* unfortunate *commander*.
All things religiously taken in hand, are prosperously ended; because whether men in the end have that which religion did allow to desire, or that which it teacheth them contentedly to suffer, they are in neither event *unfortunate*. *Hooker.*
Whosoever will live altogether out of himself, and study other men's humours, shall never be *unfortunate*. *Raleigh.*
Vindictive persons live the life of witches, who, as they are mischievous, end *unfortunate*. *Bacon.*
He that would hunt a hare with an elephant, is not *unfortunate* for missing the mark, but foolish for chusing such an unapt instrument. *Taylor.*
The virgins shall on feastful days
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot *unfortunate* in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loss of eyes. *Milton.*

UNFO'RTUNATELY. *adv.* Unhappily; without good luck.
Unconsulting affection *unfortunately* born to mewards, made Zelmane borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent raiments. *Sidney.*
Most of these artists *unfortunately* miscarried, by falling down and breaking their arms. *Wilkins.*
She kept her countenance when the lid, remov'd,
Disclos'd the heart *unfortunately* lov'd. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RTUNATENESS. *n. s.* [from *unfortunate*.] Ill luck.
O me, the only subject of the destinies displeasure, whose greatest fortunateness is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest *unfortunateness*. *Sidney.*

UNFOU'GHT. *adj.* Not fought.
They used such diligence in taking the passages, that it was not possible they should escape *unfought* with. *Knolles.*

UNFOU'LED. *adj.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled.
The humour and tunicles are purely transparent, to let in light *unfouled* and unsophisticated by any tincture. *More.*

UNFOU'ND. *adj.* Not found; not met with.
Somewhat in her excelling all her kind,
Excited a desire till then unknown;
Somewhat *unfound*, or found in her alone. *Dryd.*

UNFRA'MABLE. *adj.* Not to be moulded. Not used.
The cause of their disposition so *unframable* unto societies, wherein they live, is for that they discern not aright what force these laws ought to have. *Hooker.*

UNFRA'MED. *adj.* Not formed; not fashioned.
A lifeless lump, unfashion'd and *unfram'd*,
Of jarring seeds, and justly chaos nam'd. *Dryd.*

UNFRE'QUENT. *adj.* Uncommon; not happening often.
Part thereof is visible unto any situation; but being only discoverable in the night, and when the air is clear, it becomes *unfrequent*. *Brown.*

To UNFREQUE'NT. *v. a.* To leave; to cease to frequent. A bad word.
Glad to shun his hostile gripe,
They quit their thefts, and *unfrequent* the fields. *Philips.*

UNFREQUE'NTED. *adj.* Rarely visited; rarely entered.
Many *unfrequented* plots there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villainy. *Shakesp.*
Retiring from the pop'lar noise, I seek
This *unfrequented* place to find some ease. *Milt.*
How well your cool and *unfrequented* shade
Suits with the chaste retirements of a maid!
Roscommon.
Can he not pass an astronomick line,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
'Till he has gain'd some *unfrequented* place?
Blackmore

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With what caution does the hen provide herself a nest in p'aces *unfrequented*, and free from noise! *Addison.*

UNFRE'QUENTLY. *adv.* Not commonly.

They, like Judas, desire death, and not *unfrequently* pursue it. *Brown.*

UNFRIE'NDED. *adj.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unsupported.

These parts to a stranger,
Unguided and *unfriended*, often prove
Rough and unhospitable. *Shakspeare.*

Great acts require great means of enterprize;
Thou art unknown, *unfriended*, low of birth. *Milton.*

O God!
Who me *unfriended* brought'st, by wond'rous ways,
The kingdom of my fathers to possess. *Dryden.*

UNFRIE'NDLINESS. *n. s.* [from *unfriendly*.] Want of kindness; want of favour.

You might be apt to look upon such disappointments as the effects of an *unfriendliness* in nature or fortune to your particular attempts. *Boyle.*

UNFRIE'NDLY. *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind.

What signifies an *unfriendly* parent or brother? 'T is friendship only that is the cement which effectively combines mankind. *Government of the Tongue.*

This fear is not that servile dread which flies from God as an hostile, *unfriendly* being, delighting in the misery of his creatures. *Rogers.*

UNFRO'ZEN. *adj.* Not congealed to ice.

Though the more aqueous parts will, by the loss of their motion, be turned into ice, yet the more subtile parts remain *unfrozen*. *Boyle.*

UNFRU'ITFUL. *adj.*

1. Not prolific.

Ah! hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To light the dead, and warm th' *unfruitful* urn. *Pope.*

2. Not fructiferous.

The naked rocks are not *unfruitful* there;
Their barren tops with luscious food abound. *Waller.*

3. Not fertile.

Lay down some general rules for the knowing of fruitful and *unfruitful* soils. *Mortimer.*

4. Not producing good effects.

UNFULFI'LLED. *adj.* Not fulfilled.

Fierce desire,
Still *unfulfilled*, with pain of longing pines. *Milton.*

To UNFU'RL. *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.

The next motion is that of *unfurling* the fan, in which are several little flirts and vibrations. *Addison.*

Her ships anchor'd, and her sails *unfurl'd*
In either Indies. *Prior.*

His sails by Cupid's hand *unfurl'd*,
To keep the fair, he gave the world. *Prior.*

To UNFU'RNISH. *v. a.*

1. To deprive; to strip; to divest.

Thy speeches
Will bring me to consider that which may
Unfurnish me of reason. *Shakspeare.*

2. To leave naked.

The Scot on his *unfurnish'd* kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a breach. *Shaksp.*

UNFU'RNISHED. *adj.*

1. Not accommodated with utensils, or decorated with ornaments.

It derogates not more from the goodness of God, that he has given us minds *unfurnish'd* with those ideas of himself, than that he hath sent us into the world with bodies unclothed. *Locke.*

I live in the corner of a vast *unfurnish'd* house. *Swift.*

2. Unsupplied.

UNGA'IN. } *adj.* [ungeng, Sax.] Awk-
UNGA'INLY. } ward; uncouth.

An *ungainly* strut in their walk. *Swift.*

UNGA'LLED. *adj.* Unhurt; unwounded.

Let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart *ungalled* play;
For some must watch, whilst some must sleep;
So runs the world away. *Shakspeare.*

UNGA'RTERED. *adj.* Being without garters.

You chid at sir Protheus, for going *ungartered*. *Shakspeare.*

UNGA'THERED. *adj.* Not cropped; not picked.

We wonder'd why she kept her fruit so long:
For whom so late th' *ungather'd* apples hung. *Dryden.*

UNGE'NERATED. *adj.* Unbegotten; having no beginning.

Millions of souls must have been *ungenerated*, and have had no being. *Raleigh.*

UNGE'NERATIVE. *adj.* Begetting nothing.

He is a motion *ungenerative*, that 's infallible. *Shakspeare.*

UNGE'NEROUS. *adj.*

1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal.

To look into letters already opened or dropped, is held an *ungenerous* act. *Pope.*

2. Ignominious.

The victor never will impose on Cato
Ungenerous terms. His enemies confess
The virtues of humanity are Cæsar's. *Addison.*

UNGE'NIAL. *adj.* Not kind or favourable to nature.

The northern shires have a more cloudy *ungenial* air than any part of Ireland. *Swift to Pope.*

Sullen seas, that wash th' *ungenial* pole. *Thomson.*

UNGE'NTLE. *adj.* Harsh; rude; rugged.

Smile, gentle heaven! or strike, *ungentle* death!
For this world frowns, and Edward's sun is clouded. *Shakspeare.*

He is
Vicious, *ungentle*, foolishly blunt, unkind. *Shakspeare.*

Love, to thee I sacrifice
All my *ungentle* thoughts. *Denham.*

UNGE'NTLEMANLY. *adj.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman.

The demeanor of those under Waller was much more *ungentlemanly* and barbarous. *Clarendon.*

This he contradicts in the almanack published for the present year, and in an *ungentlemanly* manner. *Swift.*

UNGE'NTLENESS. *n. s.*

1. Harshness; rudeness; severity.

Reward not thy sheepe, when ye take off his cote,
With twitches and patches as broad as a groat:
Let not such *ungentleness* happen to thine. *Tusser.*

2. Unkindness; incivility.

You have done me much *ungentleness*
To shew the letter that I writ to you. *Shakspeare.*

UNGE'NTLY. *adv.* Harshly; rudely.

You 've *ungently*, Brutus,
Stole from my bed. *Shakspeare.*

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Why speaks my father so *ungently*? *Shaksp.*
Nor was it *ungently* received by Lindamira.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

UNGEOME'TRICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.
All the attempts before sir Isaac Newton, to explain the regular appearances of nature, were *ungeometrical*, and all of them inconsistent and unintelligible. *Cheyne.*

UNGI'LDED. *adj.* Not overlaid with gold.
You, who each day can theatres behold,
Like Nero's palace, shining all with gold,
Our mean, *ungilded* stage will scorn. *Dryden.*

To UNGI'RD. *v. a.* To loose any thing bound with a girdle.
The man *ungirded* his camels, and gave them straw and provender. *Genesis.*
The blest parent
Ungirt her spacious bosom, and discharg'd
The pond'rous birth. *Prior.*

UNGI'RT. *adj.* Loosely dressed.
One tender foot was bare, the other shod;
Her robe *ungirt*. *Waller.*
Mulciber assigns the proper place
For Cariana, and th' *ungirt* Numidian race. *Dryd.*

UNGI'VING. *adj.* Not bringing gifts.
In vain at shrines th' *ungiving* suppliant stands:
This 't is to make a vow with empty hands. *Dryd.*

UNGLO'RIFIED. *adj.* Not honoured; not exalted with praise and adoration.
Lest God should be any way *unglorified*, the greatest part of our daily service consisteth, according to the blessed apostle's own precise rule, in much variety of psalms and hymns; that, out of so plentiful a treasure, there might be for every man's heart to chuse out for his own sacrifice. *Hooker.*

UNGLO'VED. *adj.* Having the hand naked.
When we were come near to his chair, he stood up, holding forth his hand *ungloved*, and in posture of blessing. *Bacon.*

To UNGLU'E. *v. a.* To loose any thing cemented.
Small rains relax and *unglue* the earth, to give vent to inflamed atoms. *Harvey.*
She stretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise. *Swift.*

To UNGO'D. *v. a.* To divest of divinity.
Were we waken'd by this tyranny,
T' *ungod* this child again, it could not be
I should love her, who loves not me. *Donne.*
Thus men *ungodded* may to places rise,
And sects may be preferr'd without disguise. *Dryden.*

UNGO'DLILY. *adv.* Impiously; wickedly.
'T is but an ill essay of that godly fear, to use that very gospel so irreverently and *ungodlily*. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNGO'DLINESS. *n. s.* Impiety; wickedness; neglect of God.
How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel by our *ungodliness* and worldly lusts! *Tillotson.*

UNGO'DLY. *adj.*
1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws.
His just, avenging ire
Had driven out th' *ungodly* from his sight,
And the habitations of the just. *Milton.*
The sinner here intended is the *ungodly* sinner; he who forgets or defies his God. *Rogers.*
2. Polluted by wickedness.
Let not the hours of this *ungodly* day
Wear out in peace. *Shakspeare.*

UNGO'RED. *adj.* Unwounded; unhurt.
I stand aloof, and will no reconcilement;
'Till, by some elder masters of known honour,
I have a voice and precedent of peace,
To keep my name *ungor'd*. *Shakspeare.*

UNGO'RGED. *adj.* Not filled; not eated.
The hell-hounds, as *ungorg'd* with flesh and blood,
Pursue their prey. *Dryden.*
Oh *ungorg'd* appetite! Oh ravenous thirst
Of a son's blood. *Smith.*

UNGO'T. *adj.*
1. Not gained; not acquired.
2. Not begotten.
He is as free from touch or soil with her,
As she from one *ungot*. *Shakspeare.*
His loins yet full of *ungot* princes; all
His glory in the bud. *Waller.*

UNGO'VERNABLE. *adj.*
1. Not to be ruled; not to be restrained.
They 'll judge every thing by models of their own; and thus are rendered unmanageable by any authority, and *ungovernable* by other laws but those of the sword. *Glanville.*
2. Licentious; wild; unbridled.
So wild and *ungovernable* a poet cannot be translated literally; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*
He was free from any rough *ungovernable* passions, which hurry men on to say and do very offensive things. *Atterbury.*

UNGO'VERNED. *adj.*
1. Being without government.
The estate is yet *ungoverned*. *Shakspeare.*
It pleaseth God above,
And all good men of this *ungovern'd* isle. *Shaks.*
2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.
Seek for him,
Lest his *ungovern'd* rage dissolve the life
That wants the means to lead it. *Shakspeare.*
Themselves they vilify'd
To serve *ungovern'd* appetite. *Milton.*
Nor what to bid, or what forbid, he knows;
Th' *ungovern'd* tempest to such fury grows. *Dryd.*
From her own back the burthen would remove,
And lays the load on his *ungovern'd* love. *Dryd.*

UNGRA'CEFUL. *adj.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.
Raphael answer'd heav'n,
Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, sire of men. *Milton.*
A solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be constrained, uneasy, and *ungraceful*. *Locke.*
He enjoyed the greatest strength of good sense, and the most exquisite taste of politeness. Without the first, learning is but an incumbrance; and without the last is *ungraceful*. *Addison.*

UNGRA'CEFULNESS. *n. s.* Inelegance; awkwardness.
To attempt the putting another genius upon him, will be labour in vain; and what is so plaistered on, will have always hanging to it the *ungracefulness* of constraint. *Locke.*

UNGRA'CIOUS. *adj.*
1. Wicked; odious; hateful.
He, catching hold of her *ungracious* tongue,
Thereon an iron lock did fasten firm and strong. *Spenser.*
I 'll, in the mature time,
With this *ungracious* paper strike the sight
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakspeare.*
Do not, as some *ungracious* pastors do,
Shew me the steep and thorny way to heav'n;
Whilst he, a puft and reckless libertine,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own rede. *Shakspeare.*
To the gods alone
Our future offspring, and our wives are known;
Th' audacious strumpet, and *ungracious* son. *Dryden.*

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2. Offensive; unpleasing.
Show me no parts which are *ungracious* to the sight, as all presbortenings usually are. *Dryden.*
Neither is it rare to observe among excellent and learned divines a certain *ungracious* manner, or an unhappy tone of voice, which they never have been able to shake off. *Swift.*
3. Unacceptable; not favoured.
They did not except against the persons of any, though several were most *ungracious* to them. *Clarendon.*
Any thing of grace towards the Irish rebels was as *ungracious* at Oxford as at London. *Clarendon.*

UNGRAMMA'TICAL. *adj.* Not according to grammar.

UNGRA'NTED. *adj.* Not given; not yielded; not bestowed.
This only from your goodness let me gain,
And this *ungranted*, all rewards are vain. *Dryd.*

UNGRA'TEFUL. *adj.*
1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindness.
No person is remarkably *ungrateful*, who was not also insufferably proud. *South.*
2. Making no returns for culture.
Most when driv'n by winds, the flaming storm
Of the long files destroys the beauteous form;
Nor will the wither'd stock be green again;
But the wild olive shoots, and shades th' *ungrateful* plain. *Dryden.*
3. Unpleasing; unacceptable.
It cannot be *ungrateful*, or without some pleasure to posterity, to see the most exact relation of an action so full of danger. *Clarendon.*
What is in itself harsh and *ungrateful*, must make harsh and *ungrateful* impressions upon us. *Atterbury.*

UNGRA'TEFULLY. *adv.*
1. With ingratitude.
When call'd to distant war,
His vanquish'd heart remain'd a victim here:
Oriana's eyes that glorious conquest made;
Nor was his love *ungratefully* repaid. *Granville.*
We often receive the benefit of our prayers, when yet we *ungratefully* charge heaven with denying our petitions. *Wake.*
2. Unacceptably; unpleasingly.

UNGRA'TEFULNESS. *n. s.*
1. Ingratitude; ill return for good.
Can I, without the detestable stain of *ungratefulness*, abstain from loving him, who, far exceeding the beautifulness of his shape with the beautifulness of his mind, is content so to abase himself as to become Dametas's servant for my sake? *Sidney.*
2. Unacceptableness; unpleasing quality.

UNGRA'VELY. *adv.* Without seriousness.
His present portance
Gibingly, and *ungravely*, he did fashion. *Shak.*

UNGROU'NDED. *adj.* Having no foundation.
Ignorance, with an indifferency for truth, is nearer to it than opinion with *ungrounded* inclination, which is the great source of errour. *Locke.*
This is a confidence the most *ungrounded* and irrational. For upon what ground can a man promise himself a future repentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? *South.*

UNGRU'DGINGLY. *adv.* Without ill-will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully.
If, when all his art and time is spent,
He say 't will ne'er be found, yet be content;
Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*,
Because he is the mouth of destiny. *Donne.*

UNGUA'RDED. *adj.*
1. Undefended.
Proud art thou met? Thy hope was to have reach'd
The throne of God *unguarded*, and his side
Abandon'd. *Milton.*
All through th' *unguarded* gates with joy resort,
To see the slighted camp, the vacant port. *Denham.*
No door there was th' *unguarded* house to keep,
On creaking hinges turn'd, to break his sleep. *Dryden.*
2. Careless; negligent; not attentive to danger.
All the evils that proceed from an untied tongue, and an *unguarded*, unlimited will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Taylor.*
The spy, which does this treasure keep,
Does she ne'er say her pray'rs, nor sleep?
Or have not gold and flatt'ry pow'r
To purchase one *unguarded* hour? *Prior.*
With an *unguarded* look she now devour'd
My nearer face; and now recall'd her eye,
And heav'd, and strove to hide a sudden sigh. *Prior.*
It was intended only to divert a few young ladies, of good sense and good humour enough to laugh not only at their sex's little *unguarded* follies, but at their own. *Pope.*
Are we not encompassed by multitudes, who watch every careless word, every *unguarded* action of our lives? *Rogers.*

U'NGUENT. *n. s.* [*unguentum*, Lat.] Ointment.
Pre-occupation of mind ever requireth preface of speech, like a fomentation to make the *unguent* enter. *Bacon.*
There is an intercourse between the magnetick *unguent* and the vulnerated body. *Glanville.*
With *unguents* smooth the lucid marble shone. *Pope.*

UNGUE'SSED. *adj.* Not attained by conjecture.
He me sent, for cause to me *unguess'd*. *Spens.*

UNGUI'DED. *adj.* Not directed; not regulated.
The blood weeps from my heart, when I do shape,
In forms imaginary, th' *unguided* days
And rotten times that you shall look upon,
When I am sleeping with my ancesters. *Shak.*
Can *unguided* matter keep itself to such exact conformities, as not in the least spot to vary from the species? *Glanville.*
They resolve all into the accidental *unguided* motions of blind matter. *Locke.*
Nature, void of choice,
Does by *unguided* motion things produce,
Regardless of their order, *Blackmore.*

UNHA'BITABLE. *adj.* [*inhabitable*, Fr. *inhabitabilis*, Lat.] Not capable to support inhabitants; uninhabitable.
The night and day was always a natural day of twenty-four hours, in all places remote from the *unhabitable* poles of the world, and winter and summer always measured a year. *Holder.*
Though the course of the sun be curbed between the tropicks, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beams *unhabitable*, or extremely hot. *Ray.*

UNHA'CKED. *adj.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts.
With a blessed and unvex'd retire,
With *unback'd* swords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that lusty blood again. *Shak.*

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Part with *unback'd* edges, and bear back
Our targe undinted. *Shakspeare.*

To UNHA'LLOW. *v. a.* To deprive of holiness; to profane; to desecrate.

Perhaps the fact
Is not so heinous now, foretasted fruit,
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first
Made common, and *unhallow'd*, ere our taste.
Milton.

The vanity *unhallows* the virtue. *L'Estrange.*

This one use left such an indelible sacredness upon them, that the impiety of the design could be no sufficient reason to *unhallow* and degrade them to common use. *South.*

UNHA'LLOWED. *adj.* Unholy; profane.

Thy currish spirit
Govern'd a wolf, who hang'd for human slaughter:
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell soul fleet;
And while thou lay'st in thy *unhallow'd* dam
Infus'd itself in thee. *Shakspeare.*

I had not thought to have unlock'd my lips
In this *unhallow'd* air, but that this juggler
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,
Obtruding false rules, prank'd in reason's garb.
Milton.

Nor shall presume to violate these bands,
Or touch thy person with *unhallow'd* hands.
Dryden.

Here cease thy flight, nor with *unhallow'd* lays
Touch the fair fame of Albion's golden days.
Pope.

To UNHA'ND. *v. a.* To loose from the hand.

Still am I call'd. *Unhand* me, gentlemen.
Shakspeare.

Unhand me, traitors. *Denham.*

UNHA'NDLED. *adj.* Not handled; not touched.

A race of youthful and *unhandled* colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakspeare.*

Cardinal Campeius
Hath left the cause o' th' king *unhandled*.
Shakspeare.

UNHA'NDSOME. *adj.*

1. Ungraceful; not beautiful.

I was glad I had done so good a deed for a gentlewoman not *unhandsome*, whom before I had in like sort helped. *Sidney.*

She that so far the rest outshin'd;
Sylvia the fair, while she was kind,
Seems only not *unhandsome* now. *Waller.*

As I cannot admit that there is any thing *unhandsome* or irregular; so much less can I grant that there is any thing incommodious in the globe. *Woodward.*

2. Illiberal; disingenuous.

UNHA'NDSOMELY. *adv.*

1. Inelegantly; ungracefully.

The ruined churches are so *unhandsomely* patched and thatched, that men do even shun the places for the uncomeliness thereof. *Spenser.*

2. Disingenuously; illiberally.

He raves, sir; and, to cover my disdain,
Unhandsomely would his denial feign. *Dryden.*

UNHA'NDSOMENESS. *n. s.*

1. Want of beauty.

The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the *unhandsomeness* of it; and make the eye force the mind to believe, that there was a praise in that unskilfulness. *Sidney.*

2. Want of elegance.

Be not troublesome to thyself, or to others, by *unhandsomeness* or uncleanness. *Taylor.*

3. Illiberalness; disingenuity.

UNHA'NDY. *adj.* Awkward; not dexterous.

To UNHA'NG. *v. a.* [from *un* and *hang*.] To divest of hangings.

UNHA'NGED. *adj.* Not put to death by the gallows.

There live not three good men *unhanged* in England. *Shakspeare.*

UNHA'P. *n. s.* Misluck; ill fortune.

She visited that place, where first she was so happy as to see the cause of her *unhap*. *Sidney.*

UNHA'PPIED. [This word seems a participle from *unhappy*, which yet is never used as a verb.] Made unhappy.

You have misled a prince,
A happy gentleman in blood and lineament,
By you *unhappied*, and disfigur'd clean. *Shaksp.*

UNHA'PPILY. *adv.* [from *unhappy*.] Miserably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitously.

You hold a fair assembly; you do well, lord.
You are a churchman; or I 'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now most *unhappily*. *Shakspeare.*

He was *unhappily* too much used as a check upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*

I unweeting have offended,
Unhappily deceiv'd! *Milton.*

There is a day a coming, when all these witty fools shall be *unhappily* undeceived. *Tillotson.*

UNHA'PPINESS. *n. s.*

1. Misery; infelicity.

If ever he have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,
And that be heir to his *unhappiness!* *Shaksp.*

The real foundation of our *unhappiness* would be laid in our reason, and we should be more miserable than the beasts, by how much we have a quicker apprehension. *Tillotson.*

It is our great *unhappiness*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneasy and dissatisfied. *Wake.*

2. Misfortune; ill luck.

St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this purpose, though he had the *unhappiness* not to follow it always himself. *Burnet.*

3. Mischievous prank.

She hath often dreamed of *unhappiness*, and waked herself with laughing. *Shakspeare.*

UNHA'PPY. *adj.*

1. Wretched; miserable; unfortunate; calamitous; distressed. Of persons or things.

Desire of wand'ring this *unhappy* morn.
Milton.

You know not, while you here attend,
The unworthy fate of your *unhappy* friend:
Breathless he lies, and his unbury'd ghost
Depriv'd of funeral rites. *Dryden.*

2. Unlucky; mischievous; irregular. Obsolete.

To UNHA'RBOUR. *v. a.* To drive from shelter.

UNHA'RBOURED. *adj.* Affording no shelter.

'T is chastity:
She that has that is clad in complete steel;
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,
May trace huge forests, and *unharbour'd* heaths,
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds. *Milt.*

UNHA'RDENED. *adj.* Not confirmed; not made hard.

Messengers
Of strong prevailment in *unhardened* youth.
Shakspeare.

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UNHA'RDY. *adj.* Feeble; tender; timorous.

The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Tim'rous and loth, with novice modesty;
Irresolute, *unhardy*; unadvent'rous. *Milton.*

UNHA'RMED. *adj.* Unhurt; not injured.

In strong proof of chastity well armed,
From love's weak, childish bow she lives *unharm'd*. *Shakspeare.*

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not disease them; for, causing no disorderly motion, it leaves that curious organ *unharmed*. *Locke.*

The Syrens once deluded, vainly charm'd;
Ty'd to the mast, Ulysses sat'd *unharm'd*. *Granville.*

UNHA'RMFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; innocent.

Themselves *unharmful*, let them live unharm'd;
Their jaws disabled, and their claws disarm'd. *Dryden.*

UNHARMO'NIOUS. *adj.*

1. Not symmetrical; disproportionate.

Those pure immortal elements, that know
No gross, no *unharmonious* mixture foul,
Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off. *Milton.*

2. Unmusical; ill-sounding.

His thoughts are improper to his subject, his expressions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is *unharmonious*. *Dryden.*

That barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of verses, has formed harsh, *unharmonious* sounds. *Swift.*

To UNHA'RNESS. *v. a.*

1. To loose from the traces.

The sweating steers *unharness'd* from the yoke,
Bring back the crooked plough. *Dryden.*

The mules *unharness'd* range beside the main. *Pope.*

If there were six horses, the postillion always *unharnessed* four, and placed them on a table. *Swift.*

2. To disarm; to divest of armour.

UNHA'TCHED. *adj.*

1. Not disclosed from the eggs.

2. Not brought to light.

Some *unhatch'd* practice
Hath puddled his clear spirit. *Shakspeare.*

UNHA'ZARDED. *adj.* Not adventured; not put in danger.

Here I should still enjoy thee day and night
Whole to myself, *unhazarded* abroad,
Fearless at home. *Milton.*

UNHEA'LTHFUL. *adj.* Morbid; unwholesome.

The diseases which make years *unhealthful*, are spotted fevers; and the *unhealthful* season is the autumn. *Graunt.*

At every sentence set his life at stake,
Tho' the discourse were of no weightier things
Than sultry summers, or *unhealthful* springs. *Dryden.*

UNHEA'LTHY. *adj.* Sickly; wanting health.

No body would have a child crammed at breakfast, who would not have him dull and *unhealthy*. *Locke.*

He, intent on somewhat that may ease
Unhealthy mortals, and with curious search
Examines all the properties of herbs. *Philips.*

UNHEA'RD. *adj.*

1. Not perceived by the ear.

For the noise of drums and timbrels loud,
Their children's cries *unheard*. *Milton.*

2. Not vouchsafed an audience.

What pangs I feel, unpitied and *unheard*! *Dryden.*

3. Unknown in celebration.

Nor was his name *unheard* or unador'd. *Milton.*

4. UNHEARD *of.* Obscure; not known by fame.

Free from hopes or fears, in humble ease,
Unheard of may I live, and die in peace! *Granville.*

5. UNHEARD *of.* Unprecedented.

There is foundation laid for the most *unheard of* confusion that ever was introduced into a nation. *Swift.*

To UNHEA'RT. *v. a.* To discourage; to depress.

To bite his lip,
And hum at good Cominius, much *unhearts* me. *Shakspeare.*

UNHE'ATED. *adj.* Not made hot.

Neither salts nor the distilled spirits of them can penetrate the narrow pores of *unheated* glass. *Boyle.*

UNHE'EDED. *adj.* Disregarded; not thought worthy of notice; escaping notice.

True experiments may, by reason of the easy mistake of some *unheeded* circumstance, be unsuccessfully tried. *Boyle.*

He of his fatal guile gave proof *unheeded*. *Milt.*

Her hair
In a simple knot was ty'd above;
Sweet negligence! *unheeded* bait of love. *Dryden.*

The triumph ceas'd—tears gush'd from ev'ry eye,
The world's great victor pass'd *unheeded* by. *Pope.*

UNHE'EDFUL. *adj.* [from *unheed.*] Not cautious.

UNHE'EDING. *adj.* Negligent; careless.

I have not often seen him; if I did,
He pass'd unmark'd by my *unheeding* eyes. *Dryd.*

UNHE'EDY. *adj.* Precipitate; sudden.

Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the southern sea-coast lay,
Threat'ning *unheedy* wreck, and rash decay,
He named Albion. *Spenser.*

Nor hath love's mind of any judgment taste;
Wings, and no eyes, figure *unheedy* haste. *Shakspeare.*

So have I seen some tender slip,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip;
The pride of her carnation train
Pluck'd up by some *unheedy* swain. *Milton.*

To UNHE'LE. *v. a.* To uncover; to expose to view. *Spenser.*

UNHE'LPED. *adj.* Unassisted; having no auxiliary; unsupported.

Unhelp'd I am, who pity'd the distress'd,
And, none oppressing, am by all oppress'd. *Dryden.*

UNHE'LPFUL. *adj.* Giving no assistance.

I bewail good Glo'ster's case
With sad, *unhelpful* tears. *Shakspeare.*

UNHE'WN. *part. adj.* Not hewn.

In occasions of merriment, this rough-cast *unhewn* poetry was instead of stage-plays. *Dryden.*

UNHI'DEBOUND. *adj.* Lax of maw; capacious.

Though plenteous, all too little seems
To stuff this maw, this vast *unhidebound* corps. *Milton.*

To UNHI'NGE. *v. a.*

1. To throw from the hinges.

2. To displace by violence.

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For want of cement, ribs of rock disjoin'd
Without an earthquake, from their base would start,
And hills, *unbing'd*, from their deep roots depart.
Blackmore.

3. To disorder; to confuse.

Rather than not accomplish my revenge,
Just or unjust, I would the world *unhinge*.
Waller.

If God's providence did not order it, cheats would not only justle private men out of their rights, but *unhinge* states, and run all into confusion. *Ray.*

UNHO'LINESS. *n. s.* Impiety; profaneness; wickedness.

Too foul and manifest was the *unholiness* of obtruding upon men remission of sins for money. *Raleigh.*

UNHO'LY. *adj.*

1. Profane; not hallowed.

Doth it follow that all things now in the church are *unholy*, which the Lord hath not himself precisely instituted? *Hooker.*

From the paradise of God,
Without remorse, drive out the sinful pair,
From hallow'd ground th' *unholy*. *Milton.*

2. Impious; wicked.

We think not ourselves the holier, because we use it; so neither should they with whom no such thing is in use think us therefore *unholy*, because we submit ourselves unto that which, in a matter so indifferent, the wisdom of authority and law have thought comely. *Hooker.*

Far other dreams my erring soul employ;
Far other raptures of *unholy* joy. *Pope.*

UNHO'NOURED. *adj.*

1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.

Unhonour'd though I am, at least, said she,
Not unreveng'd that impious act shall be. *Dryd.*

Pales *unhonour'd*, Ceres unemploy'd,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

2. Not treated with respect.

Griev'd that a visitant so long should wait
Unmark'd, *unhonour'd*, at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

To UNHO'OP. *v. a.* To divest of hoops.

Unhoop the fair sex, and cure this fashionable tympany got among them. *Addison.*

UNHO'PED. } *adj.* Not expected;
UNHO'PED *for.* } greater than hope had promised.

With *unhop'd* success
Th' ambassadors return with promis'd peace.
Dryden.

Heav'n has inspir'd me with a sudden thought,
Whence your *unhop'd for* safety may be wrought.
Dryden.

UNHO'PEFUL. *adj.* Such as leaves no room to hope.

Benedict is not the *unhopefullest* husband that I know: thus far I can praise him; he is of approved valour. *Shakspeare.*

I thought the rousing style I wrote in might prove no *unhopeful* way to procure somewhat considerable from those great masters of chymical arcana. *Boyle.*

To UNHO'RSE. *v. a.* To beat from a horse; to throw from the saddle.

He would *unhorse* the lustiest challenger.
Shakspeare.

The emperor rescued a noble gentleman, whom, *unhorsed* and sore wounded, the enemy was ready to have slain. *Knolles.*

On a fourth he flies, and him *unhorses* too.
Daniel.

They are forc'd
To quit their boats, and fare like men *unhors'd*.
Waller.

The knights *unhors'd* may rise from off the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain.
Dryden.

UNHO'SPITABLE. *adj.* [*inhospitalis*, Lat.] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers; cruel; barbarous.

The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' *unhospitable* coast.
Dryden.

UNHO'STILE. *adj.* Not belonging to an enemy.

The high-prancing steeds
Spurn their dismounted riders; they expire
Indignant, by *unhostile* wounds destroy'd.
Philips.

To UNHOU'SE. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.

Seek true religion: O where? Marreus!
Thinking her *unhous'd* here, and fled from us,
Seek her at Rome. *Donne.*

Death unawares, with his cold, kind embrace,
Unhous'd thy virgin soul from her fair biding place. *Milton.*

UNHOU'SED. *adj.*

1. Homeless; wanting a house.

Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spight
Of wreakful heav'n; whose bare, *unhoused* trunks,
To the conflicting elements expos'd,
Answer mere nature. *Shakspeare.*

2. Having no settled habitation.

But that I love the gentle Desdemona,
I would not my *unhoused*, free condition
Put into circumscription and confine. *Shakspeare.*

Hear this,
You *unhous'd*, lawless, rambling libertines!
Southern.

UNHOU'SELLED. *adj.* Having not the sacrament.

Thus was I sleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen at once dispatch'd;
Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, unanointed, unanell'd. *Shakspeare.*

UNHU'MBLED. *adj.* Not humbled; not touched with shame or confusion.

Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who, freed as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbled, unrepented, unreformed,
Headlong would follow. *Milton.*

UNHU'RT. *adj.* Free from harm.

Of fifteen hundred, eight hundred were slain in the field; and of the remaining seven hundred, two men only came off *unhurt*. *Bacon.*

I tread more lightly on the ground;
My nimble feet from *unhurt* flow'rs rebound;
I walk in air. *Dryden.*

Supported by thy care,
Through burning climes I pass'd *unhurt*,
And breath'd in tainted air. *Spectator.*

The stars shall fade away;
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt, amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds.
Addison.

UNHU'RTFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; harmless; doing no harm.

You hope the duke will return no more, or you imagine me too *unhurtful* an opposite.
Shakspeare.

Flames *unhurtful*, hovering, dance in air.
Blackmore.

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UNHU'RTFULLY. *adv.* Without harm; innoxiously.

We laugh at others as innocently and as *unhurtfully* as at ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*

U'NICORN. *n. s.* [*unicornis*, *unus* and *cornu*, Latin.]

1. A beast, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn.

Wert thou the *unicorn*, pride and wrath would confound thee. *Shakspeare.*

Unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
Bears with glasses, men with flatterers. *Shaksp.*

Nature in cornigerous animals hath placed the horns inverted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, Indian ass, and *unicorn* beetles. *Brown.*

It is not of consequence, that because Dioscorides hath made no mention of *unicorns* horn, there is therefore no such thing in nature. *Brown.*

Some *unicorns* we will allow even among insects, as those nasicornous beetles described by Muffetus. *Brown.*

Will the fierce *unicorn* thy voice obey,
Stand at the crib, and feed upon the hay? *Sandys.*

2. A bird.

Of the *unicorn* bird, the principal marks are these: headed and footed like the dunghill cock, tailed like a goose, horned on his forehead, with some likeness as the *unicorn* is pictured; spurred on his wings, bigger than a swan. *Grew.*

U'NIFORM. *adj.* [*unus* and *forma*.]

1. Keeping its tenour; similar to itself.

Though when confusedly mingled, as in this stratum, it may put on a face never so *uniform* and alike, yet it is in reality very different. *Woodward.*

2. Conforming to one rule; acting in the same manner; agreeing with each other.

The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies, and what way they ought to take for that purpose. *Hooker.*

Creatures of what condition soever, though each in different manner, yet all with *uniform* consent admire her, as the mother of their peace and joy. *Hooker.*

Numbers, being neither *uniform* in their designs, nor direct in their views, neither could manage nor maintain the power they got. *Swift.*

UNIFO'RMITY. *n. s.* [*uniformité*, Fr.]

1. Resemblance to itself; even tenour.

There is no *uniformity* in the design of Spenser; he aims at the accomplishment of no one action. *Dryden.*

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions. *Addison.*

2. Conformity to one pattern; resemblance of one to another.

The unity of that visible body and church of Christ, consisteth in that *uniformity* which all the several persons thereunto belonging have, by reason of that one Lord whose servants they all profess themselves; that one faith which they all acknowledge; that one baptism wherewith they are all initiated. *Hooker.*

The great council of Nice ordained that there should be a constant *uniformity* in this case. *Nelson.*

U'NIFORMLY. *adv.* [from *uniform*.]

1. Without variation; in an even tenour.

That faith received from the apostles, the church, though dispersed throughout the world, doth notwithstanding keep as safe, as if it dwelt within the walls of some one house, and as *uniformly* bold, as if it had but one only heart and soul. *Hooker.*

The capillamenta of the nerves are each of them solid and uniform; and the vibrating motion of the ethereal medium may be propagated along them from one end to the other *uniformly*, and without interruption. *Newton.*

2. Without diversity of one from another.

UNIMA'GINABLE. *adj.* Not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived.

Things to their thought
So *unimaginable*, as hate in heaven. *Milton.*

The skilful organist plies his grave-fancied descant in lofty fugues, or the whole symphony, with artful and *unimaginable* touches, adorns and graces the well-studied chords of some choice composer. *Milton.*

An infinite succession of the generations of men, without any permanent foundation, is utterly *unimaginable*. *Tillotson.*

UNIMA'GINABLY. *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.

Little commissures, where they adhere, may not be porous enough to be pervious to the *unimaginably* subtle corpuscles, that make up the beams of light. *Boyle.*

UNI'MITABLE. *adj.* [*inimitable*, French; *inimitabilis*, Latin.] Not to be imitated.

Both these are *unimitable*. *Burnet.*

UNIMMO'RTAL. *adj.* Not immortal; mortal.

They betook them several ways,
Both to destroy, or *unimmortal* make
All kinds. *Milton.*

UNIMPA'IRABLE. *adj.* Not liable to waste or diminution.

If the superior be *unimpairable*, it is a strong presumption that the inferiors are likewise unimpaired. *Hakewill.*

UNIMPA'IRED. *adj.* Not diminished; not worn out.

Yet *unimpair'd* with labours, or with time,
Your age but seems to a new youth to climb. *Dryden.*

If our silver and gold diminishes, our publick credit continues *unimpaired*. *Addison.*

UNIMPLO'RED. *adj.* Not solicited.

If answerable stile I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness, who deigns
Her nightly visitation *unimplor'd*. *Milton.*

UNIMPO'RTANT. *adj.*

1. Not momentous.

2. Assuming no airs of dignity.

A free, *unimportant*, natural, easy manner; diverting others just as we diverted ourselves. *Pope to Swift.*

UNIMPO'RTUNED. *adj.* Not solicited; not teased to compliance.

Who ever ran
To danger *unimportun'd*, he was then
No better than a sanguine, virtuous man. *Donne.*

UNIMPRO'VABLE. *adj.* Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPRO'VABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *unimprovable*.] Quality of not being improvable.

This must be imputed to their ignorance and *unimprovableness* in knowledge, being generally without literature. *Hammond.*

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UNIMPRO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not made better.
2. Not made more knowing.

Not a mask went *unimprov'd* away. *Pope.*

3. Not taught; not meliorated by instruction.

Young Fortinbrass,
Of *unimproved* mettle, hot and full. *Shakspeare.*

Shallow *unimproved* intellects are confident pretenders to certainty. *Glanville.*

UNINCRE'ASABLE. *adj.* Admitting no increase.

That love, which ought to be appropriated to God, results chiefly from an altogether or almost *unincreasable* elevation and vastness of affection. *Boyle.*

UNINDI'FFERENT. *adj.* Partial; leaning to a side.

His opinion touching the catholick church was as *unindifferent*, as, touching our church, the opinion of them that favour this pretended reformation is. *Hooker.*

UNINDU'STRIOUS. *adj.* Not diligent; not laborious.

Pride we cannot think so sluggish or *unindustrious* an agent, as not to find out expedients for its purpose. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINFLA'MED. *adj.* Not set on fire.

When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a much greater heat than others have *uninflamed*. *Bacon.*

UNINFLA'MMABLE. *adj.* Not capable of being set on fire.

The *uninflammable* spirit of such concretes may be pretended to be but a mixture of phlegm and salt. *Boyle.*

UNINFO'RMED. *adj.*

1. Untaught; uninstructed.

Nor *uninform'd*
Of nuptial sanctity, and marriage rites. *Milton.*

No *uninformed* minds can represent virtue so noble to us, that we necessarily add splendour to her. *Pope.*

2. Unanimated; not enlivened.

UNINGE'NUOUS. *adj.* Illiberal; disingenuous.

Did men know how to distinguish between reports and certainties, this stratagem would be as unskilful as it is *uningenuous*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINHA'BITABLE. *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.

If there be any place upon earth of that nature that paradise had, the same must be found within that supposed *uninhabitable* burnt zone, or within the tropicks. *Raleigh.*

Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain
All the collected treasures of the main;
The earth had still o'erwhelm'd with water stood,
To man an *uninhabitable* flood. *Blackmore.*

UNINHA'BITABLENESS. *n. s.* Incapacity of being inhabited.

Divers radiated opinions, such as that of the *uninhabitableness* of the torrid zone, of the solidity of the celestial part of the world, are generally grown out of request. *Boyle.*

UNINHA'BITED. *adj.* Having no dwellers.

The whole island is now *uninhabited*. *Sandys.*

Uninhabited, untill'd, unsown
It lies, and breeds the bleating gost alone. *Pope.*

I cast anchor on the lee side of the island, which seemed to be *uninhabited*. *Swift.*

UNI'NJURED. *adj.* Unhurt; suffering no harm.

You may as well spread out the unsun'd heaps
Of misers' treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe; as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpless maiden pass
Uninjur'd in this wild, surrounding waste. *Milt.*

Then in full age, and hoary holiness,
Retire, great teacher! to thy promis'd bliss:
Untouch'd thy tomb, *uninjur'd* be thy dust,
As thy own fame among the future just! *Prior.*

UNINSCRI'BED. *adj.* Having no inscription.

Make sacred Charles's tomb for ever known;
Obscure the place, and *uninscrib'd* the stone.
Oh fact accurst! *Pope.*

UNINSPI'RED. *adj.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

Thus all the truths that men, *uninspired*, are enlightened with, came into their minds. *Locke.*

My pastoral muse her humble tribute brings,
And yet not wholly *uninspir'd* she sings. *Dryd.*

UNINSTRU'CTED. *adj.* Not taught; not helped by instruction.

That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,
And *uninstructed* how to stem the tide. *Dryden.*

It will be a prejudice to none but widows and orphans, and others *uninstructed* in the arts and management of more skilful men. *Locke.*

It is an unspeakable blessing to be born in those parts where wisdom flourishes; though there are even in these parts several poor *uninstructed* persons. *Addison.*

Though we find few amongst us who profess themselves Anthropomorphites, yet we may find, amongst the ignorant and *uninstructed* christians, many of that opinion. *Locke.*

UNINSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.

Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wisdom would be in a great measure useless, and their experience *uninstructive*. *Addison.*

UNINTE'LLIGENT. *adj.* Not knowing; not skilful; not having any consciousness.

We will give you sleepy drinks, that your senses may be *unintelligent* of our insufficience. *Shakspeare.*

The visible creation is far otherwise apprehended by the philosophical enquirer, than the *unintelligent* vulgar. *Glanville.*

This conclusion, if men allowed of, they would not destroy ill-formed productions. Ay, but these monsters. Let them be so; what will your drivelling, *unintelligent*, untractable changeling be? *Locke.*

Why then to works of nature is assign'd
An author *unintelligent* and blind;
When ours proceed from choice? *Blackmore.*

The obvious products of *unintelligent* nature. *Bentley.*

UNINTELLIGIBI'LITY. *n. s.* Quality of not being intelligible.

Credit the *unintelligibility* of this union and motion. *Glanville.*

If we have truly proved the *unintelligibility* of it in all other ways, this argumentation is undeniable. *Burnet.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLE. *adj.* [*inintelligible*, French.] Not such as can be understood.

The Latin, three hundred years before Tully,

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was as *unintelligible* in his time, as the English and French of the same period are now. *Swift.*

Did Thetis
These arms thus labour'd for her son prepare;
For that dull soul to stare with stupid eyes,
On the learn'd *unintelligible* prize? *Dryden.*

This notion must be despised as harmless, *unintelligible* enthusiasm. *Rogers.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be understood.

Sound is not *unintelligibly* explained by a vibrating motion communicated to the medium. *Locke.*

To talk of specifick differences in nature, without reference to general ideas, is to talk *unintelligibly.* *Locke.*

UNINTE'NTIONAL. *adj.* Not designed; happening without design.

Besides the *unintentional* deficiencies of my style, I have purposely transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my periods over-long. *Boyle.*

UNI'NTERESSED. } *adj.* Not having in-
UNI'NTERESTED. } terest.

The greatest part of an audience is always *uninterested*, though seldom knowing. *Dryden.*

UNINTERMI'TTED. *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems to be partly continued and *unintermittal*, as that motion of the first moveable partly interpolated and interrupted. *Hale.*

UNINTERMI'XED. *adj.* Not mingled.

Unintermix'd with fictious fantasies,
I verify the truth, not poetise. *Daniel.*

UNINTERRU'PTED. *adj.* Not broken; not interrupted.

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast
With unmix'd joy, *uninterrupted* rest.
Roscommon.

Governments so divided among themselves in matters of religion, maintain *uninterrupted* union and correspondence, that no one of them is for invading the rights of another. *Addison.*

The hills rise insensibly, and leave the eye a vast *uninterrupted* prospect. *Addison.*

The *uninterrupted* stitch in superficial wounds is rejected. *Sharp.*

UNINTERRU'PTEDLY. *adv.* Without interruption.

A successive argumentation *uninterruptedly* continued, in an actual existence of believing, and congregations in all ages unto the end of the world. *Pearson.*

The will thus determined, never lets the understanding lay by the object; but all the thoughts of the mind, and powers of the body, are *uninterruptedly* employed. *Locke.*

UNINTRE'NCHED. *adj.* Not intrenched.

It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have attempted any thing against an army that lay unfortified and *unintrenched.* *Pope.*

UNINVE'STIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be searched out.

The number of the works of this visible world being *uninvestigable* by us, afford us a demonstrative proof of the unlimited extent of the Creator's skill. *Ray.*

UNINVI'TED. *adj.* Not asked.

His honest friends, at thirsty hour of dusk,
Come *uninvited.* *Philips.*

UNIO'INTED. *adj.*

1. Disjoined; separated.

I hear the sound of words; their sense the air
Dissolves *unjointed* ere it reach my ear. *Milton.*

2. Having no articulation.

They are all three immoveable or *unjointed*, of the thickness of a little pin. *Grew.*

U'NION. *n. s.* [*unio*, Latin.]

1. The act of joining two or more, so as to make them one.

Adam, from whose dear side I boast me sprung,
And gladly of our *union* hear thee speak,
One heart, one soul, in both! *Milton.*

One kingdom, joy, and *union* without end. *Milton.*

2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests.

The experience of those profitable emanations from God, most commonly are the first motive of our love; but when we once have tasted his goodness, we love the spring for its own excellency, passing from considering ourselves, to an *union* with God. *Taylor.*

3. A pearl. Not in use.

The king shall drink to Hamlet's better breath;
And in the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shakspeare.*

4. In law.

Union is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent. And this is properly called an *union*: but there are two other sorts, as when one church is made subject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both, and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching *union* in the first signification, there was a statute, an. 37 Hen. VIII. chap. 21. that it should be lawful in two churches, whereof the value of the one is not above six pounds in the king's books, of the first fruits, and not above one mile distant from the other. *Union* in this signification is personal, and this is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that is, perpetual, whosoever is incumbent. *Cowel.*

UNI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*unus* and *pario.*] Bringing one at a birth.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the duration of their days, whereof there want not examples in animals *uniparous.* *Brown.*

U'NISON. *adj.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Latin.] Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice
Choral, or *unison.* *Milton.*

U'NISON. *n. s.*

1. A string that has the same sound with another.

When moved matter meets with any thing like that from which it received its primary impress, it will in like manner move it, as in musical strings tuned *unisons.* *Glanville.*

2. A single unvaried note.

Lost was the nation's sense, nor could be found,
While a long solemn *unison* went round. *Pope.*

Diversify'd 'midst *unison* of chime,
Freer than air, yet manacled with rhyme.
Hurt.

U'NIT. *n. s.* [*unus*, *unitus*, Latin.] One; the least number; or the root of numbers.

If any atom should be moved mechanically, without attraction, 't is above a hundred million millions odds to an *unit*, that it would not strike upon any other atom, but glide through an empty interval without contact. *Bentley.*

Units are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*

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To UNI'TE. *v. a.* [*unitus*, Latin.]

1. To join two or more into one.

The force which wont in two to be dispersed,
In one alone right hand he now *unites*. *Spenser.*

Whatever truths
Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,
Thin in their authors, like rich veins of ore,
Your works *unite*, and still discover more.
Dryden.

A proposition for *uniting* both kingdoms was begun. *Swift.*

2. To make to agree.

The king proposed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worship. *Clarendon.*

3. To make to adhere.

The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the musculous flesh. *Wiseman.*

4. To join.

In the lawful name of marrying,
To give our hearts *united* ceremony. *Shakspeare.*

Charity is of a fastening and *uniting* nature. *Pearson.*

Let the ground of the picture be well *united* with colours of a friendly nature. *Dryden.*

5. To join in interest.

Unto their assembly mine honour be not thou *united*. *Genesis.*

To UNI'TE. *v. n.*

1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert.

If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot stand under them. *Shakspeare.*

2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.

3. To grow into one.

UNI'TEDLY. *adv.* With union; so as to join.

The eyes, which are of a watry nature, ought to be much painted, and *unitedly* on their lower parts; but boldly touched above by the light and shadows. *Dryden.*

UNI'TER. *n. s.* The person or thing that unites.

Suppose an *uniter* of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both. *Glanville.*

UNI'TION. *n. s.* [*union*, French; from *unite*.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. A word proper, but little used.

As long as any different substance keeps off the *unition*, hope not to cure a wound. *Wiseman.*

U'NITIVE. *adj.* [from *unite*.] Having the power of uniting.

That can be nothing else but the *unitive* way of religion, which consists of the contemplation and love of God. *Norris.*

U'NITY. *n. s.* [*unitas*, Latin.]

1. The state of being one.

Those hereticks introduced a plurality of Gods; and so made the profession of the *unity* part of the symbolum, that should discriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

The production of one being the destruction of another, although they generate, they increase not; and must not be said to multiply, who do not transcend an *unity*. *Brown.*

Man is to beget
Like of his like; his image multiply'd:
In *unity* defective; which requires
Collateral love, and dearest amity. *Milton.*

Whatever we can consider as one thing, suggests to the understanding the idea of *unity*. *Locke.*

2. Concord; conjunction.

That which you hear, you 'll swear
You see, there is such *unity* in the proofs. *Shakspeare.*

Nor can we call those many, who endeavour to keep the *unity* of the spirit in the bond of peace. By this, said our Saviour, shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another; and this is the *unity* of charity. *Pearson.*

Take *unity* then out of the world, and it dissolves into a chaos. *Holyday.*

We, of all christians, ought to promote *unity* among ourselves and others. *Sprat.*

3. Agreement; uniformity.

To the avoiding of dissension, it availeth much that there be amongst them a *unity*, as well in ceremonies as in doctrine. *Hooker.*

4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the story, and propriety of representation, is preserved.

The *unities* of time, place, and action, are exactly observed. *Dryden.*

Although in poetry it be absolutely necessary that the *unities* of time, place, and action, should be thoroughly understood, there is still something more essential, that elevates and astonishes the fancy. *Addison.*

5. In law.

Unity of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles. For example, I take a lease of land from one upon a certain rent; afterwards I buy the fee-simple. This is an *unity* of possession, whereby the lease is extinguished; by reason that I, who had before the occupation only for my rent, am become lord of the same, and am to pay my rent to none. *Cowell.*

UNJU'DGED. *adj.* Not judicially determined.

Causes *unjudg'd* disgrace the loaded file,
And sleeping laws the king's neglect revile. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *adj.* [*universalis*, Latin.]

1. General; extending to all.

All sorrowed; if all the world could have seen 't, the woe had been *universal*. *Shakspeare.*

Appetite, an *universal* wolf,
So doubly seconded with will and power,
Must make perforce an *universal* prey,
And last eat up itself. *Shakspeare.*

Divine laws and precepts simply and formally moral are *universal*, in respect of persons, and in regard of their perpetual obligation. *White.*

This excellent epistle, though, in the front of it, it bears a particular inscription, yet in the drift of it is *universal*, as designing to convince all mankind of the necessity of seeking for happiness in the gospel. *South.*

No subject can be of *universal*, hardly can it be of general, concern. *Reynolds.*

2. Total; whole.

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This *universal* frame began. *Dryden.*

3. Not particular; comprising all particulars.

From things particular
She doth abstract the *universal* kinds. *Davies.*

An *universal* was the object of imagination, and there was no such thing in reality. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *n. s.* The whole; the general system of the universe. Not in use.

To what end had the angel been set to

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keep the entrance into paradise after Adam's expulsion, if the *universal* had been paradise? *Raleigh.*

Plato calleth God the cause and original, the nature and reason of the *universal.* *Raleigh.*

UNIVERSA'LITY. *n. s.* [*universalitas*, school Latin.] Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole.

This catholicism, or second affection of the church, consisteth generally in *universality*, as embracing all sorts of persons, as to be disseminated through all nations, as comprehending all ages, as containing all necessary and saving truths, as obliging all conditions of men to all kind of obedience, as curing all diseases, and planting all graces in the souls of men. *Pearson.*

This catalogue of sin is but of sin under a limitation; an *universality* of sin under a certain kind; that is, of all sins of direct and personal commission. *South.*

The *universality* of the deluge I insist upon; and that marine bodies are found in all parts of the world. *Woodward.*

A special conclusion cannot be inferred from a moral *universality*, nor always from a physical one; though it may be always inferred from an *universality* that is metaphysical. *Watts.*

He might have seen it in an instance or two; and he mistook accident for *universality.* *Reynolds.*

UNIVE'RSALLY. *adv.* [from *universal.*] Throughout the whole; without exception.

Those offences which are breaches of supernatural laws violate in general that principle of reason, which willeth *universally* to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

There best beheld, where *universally* admir'd. *Milton.*

What he borrows from the antients he repays with usury of his own, in coin as good, and as *universally* valuable. *Dryden.*

This institution of charity-schools *universally* prevailed. *Addison.*

U'NIVERSE. *n. s.* [*univers*, Fr. *universum*, Lat.] The general system of things.

Creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide vessel of the *universe.* *Shakspeare.*

God here sums up all into man; the whole into a part; the *universe* into an individual. *South.*

Father of heav'n!
Whose word call'd out this *universe* to birth. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSITY. *n. s.* [*universitas*, Lat.] A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.

While I play the good husband at home, my son and servants spend all at the *university.* *Shakspeare.*

In the treatises also of place between ecclesiastical dignities, or degrees of the *universities*, such reasons and authorities are commonly used as may be applied likewise to temporal dignities. *Selden.*

The *universities*, especially Aberdeen, flourished under many excellent scholars, and very learned men. *Clarendon.*

UNI'VOCAL. *adj.* [*univocus*, Latin.]

1. Having one meaning.

Univocal words are such as signify but one idea, or but one sort of thing: equivocal words are such as signify two or more different ideas, or different sorts of objects. *Watts.*

2. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour.

This conceit makes putrefactive generations correspondent unto seminal productions; and conceives inequivocal effects, and *univocal* conformity unto the efficient. *Brown.*

UNI'VOCALLY. *adv.* [from *univocal.*]

1. In one term; in one sense.

How is sin *univocally* distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial be not sin? *Hall.*

It were too great presumption to think, that there is any thing in any created nature that can bear any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine nature: very being itself does not predicate *univocally* touching God, and any created being, and intellect, and will, as we attribute them to him. *Hale.*

2. In one tenour.

All creatures are generated *univocally* by parents of their own kind; there is no such thing as spontaneous generation. *Ray.*

UNJO'YOUS. *adj.* Not gay; not cheerful.

Morn, late rising o'er the drooping world,
Lifts her pale eye *unjoyous.* *Thomson.*

UNJU'ST. *adj.* [*injuste*, Fr. *injustus*, Lat.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice. It is used both of persons and things.

I should forge
Quarrels *unjust* against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for wealth. *Shakspeare.*

The Piercies,
Finding his usurpation most *unjust*,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shakspeare.*

He that is *unjust* in the least, is *unjust* also in much. *Luke.*

Succeeding kings' just recovery of their right from *unjust* usurpations and extortions shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

Th' *unjust* the just hath slain. *Milton.*

He who was so *unjust* as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just to condemn himself for it. *Locke.*

UNJU'STIFIABLE. *adj.* Not to be defended; not to be justified.

If these reproaches, which aim only at ostentation of wit, be so *unjustifiable*, what shall we say to those that are drawn, that are founded in malice? *Government of the Tongue.*

If we could look into effects, we might pronounce boldly: but for a man to give his opinion of what he sees but in part, is an *unjustifiable* piece of rashness. *Addison.*

In a just and honourable war we engaged; not out of ambition, or any other *unjustifiable* motive, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

UNJU'STIFIABLENESS. *n. s.* The quality of not being justifiable.

He wished them to consider of the illegality of all those commissions, and of the *unjustifiableness* of all the proceedings which had been by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

When it is unlawful upon the *unjustifiableness* of the ground, we sin in it till we put an end to it. *Kettlewell.*

UNJU'STIFIABLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJU'STLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to right.

If aught against my life
Thy country sought of thee, it sought *unjustly.* *Milton.*

Whom, but for voting peace, the Greeks pursue,
Accus'd *unjustly*, then *unjustly* slew. *Dryden.*

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Your choler does *unjustly* rise,
To see your friends pursue your enemies.
Dryden.

Moderation the one side very justly disowns, and the other as *unjustly* pretends to. *Swift.*

UNKE'MPT. *adj.* Not combed. Obsolete.

Thenot, to that I chose thou dost me tempt;
But ah! too well I wot my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and *unkempt*.
Spenser.

To UNKE'NNEL. *v. a.*

1. To drive from his hole.

Search, seek, find out. I warrant we 'll *unkennel* the fox. Let me stop this way first. So, now uncape. *Shakspeare.*

I warrant you, colonel, we 'll *unkennel* him. *Dryden.*

2. To rouse from its secrecy or retreat.

If his occult guilt
Do not itself *unkennel* in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen. *Shaksp.*

UNKE'NT. *adj.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. Obsolete.

Go, little book, thyself present,
As child whose parent is *unkent*,
To him, that is the president
Of nobleness and chivalrie. *Spenser.*

UNKE'PT. *adj.*

1. Not kept; not retained.

2. Unobserved; unobeyed.

Many things kept generally heretofore are now in like sort generally *unkept*, and abolished, every where. *Hooker.*

UNKI'ND. *adj.* Not favourable; not benevolent.

In nature there 's no blemish but the mind;
None can be call'd deform'd but the *unkind*.
Shakspeare.

To the noble mind
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove *unkind*.
Shakspeare.

To Nimrod our author seems a little *unkind*; and says, that he against right enlarged his empire. *Locke.*

A real joy I never knew,
Till I believ'd thy passion true;
A real grief I ne'er can find,
Till thou prov'st perjur'd or *unkind*. *Prior.*

Or, if they serve you, serve you disinclin'd,
And, in their height of kindness, are *unkind*.
Young.

UNKI'NDLY. *adj.* [*un* and *kind*.]

1. Unnatural; contrary to nature.

They, with their filthiness,
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beastliness,
And 'gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime,
All were they born of her own native slime.
Spenser.

2. Malignant; unfavourable.

The goddess, that in rural shrine
Dwell'st here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
Forbidding every bleak, *unkindly* fog
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood.
Milton.

UNKI'NDLY. *adv.*

1. Without kindness; without affection.

The herd, *unkindly* wise,
Or chaces him from thence, or from him flies.
Denham.

If we *unkindly* part,
Will not the poor fond creature break her heart?
Dryden.

2. Contrarily to nature.

All works of nature,
Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mix'd. *Milton.*

UNKI'NDNESS. *n. s.* [from *unkind*.] Malignity; ill-will; want of affection.

Take no *unkindness* of his hasty words. *Shaksp.*

His unjust *unkindness*, that in all reason should have quenched her love, hath, like an impediment in the current, made it more violent and unruly. *Shakspeare.*

After their return, the duke executed the same authority in conferring all favours, and in revenging himself upon those who had manifested any *unkindness* towards him. *Clarendon.*

Eve—As one who loves, and some *unkindness* meets,
With sweet, austere composure, thus reply'd.
Milton.

Christ, who was the only person to have resented this *unkindness*, finds an extenuation of it. *South.*

She sigh'd, she wept, she low'd; 't was all she cou'd;
And with *unkindness* seem'd to tax the god.
Dryden.

To UNKI'NG. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.

God save king Henry, *unking'd* Richard says,
And send him many years of sunshine days!
Shakspeare.

It takes the force of law: how then, my lord!
If as they would *unking* my father now,
To make you way. *Southern.*

UNKI'SSED. *adj.* Not kissed.

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noisome; therefore I will depart *unkist*. *Shakspeare.*

U'NKLE. *n. s.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The brother of one's father or mother. See UNCLE.

The English power is near, led on by Malcolm,
His *uncle* Siward, and the good Macduff. *Shaksp.*

Give me good fame, ye pow'rs! and make me just:
Thus much the rogue to public ears will trust:
In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove!
My wealthy *uncle* from this world remove?
Dryden.

UNKNI'GHTLY. *adj.* Unbecoming a knight.

With six hours hard riding through wild places, I overgot them a little before night, near an old ill-favoured castle, the place where I perceived they meant to perform their *unknightly* errand. *Sidney.*

To UNKNI'T. *v. a.*

1. To unweave; to separate.

Would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not *unknit* himself
The noble knot he made! *Shakspeare.*

2. To open.

Unknit that threat'ning, unkind brow,
And dart not scornful glances from those eyes.
Shakspeare.

To UNKNO'W. *v. a.* To cease to know.

It 's already known;
Oh! can you keep it from yourselves, *unknow* it? *Smith.*

UNKNO'WABLE. *adj.* Not to be known.

Distinguish well between knowables and *unknowables*. *Watts.*

UNKNO'WING. *adj.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing: with *of*.

Let me speak to th' yet *unknowing* world,
How these things came about. *Shakspeare.*

Though *unknowing* persons may accuse others, yet can they never the more absolve themselves. *Decay of Piety.*

Unknowing I prepar'd thy bridal bed;
With empty hopes of happy issue fed. *Dryden.*

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Unknowing he requires it; and when known, He thinks it his; and values it, 't is gone. *Dryden.*

His hounds, *unknowing of* his change, pursue The chace, and their mistaken master slew. *Dryden.*

Proteus, mounting from the hoary deep, Surveys his charge, *unknowing of* deceit. *Pope.*

2. Not practised; not qualified.

So Lybian huntsmen, on some sandy plain, From shady coverts rous'd, the lion chace: The kingly beast roars out with loud disdain, And slowly moves, *unknowing* to give place. *Dryden.*

These were they, whose souls the furies steel'd, And curs'd with hearts *unknowing* how to yield. *Pope.*

UNKNO'WINGLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge.

The beauty I behold has struck me dead: *Unknowingly* she strikes, and kills by chance. *Dryden.*

They are like the Syrians, who were first smitten with blindness, and *unknowingly* led out of their way, into the capital of their enemy's country. *Addison.*

UNKNO'WN. *adj.*

1. Not known.

'T is not *unknown* to you, How much I have disabled my estate. *Shaksp.*

Many are the trees of God, that grow In Paradise, and various, yet *unknown* To us. *Milton.*

Here may I always on this downy grass, *Unknown*, unseen, my easy minutes pass! *Rose.*

If any chance has hither brought the name Of Palamedes, not *unknown* to fame, Accus'd and sentenc'd for pretended crimes. *Dryden.*

Though incest is indeed a deadly crime, You are not guilty, since *unknown* 't was done, And, known, had been abhorr'd. *Dryden.*

At fear of death, that saddens all With terrors round, can reason hold her throne; Despise the known, nor tremble at th' *unknown*? *Pope.*

2. Greater than is imagined.

The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*

3. Not having cohabitation.

I am yet *Unknown* to woman; never was forsworn. *Shaks.*

4. Not having communication.

At a little inn, the man of the house, formerly a servant in the family, to do honour to his old master, had, *unknown* to sir Roger, put him up in a sign-post. *Addison.*

UNLA'BOURED. *adj.*

1. Not produced by labour.

Unlaboured harvests shall the fields adorn, And cluster'd grapes shall blush on ev'ry thorn. *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated by labour.

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day, In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay As the bright natives of th' *unlabour'd* field, Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd. *Blackmore.*

3. Spontaneous; voluntary.

Their charms, if charms they have, the truth supplies, And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties rise. *Tickel.*

To UNLA'CE. *v. a.*

1. To loose any thing fastened with strings.

He could not endure so cruel case, But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to *unlace*. *Spenser.*

A little river roll'd, By which there sat a knight with helm *unlac'd*, Himself refreshing with the liquid cold. *Spenser.*

The helmet from my brow *unlac'd*. *Pope.*

2. To loose a woman's dress.

Can I forget, when they in prison placing her, With swelling heart, in spite and due disdainfulness, She lay for dead, till I help'd with *unlacing* her? *Sidney.*

Unlace yourself, for that harmonious chime Tells me from you, that now it is bed-time. *Donne.*

3. To divest of ornaments.

You *unlace* your reputation, And spend your rich opinion for the name Of a night-brawler. *Shakspeare.*

To UNLA'DE. *v. a.*

1. To remove from the vessel which carries.

He 's a foolish seaman, That, when his ship is sinking, will not *Unlade* his hopes into another bottom. *Denham.*

2. To exonerate that which carries.

The advent'rous merchant, who design'd for far, And touches on our hospitable shore, Charm'd with the splendour of this northern star, Shall here *unlade* him, and depart no more. *Dryden.*

3. To put out. Used of a vessel.

We landed at Tyre; for there the ship was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts.*

UNLA'ID. *adj.*

1. Not placed; not fixed.

Whatsoever we do behold now in this present world, it was inwrapped within the bowels of divine mercy, written in the book of eternal wisdom, and held in the hands of omnipotent power, the first foundations of the world being as yet *unlaid*. *Hooker.*

2. Not pacified; not stilled; not suppressed.

No evil thing that walks by night, Blue, meagre hag, or stubborn *unlaid* ghost, Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

UNLAME'NTED. *adj.* Not deplored.

After six years spent in outward opulency, and inward murmur that it was not greater, he died *unlamented* by any. *Clarendon.*

Thus *unlamented* pass the proud away, The pride of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

To UNLA'TCH. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.

My worthy wife The door *unlatch'd*; and, with repeated calls, Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryd.*

UNLA'WFUL. *adj.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.

Before I be convict by course of law, To threaten me with death is most *unlawful*. *Shakspeare.*

It is an *unlawful* thing for a Jew to come unto one of another nation. *Acts.*

Shew me when it is our duty, and when *unlawful*, to take these courses, by some general rule of a perpetual, never-failing truth. *South.*

The secret ceremonies I conceal, Uncouth, perhaps *unlawful*, to reveal. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFULLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to law or right.

He that gains all that he can lawfully this year, next year will be tempted to gain something *unlawfully*. *Taylor.*

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2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.
I had rather my brother die by the law, than my son should be *unlawfully* born. *Shakspeare.*
Give me your opinion, what part I, being *unlawfully* born, may claim of the man's affection who begot me. *Addison.*

UNLA'WFULNESS. *n. s.*
1. Contrariety to law; state of being not permitted.
If those alledged testimonies of scripture did indeed concern the matter to such effect as was pretended, that which they should infer were *unlawfulness*. *Hooker.*
The original reason of the *unlawfulness* of lying is, that it carries with it an act of injustice, and a violation of the right of him to whom we were obliged to signify our minds. *South.*
2. Illegitimacy.

To UNLE'ARN. *v. a.* To forget, or disuse, what has been learned.
Antisthenes, being asked of one, what learning was most necessary for man's life? answered, To *unlearn* that which is naught. *Bacon.*
This were to imply, that all books in being should be destroyed; and that all the age should take new pains to *unlearn* those habits which have cost them so much labour. *Holder.*
The government of the tongue is a piece of morality which sober nature dictates, which yet our greatest scholars have *unlearnt*. *Decay of Piety.*
Some cyders have by art, or age, *unlearn'd*
Their genuine relish, and of sundry wines
Assum'd the flavour. *Philips.*
What they thus learned from him in one way, they did not *unlearn* again in another. *Atterb.*
A wicked man is not only obliged to learn to do well, but *unlearn* his former life. *Rogers.*

UNLE'ARNED. *adj.*
1. Ignorant; not informed; not instructed.
This selected piece, which you translate,
Foretells your studies may communicate,
From darker dialect of a strange land,
Wisdom that here th' *unlearn'd* shall understand. *Davenant.*
And by succession of *unlearned* times,
As bards began, so monks rung on the chimes. *Roscommon.*
Some at the bar with subtilty defend
The cause of an *unlearned*, noble friend. *Dryden.*
Though *unlearned* men well enough understood the words white and black, yet there were philosophers found who had subtilty enough to prove that white was black. *Locke.*
2. Not gained by study; not known.
They learn mere words, or such things chiefly as were better *unlearned*. *Milton.*
3. Not suitable to a learned man.
I will prove those verses to be very *unlearned*, neither savouring of poetry, wit, or invention. *Shakspeare.*

UNLE'ARNEDLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; grossly.
He, in his epistle, plainly affirmeth, they think *unlearnedly* who are of another belief. *Brown.*

UNLE'AVENED. *adj.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter.
They baked *unleavened* cakes of the dough, for it was not leavened. *Exodus.*

UNLE'ISUREDNESS. *n. s.* Business; want of time; want of leisure. Not in use.
My essay touching the scripture having been written partly in England, partly in another kingdom, it were strange if there did not appear much unevenness, and if it did not betray the *unleisuredness* of the wandering author. *Boyle.*

UNLE'SS. *conjunct.* Except; if not; supposing that not.
Let us not say we keep the commandments of the one, when we break the commandments of the other: for *unless* we observe both, we obey neither. *Hooker.*
Unless I look on Sylvia in the day,
There is no day for me to look upon. *Shaksp.*
What hidden strength,
Unless the strength of heav'n, if you mean that? *Milton.*
For sure I am, *unless* I win in arms,
To stand excluded from Emilia's charms;
Nor can my strength avail, *unless* by thee
Endu'd with force I gain the victory. *Dryden.*
The commendation of adversaries is the greatest triumph of a writer, because it never comes *unless* extorted. *Dryden.*
No poet ever sweetly sung
Unless he were, like Phœbus, young;
Nor ever nymph inspir'd to rhyme,
Unless, like Venus, in her prime. *Swift.*

UNLE'SSONED. *adj.* Not taught.
The full sum of me
Is an *unlesson'd* girl, unschool'd, unpractis'd;
Happy in this, she is not yet so old
But she may learn. *Shakspeare.*

UNLE'TTERED. *adj.* Unlearned; untaught.
When the apostles of our Lord were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, St. Paul excepted, the rest were unschooled and *unlettered* men. *Hooker.*
Such as the jocund flute, or gamesome pipe,
Stirs up among the loose, *unletter'd* hinds,
Who thank the gods amiss. *Milton.*
Th' *unletter'd* christian, who believes in gross,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loss. *Dryd.*

UNLE'VELLED. *adj.* Not laid even.
All *unlevell'd* the gay garden lies. *Tickel.*

UNLIBI'DINOUS. *adj.* Not lustful; pure from carnality.
In those hearts
Love *unlibidinous* reign'd; nor jealousy
Was understood, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milt.*

UNLI'CENSED. *adj.* Having no regular permission.
Ask what boldness brought him hither
Unlicensed. *Milton.*
Warn the thoughtless, self-confiding train,
No more, *unlicens'd*, thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

UNLI'CKED. *adj.* Shapeless; not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to shape.
Shape my legs of an unequal size,
To disproportion me in every part,
Like to a chaos, or *unlick'd* bear-whelp. *Shaks.*
Those *unlickt* bear-whelps. *Donne.*
The bloody bear, an independent beast,
Unlick'd to form, in groans her hate express. *Dryden.*

UNLI'GHTED. *adj.* Not kindled; not set on fire.
There lay a log *unlighted* on the earth:
For th' unborn chief the fatal sisters came,
And rais'd it up, and toss'd it on the flame. *Dryden.*
The sacred wood, which on the altar lay,
Untouch'd, *unlighted* glows. *Prior.*

UNLI'GHTSOME. *adj.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.
First the sun,
A mighty sphere! he fram'd, *unlightsome* first,
Though of æthereal mould. *Milton.*

UNLI'KE. *adj.*

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1. Dissimilar; having no resemblance.
Where cases are so *unlike* as theirs and ours, I see not how that which they did should induce, much less inforce us to the same practice. *Hooker.*

So the twins humours, in our Terence, are *Unlike*; this harsh and rude, that smooth and fair. *Denham.*

Unlike the niceness of our modern dames; Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryden.*

Our ideas, whilst we are awake, succeed one another not much *unlike* the images in the inside of a lanthorn. *Locke.*

Some she disgrac'd, and some with honours crown'd;
Unlike successes equal merits found. *Pope.*

2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely.
Make not impossible that which but seems *unlike*. *Shakspeare.*

What befel the empire of Almsigne were not *unlike* to befal to Spain, if it should break. *Bacon.*

UNLI'KELIHOOD. } *n. s.* [from *unlikely*.]
UNLI'KELINESS. } Improbability.
The work was carried on, amidst all the *unlikelihoods* and discouraging circumstances imaginable; the builders holding the sword in one hand, to defend the trowel working with the other. *South.*

There are degrees herein, from the very neighbourhood of demonstration, quite down to improbability and *unlikeliness*, even to the confines of impossibility. *Locke.*

UNLI'KELY. *adj.*
1. Improbable; not such as can be reasonably expected.
A very *unlikely* envy she hath stumbled upon. *Sidney.*

2. Not promising any particular event.
Effects are miraculous and strange, when they grow by *unlikely* means. *Hooker.*

My advice and actions both have met
Success in things *unlikely*. *Denham.*

This collection we thought not only *unlikely* to reach the future, but unworthy of the present age. *Swift.*

UNLI'KELY. *adv.* Improbably.
The pleasures we are to enjoy in that conversation not *unlikely* may proceed from the discoveries each shall communicate to another, of God and nature. *Pope.*

UNLI'KENESS. *n. s.* Dissimilitude; want of resemblance.
Imitation pleases, because it affords matter for enquiring into the truth or falshood of imitation, by comparing its likeness or *unlikeness* with the original. *Dryden.*

UNLI'MITABLE. *adj.* Admitting no bounds.
He tells us 't is unlimited and *unlimitable*. *Locke.*

UNLI'MITED. *adj.*
1. Having no bounds; having no limits.
So *unlimited* is our impotence to recompence or repay God's dilection, that it fetters our very wishes. *Boyle.*

It is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view *unlimited* excellencies, which have no bounds, though it cannot comprehend them. *Tillotson.*

2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions.
With gross and popular capacities nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities, because of their plainness at the first sight; nothing less with men of exact judgment, because such rules are not safe to be trusted over far. *Hooker.*

3. Unconfined; not restrained.
All the evils that can proceed from an untied tongue, and an unguarded, *unlimited* will, we put upon the account of drunkenness. *Taylor.*

Ascribe not unto God such an *unlimited* exercise of mercy, as may destroy his justice. *Rogers.*

Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their wives owning the doctrine of *unlimited* conjugal fidelity. *Arbuthnot.*

UNLI'MITEDLY. *adv.* Boundlessly; without bounds.
Many ascribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good meaning, to think that it is able to bear the stress of whatsoever commissions they shall lay upon it. *Decay of Piety.*

UNLI'NEAL. *adj.* Not coming in the order of succession.
They put a barren scepter in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineal* hand,
No son of mine succeeding. *Shakspeare.*

To UNLI'NK. *v. a.* To untwist; to open.
About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreath'd itself;
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly
Seeing Orlando, it *unlink'd* itself. *Shakspeare.*

UNLI'QUIFIED. *adj.* Unmelted; undissolved.
These huge unwieldy lumps remained in the melted matter rigid and *unliquified*, floating in it like cakes of ice in a river. *Addison.*

To UNLO'AD. *v. a.*
1. To disburden; to exonerate; to free from load.
Like an ass, whose back with ingots bows,
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death *unloadeth* thee. *Shakspeare.*

Vain man, forbear, of cares *unload* thy mind;
Forget thy hopes, and give thy fears to wind. *Creech.*

Some to *unload* the fertile branches run. *Pope.*

2. To put off any thing burdensome.
To you duke Humphry must *unload* his grief. *Shakspeare.*

Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great burthen. *Shakspeare.*

To UNLO'CK. *v. a.*
1. To open what is shut with a lock.
I have seen her *unlock* her closet, take forth paper. *Shakspeare.*

She springs a light,
Unlocks the door, and, ent'ring out of breath,
The dying saw, and instruments of death. *Dryd.*

2. To open in general.
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all *unlock'd* to your occasions. *Shakspeare.*

I yielded, and *unlock'd* her all my heart,
Who, with a grain of manhood well resolv'd,
Might easily have shook off all her snares. *Milt.*

Sand is an advantage to cold clays, in that it warms them, and *unlocks* their binding qualities. *Mortimer.*

A lixivium of quick-lime *unlocks* the salts that are entangled in the viscid juices of some scorbutick persons. *Arbuthnot.*

Thy forests, Windsor! and thy green retreats
Invite my lays. Be present, sylvan maids!
Unlock your springs, and open all your shades. *Pope.*

UNLO'CKED. *adj.* Not fastened with a lock.

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UNLO'OKED. } *adj.* Unexpected; not
UNLO'OKED *for.* } foreseen.

Yet perhaps had their number prevailed, if the king of Pontus had not come *unlooked for* to their succour, *Sidney.*

How much *unlook'd for* is this expedition! *Shakspeare.*

God, I pray him
That none of you may live your natural age,
But by some *unlook'd* accident cut off. *Shaksp.*

Whatsoever is new is *unlooked for*; and ever it mends some, and pares others. *Bacon.*

From that high hope, to what relapse
Unlooked for are we fall'n! *Paradise Regained.*

Your affairs I have recommended to the king, but with *unlooked* success. *Denham.*

Nor fame I slight, nor for her favours call;
She comes *unlook'd for*, if she comes at all. *Pope.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. a.* To loose. A word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation; so that *to unloose*, is properly *to bind.*

York, *unloose* your long imprison'd thoughts,
And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart.
Shakspeare.

The weak, wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck *unloose* his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,
Be shook to air. *Shakspeare.*

Turn him to any cause of policy;
The gordian knot of it he will *unloose*,
Familiar as his garter. *Shakspeare.*

It rested in you,
T' *unloose* this tied-up justice when you pleas'd.
Shakspeare.

The latchet of his shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and *unloose*. *Mark.*

He that should spend all his time in tying inextricable knots only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to *unloose* them, would be thought not much to have served his generation. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to lose all union and connection.

Without this virtue, the publick union must *unloose*; the strength decay; and the pleasure grow faint. *Collier.*

UNLO'SABLE. *adj.* [A word rarely used.] Not to be lost.

Whatever may be said of the *unlosable* mobility of atoms, yet divers parts of matter may compose bodies that need no other cement to unite them than the juxta position and resting together of their parts, whereby the air, and other fluids that might dissipate them, are excluded. *Boyle.*

UNLO'VED. *adj.* Not loved.

As love does not always reflect itself, Zelmane, though reason there was to love Palladius, yet could not ever persuade her heart to yield with that pain to Palladius, as they feel, that feel *unloved* love. *Sidney.*

What though I be not fortunate;
But miserable most, to love *unlov'd!* *Shaksp.*

He was generally *unloved*, as a proud and supercilious person. *Clarendon.*

UNLO'VELINESS. *n. s.* Unamiableness; inability to create love.

The old man, growing only in age and affection, followed his suit with all means of unhonest servants, large promises, and each thing else that might help to countervail his own *unloveliness.* *Sidney.*

UNLO'VELY. *adj.* That cannot excite love. There seems by this word generally more intended than barely negation. See UNLOVELINESS.

UNLO'VING. *adj.* Unkind; not fond.

Thou, blest with a goodly son,
Didst yield consent to disinherit him;
Which argu'd thee a most *unloving* father.
Shakspeare.

UNLU'CKILY. *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill luck.

Things have fallen out so *unluckily*,
That we have had no time to move our daughter.
Shakspeare.

An ant dropt *unluckily* into the water. *L'Estr.*

A fox *unluckily* crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment. *Addison.*

UNLU'CKY. *adj.*

1. Unfortunate; producing unhappiness. This word is generally used of accidents slightly vexatious.

You may make an experiment often, without meeting with any of those *unlucky* accidents which make such experiments miscarry. *Boyle.*

2. Unhappy; miserable; subject to frequent misfortunes.

Then shall I you recount a rueful case,
Said he; the which with this *unlucky* eye
I late beheld. *Spenser.*

3. Slightly mischievous; mischievously waggish.

His friendship is counterfeit, seldome to trust;
His doings *unluckie*, and ever unjust. *Tusser.*

Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a less bag might have served. *L'Estrange.*

There was a lad, th' *unluckiest* of his crew,
Was still contriving something bad, but new.
King.

4. Ill-omened; inauspicious.

When I appear, see you avoid the place,
And haunt me not with that *unlucky* face. *Dryd.*

UNLU'STROUS. *adj.* Wanting splendour; wanting lustre.

Should I join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falshood, as with labour;
Then glad myself with peeping in an eye,
Base and *unlustrous* as the smoky light
That 's fed with stinking tallow. *Shakspeare.*

To UNLU'TE. *v. a.* To separate vessels closed with chymical cement.

Our antimony thus handled affordeth us an ounce of sulphur, of so sulphureous a smell, that, upon the *unluting* the vessels, it infected the room with a scarce supportable stink. *Boyle.*

UNMA'DE. *adj.*

1. Not yet formed; not created.

Thou wast begot in Demogorgon's hall,
And saw'st the secrets of the world *unmade.*
Spenser.

Then might'st thou tear thy hair,
And fall upon the ground as I do now,
Taking the measure of an *unmade* grave. *Shaksp.*

2. Deprived of form or qualities.

The first earth was perfectly *unmade* again, taken all to pieces, and framed a-new. *Woodw.*

3. Omitted to be made.

You may the world of more defects upbraid,
That other works by nature are *unmade*;
That she did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

UNMA'IMED. *adj.* Not deprived of any essential part.

An interpreter should give his author entire and *unmaimed*; the diction and the versification only are his proper province. *Pope.*

UNMA'KABLE. *adj.* Not possible to be made.

If the principles of bodies are unalterable, they are also *unmakable* by any but a divine power. *Grew.*

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To UNMA'KE. *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before possessed; to deprive of form or being.

They 've made themselves, and their fitness now
Does *unmake* you. *Shakspeare.*

God does not make or *unmake* things, to try experiments. *Burnet.*

Empire! thou poor and despicable thing,
When such as these make or *unmake* a king. *Dryden.*

Bring this guide of the light within to the trial; God, when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake* the man. *Locke.*

To UNMA'N. *v. a.*

1. To deprive of the constituent qualities of a human being, as reason.

What, quite *unmann'd* in folly? *Shaksp.*

Gross errors *unman*, and strip them of the very principles of reason, and sober discourse. *South.*

2. To emasculate.

3. To break into irresolution; to deject.

Her clamours pierce the Trojans' ears,
Unman their courage, and augment their fears. *Dryden.*

Ulysses vail'd his pensive head;
Again *unmann'd*, a shower of sorrows shed. *Pope.*

UNMA'NAGEABLE. *adj.*

1. Not manageable; not easily governed.

They 'll judge every thing by models of their own, and thus are rendered *unmanageable* by any authority but that of absolute dominion. *Glanv.*

None can be concluded *unmanageable* by the milder methods of government, till they have been thoroughly tried upon him; and if they will not prevail, we make no excuses for the obstinate. *Locke.*

2. Not easily wielded.

UNMA'NAGED. *adj.*

1. Not broken by horsemanship.

Like colts, or *unmanaged* horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks. *Taylor.*

2. Not tutored; not educated.

Savage princes flash out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought, and betray, in their actions, an unguided force, and *unmanaged* virtue. *Felton.*

UNMA'NLIKE. } *adj.*
UNMA'NLY. }

1. Unbecoming a human being.

It is strange to see the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their tyrannous ambition, to have brought the others' virtuous patience under them, think their masterhood nothing, without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Where the act is *unmanly*, or the expectation contradictious to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier.*

2. Unsuitable to a man; effeminate.

By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of man; though it was a very *unmanlike* voice, so to cry. *Sidney.*

New customs,
Though never so ridiculous,
Nay, let them be *unmanly*, yet are follow'd. *Shakspeare.*

This is in thee a nature but affected;
A poor *unmanly* melancholy, sprung
From change of fortune. *Shakspeare.*

My servitude, ignoble,
Unmanly, ignominious, infamous. *Milton.*

Unmanly dread invades the French astony'd,
And streight their useless arms they quit. *Philips.*

Think not thy friend can ever feel the soft *Unmanly* warmth and tenderness of love. *Addis.*

UNMA'NNERED. *adj.* Rude; brutal; uncivil.

You have a slanderous, beastly, unwash'd tongue
In your rude mouth, and savouring yourself,
Unmanner'd lord. *Ben Jonson.*

If your barking dog disturb her ease,
Th' *unmanner'd* malefactor is arraign'd. *Dryden.*

UNMA'NNERLINESS. *n. s.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour.

A sort of *unmannerliness* is apt to grow up with young people, if not early restrained; and that is a forwardness to interrupt others speaking. *Locke.*

UNMA'NNERLY. *adj.* Ill-bred; not civil; not complaisant.

Sweetheart,
I were *unmannerly* to take you out,
And not to kiss you. *Shakspeare.*

He call'd them untaught knaves, *unmannerly*,
To bring a slovenly, unhandsome corse
Betwixt the wind and his nobility. *Shakspeare.*

He will prove the weeping philosopher when he grows old, being so full of *unmannerly* sadness in his youth. *Shakspeare.*

Bare-faced ribaldry is both *unmannerly* in itself and fulsome to the reader. *Dryden.*

A divine dares hardly shew his person among fine gentlemen; or, if he fall into such company, he is in continual apprehension that some pert man of pleasure should break an *unmannerly* jest, and render him ridiculous. *Swift.*

UNMA'NNERLY. *adv.* Uncivilly.

Forgive me,
If I have us'd myself *unmannerly*. *Shakspeare.*

UNMANU'RED. *adj.* Not cultivated.

The land,
In antique times, was savage wilderness;
Unpeopled, *unmanur'd*, unprov'd, unprais'd. *Spenser.*

UNMA'RKED. *adj.* Not observed; not regarded.

I got a time, *unmarked* by any, to steal away,
I cared not whither, so I might escape them. *Sidney.*

This place *unmark'd*, though oft I walk'd the green,
In all my progress I had never seen. *Dryden.*

Entring at the gate, conceal'd in clouds,
He mix'd, *unmark'd*, among the busy throng,
Borne by the tide, and pass'd unseen along. *Dryden.*

Unmark'd, unhonour'd at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

UNMA'RRIED. *adj.* Having no husband, or no wife.

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants, but not always best subjects, for they are light to run away. *Bacon.*

Husbands and wives, boys and *unmerry'd* maids. *Dryden.*

To UNMA'SK. *v. a.*

1. To strip of a mask.

2. To strip of any disguise.

With full cups they had *unmask'd* his soul. *Rascommon.*

Though in Greek or Latin they amuse us, yet a translation *unmasks* them, whereby the cheat is transparent. *Glanville.*

To UNMA'SK. *v. n.* To put off the mask.

My husband bids me; now I will *unmask*.
This is that face was worth the looking on. *Shakspeare.*

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UNMA'SKED. *adj.* Naked; open to the view.

O, I am yet to learn a statesman's art;
My kindness and my hate *unmask'd* I wear,
For friends to trust, and enemies to fear. *Dryd.*

UNMA'STERABLE. *adj.* Unconquerable; not to be subdued.

The fætor is *unmasterable* by the natural heat of man; not to be dulcified by concoction, beyond unsavoury condition. *Brown.*

UNMA'STERED. *adj.*

1. Not subdued.

2. Not conquerable.

Weigh what loss your honour may sustain, if you
Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open
To his *unmaster'd* importunity. *Shakspeare.*

He cannot his *unmaster'd* grief sustain,
But yields to rage, to madness and disdain. *Dryden.*

UNMA'TCHABLE. *adj.* Unparalleled; unequalled.

The soul of Christ, that saw in this life the face of God, was, through so visible presence of Deity, filled with all manner of graces and virtues in that *unmatchable* degree of perfection; for which, of him we read it written, that God with the oil of gladness anointed him. *Hooker.*

England breeds very valiant creatures; their mastiffs are of *unmatchable* courage. *Shakspeare.*

UNMA'TCHED. *adj.* Matchless; having no match, or equal.

That glorious day, which two such navies saw,
As each, *unmatch'd*, might to the world give law;
Neptune, yet doubtful whom he should obey,
Held to them both the trident of the sea. *Dryd.*

UNME'ANING. *adj.* Expressing no meaning; having no meaning.

With round, *unmeaning* face. *Pope.*

UNME'ANT. *adj.* Not intended.

The flying spear was after Illus sent:
But Rhætus happen'd on a death *unmeant*. *Dryden.*

UNME'ASURABLE. *adj.* Boundless; unbounded.

Common mother! thou
Whose womb *unmeasurable*, and infinite breast
Teems and feeds all. *Shakspeare.*

You preserved the lustre of that noble family, which the *unmeasurable* profusion of ancestors had eclipsed. *Swift.*

UNME'ASURED. *adj.*

1. Immense; infinite.

Does the sun dread th' imaginary sign,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
Till he has gain'd some unfrequented place,
Lost to the world, in vast, *unmeasur'd* space? *Blackmore.*

2. Not measured; plentiful beyond measure.

From him all perfect good, *unmeasur'd* out, descends. *Milton.*

UNME'DDLED *with.* *adj.* Not touched; not altered.

The flood-gate is opened and closed for six days, continuing other ten days *unmeddled with*. *Carew.*

UNME'DITATED. *adj.* Not formed by previous thought.

Neither various style
Nor holy rapture wanted they, to praise
Their Maker, in fit strains pronounc'd, or sung *Unmeditated*. *Milton.*

UNME'ET. *adj.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy.

Madam was young, *unmeet* the rule of sway. *Spenser.*

I am *unmeet*;
For I cannot flatter thee in pride. *Shakspeare.*

O my father!
Prove you that any man with me convers'd
At hours *unmeet*, refuse me, hate me. *Shaksp.*

Alack! my hand is sworn
Ne'er to pluck thee from thy thorn;
Vow, alack! for youth *unmeet*,
Youth so apt to pluck a sweet. *Shakspeare.*

Its fellowship *unmeet* for thee,
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike. *Milton.*

That muse desires the last, the lowest place,
Who, though *unmeet*, yet touch'd the trembling string
For the fair fame of Anne. *Prior.*

UNME'LLOWED. *adj.* Not fully ripened.

His years but young, but his experience old;
His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgment ripe. *Shakspeare.*

UNME'LTED. *adj.* Undissolved by heat.

Snow on Ætna does *unmelted* lie,
Whence rowling flames and scatter'd cinders fly. *Waller.*

UNME'NTIONED. *adj.* Not told; not named.

They left not any error in government *unmentioned* or unpressed, with the sharpest and most pathetical expressions. *Clarendon.*

Oh let me here sink down
Into my grave, *unmention'd* and unmourn'd! *Southern.*

UNME'RCHANTABLE. *adj.* Unsaleable; not vendible.

They feed on salt, *unmerchantable* pilchard. *Carew.*

UNME'RCIFUL. *adj.*

1. Cruel; severe; inclement.

For the humbling of this *unmerciful* pride in the eagle, Providence has found out a way. *L'Estrange.*

The pleasant lustre of flame delights children at first; but when experience has convinced them, by the exquisite pain it has put them to, how cruel and *unmerciful* it is, they are afraid to touch it. *Locke.*

Whatsoever doctrine represents God as unjust and *unmerciful* cannot be from God, because it subverts the very foundation of religion. *Rogers.*

2. Unconscionable; exorbitant.

Not only the peace of the honest unwriting subject was daily molested, but *unmerciful* demands were made of his applause. *Pope.*

UNME'RCIFULLY. *adv.* Without mercy; without tenderness.

A little warm fellow fell most *unmercifully* upon his Gallick majesty. *Addison.*

UNME'RCIFULNESS. *n. s.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderness.

Consider the rules of friendship, lest justice turn into *unmercifulness*. *Taylor.*

UNME'RITABLE. *adj.* Having no desert. Not in use.

Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert *Unmeritable*, shuns your high request. *Shaksp.*

UNME'RITED. *adj.* Not deserved; not obtained otherwise than by favour.

This day, in whom all nations shall be blest,
Favour *unmerited* by me, who sought
Forbidden knowledge by forbidden means. *Milt.*

A tottering pinnacle *unmerited* greatness is. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNME'RITEDNESS. *n. s.* State of being undeserved.

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As to the freeness or *unmeritedness* of God's love; we need but consider, that we so little could at first deserve his love, that he loved us even before we had a being. *Boyle.*

UNMI'LKED. *adj.* Not milked.

The ewes still folded with distended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in distressful cries. *Pope.*

UNMI'NDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not regarded.

He was
A poor, *unminded* outlaw, sneaking home;
My father gave him welcome to the shore.
Shakspeare.

He after Eve seduc'd, *unminded*, slunk
Into the wood. *Milton.*

UNMI'NDFUL. *adj.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive.

Worldly wights in place
Leave off their work, *unmindful* of this law,
To gaze on them. *Spenser.*

I shall let you see, that I am not *unmindful* of the things you would have me remember. *Boyle.*

Who now enjoys thee, credulous, all gold;
Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee; of flattering gales
Unmindful. *Milton.*

Unmindful of the crown that virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true servants,
Amongst the enthroned gods on sainted seats.
Milton.

He, not *unmindful* of his usual art,
First in dissembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beasts he tries. *Dryd. n.*

When those who dislike the constitution are so very zealous in their offers for the service of their country, they are not wholly *unmindful* of their party, or themselves. *Swift.*

To UNMI'NGLE. *v. a.* To separate things mixed.

It will *unmingle* the wine from the water; the wine ascending, and the water descending.
Bacon.

UNMI'NGLEABLE. *adj.* Not susceptive of mixture. Not used.

The sulphur of the concrete loses by the fermentation, the property of oil being *unmingleable* with water. *Boyle.*

The *unmingleable* liquors retain their distinct surfaces. *Boyle.*

UNMI'NGLED. *adj.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled.

As easy may'st thou fall
A drop of water in the breaking gulph,
And take *unmingled* thence your drop again,
Without addition or diminishing. *Shakspeare.*

Springs on high hills are pure and *unmingled*.
Bacon.

His cup is full of pure and *unmingled* sorrow.
Taylor.

Vessels of *unmingled* wine,
Mellifluous, undecaying, and divine. *Pope.*

UNMI'RY. *adj.* Not fouled with dirt.

Pass, with safe, *unmiry* feet,
Where the rais'd pavement leads athwart the street. *Gay.*

UNMI'TIGATED. *adj.* Not softened.

With publick accusation, uncovered slander, *unmitigated* rancour. *Shakspeare.*

UNMI'XED. } *adj.* Not mingled with any
UNMI'XT. } thing; pure; not corrupted by additions.

Thy commandment all alone shall live
Within the book and volume of my brain,
Unmix'd with baser matter. *Shakspeare.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the instauration gives the new, *unmixed* otherwise than with some little aspersion of the old. *Bacon.*

Thy constant quiet fills my peaceful breast
With *unmix'd* joy, uninterrupted rest. *Rowe.*

What is glory but the blaze of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise *unmixt*?
Milton.

Thy Arethusan stream remains unsoil'd;
Unmixt with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryden.*

Together out they fly,
Inseparable now, the truth and lie:
And this or that *unmixt* no mortal ear shall find. *Pope.*

UNMO'ANED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Fatherless distress was left *unmoan'd*;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shak.*

UNMOI'ST. *adj.* Not wet.

Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmoist*,
Mounts on the wings of air. *Philips.*

UNMOI'STENED. *adj.* Not made wet.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor will have its beams more or less interruptedly reflected than they would be if the body had been *unmoistened*. *Boyle.*

UNMOLE'STED. *adj.* Free from disturbance; free from external troubles.

Cleopatra was read o'er;
While Scot, and Wake, and twenty more,
That teach one to deny one's self,
Stood *unmolested* on the shelf. *Prior.*

The fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field, are supplied with every thing, *unmolested* by hopes or fears. *Rogers.*

Safe on my shore each *unmolested* swain
Shall tend the flocks, or reap the bearded grain.
Pope.

To UNMO'OR. *v. a.*

1. To loose from land, by taking up the anchors.

We with the rising morn our ships *unmoor'd*,
And brought our captives and our stores aboard.
Pope.

2. *Prior* seems to have taken it for casting anchor.

Soon as the British ships *unmoor*,
And jolly long-boat rows to shore. *Prior.*

UNMO'RALIZED. *adj.* Untutored by morality.

This is censured as the mark of a dissolute and *unmoralized* temper. *Norris.*

UNMO'RTGAGED. *adj.* Not mortgaged.

Is there one God unsworn to my destruction?
The least *unmortgag'd* hope? for, if there be,
Methinks I cannot fall. *Dryden.*

This he has repeated so often, that at present there is scarce a single gabel *unmortgaged*. *Addis.*

UNMO'RTIFIED. *adj.* Not subdued by sorrow and severities.

If our conscience reproach us with *unmortified* sin, our hope is the hope of an hypocrite. *Rogers.*

UNMO'VEABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be removed or altered.

Wherein consist the precise and *unmoveable* boundaries of that species. *Locke.*

UNMO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not put out of one place into another.

Vipers that do fly
The light, oft under *unmov'd* stalls do lie. *May.*

Nor winds, nor winter's rage o'erthrows
His bulky body, but *unmov'd* he grows. *Dryden.*

Chess-men standing on the same squares of the chess-board, we say they are all in the same place, or *unmoved*; though, perhaps, the chess board hath been carried out of one room into another. *Locke.*

2. Not changed in resolution.

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Among innumerable false, *unmov'd*,
Unshaken, unseduc'd. *Milton.*

3. Not affected; not touched with any passion.

Cæsar, the world's great master and his own,
Unmov'd, superior still in every state,
And scarce detested in his country's fate. *Pope.*

4. Unaltered by passion.

I meant to meet
My fate with face *unmov'd*, and eyes unwet. *Dryd.*

UNMO'VING. *adj.*

1. Having no motion.

The celestial bodies, without impulse, had continued unactive, *unmoving* heaps of matter. *Cheyne.*

2. Having no power to raise the passions; unaffecting.

To UNMO'ULD. *v. a.* To change as to the form.

Its pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, *unmoulding* reason's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

UNMO'URNED. *adj.* Not lamented; not deplored.

O let me here sink down
Into my grave, unmention'd and *unmourn'd*. *Southern.*

To UNMU'FFLE. *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.

Unmuffle, ye faint stars! and thou, fair moon,
That wont'st to love the traveller's benizon,
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,
And disinherit chaos, that reigns here
In double night, of darkness and of shades. *Milt.*

UNMU'SICAL. *adj.* Not harmonious; not pleasing by sound.

Let argument bear no *unmusical* sound,
Nor jars interpose, sacred friendship to grieve. *Ben Jonson.*

One man's ambition wants satisfaction, another's avarice, a third's spleen; and this discord makes up the very *unmusical* harmony of our murmurs. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNMU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To loose from a muzzle.

Now *unmuzzle* your wisdom. *Shakspeare.*
Have you not set mine honour at the stake,
And baited it with all th' *unmuzzled* thoughts
Thy tyrannous heart can think? *Shakspeare.*

UNNA'MED. *adj.* Not mentioned.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Unnam'd in heav'n. *Milton.*

UNNA'TURAL. *adj.*

1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common instincts.

Her offence
Must be of such *unnatural* degree,
That monsters it. *Shakspeare.*

People of weak heads on the one hand, and vile affections on the other, have made an *unnatural* divorce between being wise and good. *Glanville.*

'T is irreverent and *unnatural* to scoff at the infirmities of old age. *L'Estrange.*

2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature.

Rome, whose gratitude
Tow'rds her deserving children is enroll'd
In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,
Should now eat up her own. *Shakspeare.*

If the tyrant were,
To a son so noble, so *unnatural*,
What will he be to us? *Denham.*

3. Forced; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; not representing nature.

They admire only glittering trifles, that in a serious poem are nauseous, because they are *unnatural*. Would any man, who is ready to die for love, describe his passion like Narcissus? *Dryden.*

In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are carefully to be avoided; the first are such as are affected and *unnatural*; the second, such as are mean and vulgar. *Addison.*

UNNA'TURALLY. *adv.* In opposition to nature.

All the world have been frightned with an apparition of their own fancy, or they have most *unnaturally* conspired to cozen themselves. *Tillotson.*

UNNA'TURALNESS. *n. s.* Contrariety to nature.

The God which is the God of nature doth never teach *unnaturalness*. *Sidney.*

UNNA'VIGABLE. *adj.* Not to be passed by vessels; not to be navigated.

Pindar's *unnavigable* song
Like a swift stream from mountains pours along. *Cowley.*

Some who the depths of eloquence have found,
In that *unnavigable* stream were drown'd. *Dryd.*

Let wit her sails, her oars let wisdom lend;
The helm let politick experience guide:
Yet cease to hope thy short-liv'd bark shall ride,
Down spreading fate's *unnavigable* tide. *Prior.*

The Indian seas were believed to be *unnavigable*. *Arbuthnot.*

UNNE'CESSARILY. *adv.* Without necessity; without need; needlessly.

To abrogate, without constraint of manifest harm thereby arising, had been to alter *unnecessarily*, in their judgment, the ancient received custom of the whole church. *Hooker.*

'T is highly imprudent, in the greatest of man, *unnecessarily* to provoke the meanest. *L' Estr.*

These words come in without any connexion with the story, and consequently *unnecessarily*. *Broome.*

UNNE'CESSARINESS. *n. s.* Needlessness.

These are such extremes as afford no middle for industry to exist, hope being equally outdated by the desperateness or *unnecessariness* of an undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*

UNNE'CESSARY. *adj.* Needless; not wanted; useless.

The doing of things *unnecessary* is many times the cause why the most necessary are not done. *Hooker.*

Thou whoreson zed; thou *unnecessary* letter. *Shakspeare.*

Let brave spirits, fitted for command by sea or land, not be laid by, as persons *unnecessary* for the time. *Bacon.*

Lay that *unnecessary* fear aside;
Mine be the care new people to provide. *Dryd.*

Unnecessary coinage, as well as *unnecessary* revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand. *Dryden.*

They did not only shun persecution, but affirmed that it was *unnecessary* for their followers to bear their religion through such fiery trials. *Addison.*

UNNEI'GHBOURLY. *adj.* Not kind; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour.

Parnassus is but a barren mountain, and its inhabitants make it more so by their *unneighbourly* deportment. *Garth.*

UNNEI'GHBOURLY. *adv.* In a manner not suitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual mischief.

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These two christian armies might combine
The blood of malice in a veln of league,
And not to spend it so *unneighbourly*. *Shakſp.*

UNNE'RVATE. *adj.* Weak; feeble. A bad word.

Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Musæus; but abject, *unnervate*, and unharmonious in Homer. *Broome.*

To UNNE'RVE. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble.

The precepts are often ſo minute and full of circumſtances, that they weaken and *unnerve* his verſe. *Addiſon.*

UNNE'RVED. *adj.* Weak; feeble.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage ſtrikes wide;
But with the whiff and wind of his fell ſword
The *unnerv'd* father falls. *Shakſpeare.*

UNNE'TH. } *adv.* [This is from un and
UNNE'THES. } eaðe, Saxon, *eaſy*; and ought therefore to be written *uneath*.] Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. Obſolete.

Diggon, I am ſo ſtiffe and ſtanke,
That *unneth* I may ſtand any more;
And how the weſtern wind bloweth ſore,
Beating the wither'd leaf from the tree.
Spenſer.

A ſhepherd's boy,
When winter's waſteful ſpight was almoſt ſpent,
Led forth his flocke, that had been long ypent;
So faint they waxe, and feeble in the fold,
That now *unnethes* their feet could 'em uphold.
Spenſer.

UNNO'BLE. *adj.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble.

I have offended reputation;
A moſt *unnoble* ſwerving. *Shakſpeare.*

UNNO'TED. *adj.*

1. Not obſerved; not regarded; not heeded.

They may jeſt,
Till their own ſcorn return to them *unnoted*.
Shakſpeare.

He drew his ſeat familiar to her ſide,
Far from the ſuitor train, a brutal crowd;
Where the free gueſt *unnoted* might relate,
If haply conſcious of his father's fate. *Pope.*

2. Not honoured.

A ſhameful fate now hides my hopeleſs head,
Unwept, *unnoted*, and for ever dead. *Pope.*

UNNU'MBERED. *adj.* Innumerable.

The ſkies are painted with *unnumber'd* ſparks;
They are all fire, and every one doth ſhine.
Shakſpeare.

Our bodies are but the anvils of pain and diſeaſes, and our minds the hives of *unnumbered* cares and paſſions. *Raleigh.*

Of various forms, *unnumber'd* ſpectres, more
Centaurs, and double ſhapes, beſiege the door.
Dryden.

Pitchy and dark the night ſometimes appears;
Our joy and wonder ſometimes ſhe excites,
With ſtars *unnumber'd*. *Prior.*

UNOBE'YED. *adj.* Not obeyed.

Not leave
Unworſhipp'd, *unobey'd*, the throne ſupreme.
Milton.

UNOBJE'CTED. *adj.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary argument.

What will he leave *unobjected* to Luther, when he makes it his crime that he defied the devil?
Atterbury.

UNOBNO'XIOUS. *adj.* Not liable; not expoſed to any hurt.

So *unobnoxious* now, ſhe hath buried both;
For none to death ſins, that to ſin is loth. *Donne.*

In fight they ſtood
Unwearied, *unobnoxious* to be pain'd. *Milton.*

UNOBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Incompliance; diſobedience.

They make one man's particular failings confining laws to others; and convey them as ſuch to their ſucceeders, who are bold to miſnume all *unobſequiouſneſs* to their incogitancy preſumption. *Brown.*

UNOBSE'RVABLE. *adj.* Not to be obſerved; not diſcoverable.

A piece of glaſs reduced to powder, the ſame which, when entire, freely tranſmitted the beams of light, acquiring by contuſion a multitude of minute ſurfaces, reflects, in a confuſed manner, little and ſingly *unobſervable* images of the lucid body, that from a diaphanous it degenerates into a white body. *Boyle.*

UNOBSE'RVANT. *adj.*

1. Not obſequious.

2. Not attentive.

The *unobſervant* multitude may have ſome general confuſed apprehenſions of a beauty, that gilds the outſide frame of the univerſe. *Glanv.*

UNOBSE'RVED. *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded; not minded.

The motion in the minute parts of any ſolid body, which is the principal cauſe of violent motion, though *unobſerved*, paſſeth without ſound. *Bacon.*

They the Son of God, our Saviour meek,
Sung victor; and from heavenly feaſt refreſh'd,
Brought on his way with joy: he, *unobſerv'd*,
Home to his mother's houſe private return'd.
Milton.

Every unwonted meteor is portentous, and the appearance of any *unobſerved* ſtar ſome divine prognoſtick. *Glanville.*

Such was the Boyne, a poor, inglorious ſtream,
That in Hibernian vales obſcurely ſtray'd,
And, *unobſerv'd*, in wild meanders play'd.
Addiſon.

Had I erred in this caſe it had been a well-meant miſtake, and might have paſſed *unobſerved*. *Atterbury.*

UNOBSE'RVING. *adj.* Inattentive; not heedful.

His ſimilitudes are not placed, as our *unobſerving* criticks tell us, in the heat of any action; but commonly in its declining. *Dryden.*

UNOBSTRU'CTED. *adj.* Not hindered; not ſtopped.

Unobſtructed matter flies away,
Ranges the void, and knows not where to ſtay.
Blackmore.

UNOBSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* Not raiſing any obſtacle.

Why ſhould he halt at either ſtation? why
Not forward run in *unobſtructive* ſky? *Blackm.*

UNOBTA'INED. *adj.* Not gained; not acquired.

As the will doth now work upon that object by deſire, which is motion towards the end, as yet *unobtained*: ſo likewiſe, upon the ſame hereafter received, it ſhall work alſo by love. *Hooker.*

UNO'BVIOUS. *adj.* Not readily occurring.

Of all the metals, not any ſo conſtantly diſcloſeth its *unobvious* colour as copper. *Boyle.*

UNO'CCUPIED. *adj.* Unpoſſeſſed.

If we ſhall diſcover further to the north pole, we ſhall find all that tract not to be vain, uſeleſs, or *unoccupied*. *Ray.*

The fancy hath power to create them in the ſenſories, when *unoccupied* by external impreſſions. *Grew.*

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UNOFFE'NDING. *adj.*

1. Harmless; innocent.

Thy *unoffending* life I could not save;
Nor weeping could I follow to thy grave. *Dryd.*

2. Sinless; pure from fault.

If those holy and *unoffending* spirits, the angels, veil their faces before the throne of his majesty; with what awe should we, sinful dust and ashes, approach that infinite power we have so grievously offended! *Rogers.*

UNO'FFERED. *adj.* Not proposed to acceptance.

For the sad business of Ireland, he could not express a greater sense, there being nothing left on his part *unoffered* or undone. *Clarendon.*

To UNO'IL. *v. a.* To free from oil.

A tight maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and *unoils* the flask. *Dryd.*

UNO'PENING. *adj.* Not opening.

Benighted wanderers, the forest o'er,
Curse the sav'd candle and *unopening* door. *Pope.*

UNO'PERATIVE. *adj.* Producing no effects.

The wishing of a thing is not properly the willing of it, but an imperfect velleity; and imports no more than an idle *unoperative* complacency in the end, with a direct abhorrence of the means. *South.*

UNOPPO'SED. *adj.* Not encountered by any hostility or obstruction.

Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have reach'd
The height of thy aspiring, *unoppos'd*,
The throne of God unguarded. *Milton.*

To every nobler portion of the town
The curling billows roll their restless tide:
In parties now they struggle up and down,
As armies, *unoppos'd*, for prey divide. *Dryden.*

The people like a headlong torrent go,
And every dam they break or overflow:
But *unoppos'd* they either lose their force,
Or wind in volumes to their former course. *Dryden.*

UNO'RDERLY. *adj.* Disordered; irregular.

Since some ceremonies must be used, every man would have his own fashion; whereof what other would be the issue, but infinite distraction and *unorderly* confusion in the church! *Sanderson.*

UNO'RDINARY. *adj.* Uncommon; unusual. Not used.

I do not know how they can be excused from murder who kill monstrous births, because of an *unordinary* shape, without knowing whether they have a rational soul or no. *Locke.*

UNO'RGANIZED. *adj.* Having no parts instrumental to the motion or nourishment of the rest.

It is impossible for any organ to regulate itself: much less may we refer this regulation to the animal spirits, an *unorganized* fluid. *Grew.*

UNORI'GINAL. } *adj.* Having no birth;
UNORI'GINATED. } ungenerated.

I toil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride
Th' untractable abyss, plung'd in the womb
Of *unoriginal* night, and chaos wild. *Milton.*

In scripture, Jehovah signifies, that God is underived, *unoriginated*, and self-existent. *Stephens.*

UNO'RTHODOX. *adj.* Not holding pure doctrine.

A fat benefice became a crime against its incumbent; and he was sure to be *unorthodox* that was worth the plundering. *Decay of Piety.*

UNO'WED. *adj.* Having no owner.

England now is left
To tug and scramble, and to part by th' teeth
The *unowed* interest of proud swelling state. *Shakspeare.*

UNO'WNED. *adj.*

1. Having no owner.

2. Not acknowledged; not claimed.

Of night or loneliness it recks me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person
Of our *unowned* sister. *Milton.*

O happy, *unown'd* youths! your limbs can bear
The scorching dog-star, and the winter's air;
While the rich infant, nurs'd with care and pain,
Thirsts with each heat, and coughs with ev'ry rain. *Gay.*

To UNPA'CK. *v. a.*

1. To disburden; to exonerate.

I, the son of a dear father murther'd,
Must, like a whore, *unpack* my heart with words. *Shakspeare.*

2. To open any thing bound together.

He had a great parcel of glasses packed up, which when he had *unpacked*, a great many cracked of themselves. *Boyle.*

UNPA'CKED. *adj.* Not collected by unlawful artifices.

The knight
Resolv'd to leave him to the fury
Of justice, and an *unpack'd* jury. *Hudibras.*

UNPA'ID. *adj.*

1. Not discharged.

Receive from us knee tribute not *unpaid*. *Milton.*

Nor hecatomb unslain, nor vows *unpaid*,
On Greeks, accurs'd, this dire confusion bring. *Dryden.*

What can atone, oh ever-injur'd shade!
Thy fate unpity'd, and thy rites *unpaid*? *Pope.*

2. Not receiving dues or debts.

How often are relations neglected, and tradesmen *unpaid*, for the support of this vanity! *Collier.*

Th' embroider'd suit, at least, he deem'd his prey;
That suit, an *unpaid* taylor snatch'd away. *Pope.*

3. UNPA'ID *for*. That for which the price is not yet given; taken on trust.

Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than rustling in *unpaid for* silk. *Shakspeare.*

UNPA'INED. *adj.* Suffering no pain.

Too unequal work we find,
Against unequal arms to fight in pain;
Against *unpain'd*, impassive. *Milton.*

UNPA'INFUL. *adj.* Giving no pain.

This is generally called hard, which will put us to pain, sooner than change figure; and that soft, which changes the situation of its parts, upon an easy and *unpainful* touch. *Locke.*

UNPA'LATABLE. *adj.* Nauseous; disgusting.

The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again to see a jury chaw
The prickles of *unpalatable* law. *Dryden.*

A good man will be no more disturbed at the methods of correction, than by seeing his friend take *unpalatable* physick. *Collier.*

UNPA'RAGONED. *adj.* Unequalled; unmatched.

Either your *unparagon'd* mistress is dead, or she 's out-priz'd by a trifle. *Shakspeare.*

UNPA'RALLELED. *adj.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.

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I have been
The book of his good acts, whence men have read
His fame, *unparalleled*, haply amplified. *Shaksp.*
Who had thought this clime had held
A deity so *unparallel'd*? *Milton.*
The father burst out again in tears, upon receiving this instance of an *unparalleled* fidelity from one, who he thought had given herself up to the possession of another. *Addison.*
O fact *unparallel'd!* Charles! best of kings!
What stars their black, disastrous influence shed
On thy nativity? *Philips.*

UNPA'RDONABLE. *adj.* [*impardonable*, French.] Irremissible.
It was thought in him an *unpardonable* offence to alter any thing; in us as intolerable, that we suffer any thing to remain unaltered. *Hooker.*
Oh, 't is a fault too *unpardonable*. *Shaksp.*
The kinder the master, the more *unpardonable* is the traitor. *L'Estrange.*
Consider how *unpardonable* the refusal of so much grace must render us. *Rogers.*

UNPA'RDONABLY. *adv.* Beyond forgiveness.
Luther's conscience turns these reasonings upon him, and infers, that Luther must have been *unpardonably* wicked in using masses for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

UNPA'RDONED. *adj.*
1. Not forgiven.
How know we that our souls shall not this night be required, laden with those *unpardoned* sins for which we proposed to repent to-morrow? *Rogers.*
2. Not discharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon.
My returning into England *unpardoned* hath destroyed that opinion. *Raleigh.*

UNPA'RDONING. *adj.* Not forgiving.
Curse on th' *unpard'ning* prince, whom tears can draw
To no remorse; who rules by lion's law;
And deaf to pray'rs, by no submission bow'd,
Rends all alike, the penitent and proud! *Dryd.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARINESS. *n. s.* Contrariety to the usage or constitution of parliament.
Sensible he was of that disrespect; reprehending them for the *unparliamentariness* of their remonstrance in print. *Clarendon.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARY. *adj.* Contrary to the rules of parliament.
The secret of all this unprecedented proceeding in their masters they must not impute to their freedom in debate, but to that *unparliamentary* abuse of setting individuals upon their shoulders, who were hated by God and man. *Swift.*

UNPA'RTED. *adj.* Undivided; not separated.
Too little it eludes the dazzled sight,
Becomes mix'd blackness, or *unparted* light. *Prior.*

UNPA'RTIAL. *adj.* Equal; honest. Not in use.
Clear evidence of truth, after a serious and *unpartial* examination. *Sanderson.*

UNPA'RTIALLY. *adv.* Equally; indifferently.
Deem it not impossible for you to err; sift *unpartially* your own hearts, whether it be force of reason, or vehemency of affection, which hath bred these opinions in you. *Hooker.*

UNPA'SSABLE. *adj.*
1. Admitting no passage.
Every country which shall not do according to these things shall be made not only *unpassable* for men, but most hateful to wild beasts. *Esther.*
They are vast and *unpassable* mountains, which the labour and curiosity of no mortal has ever yet known. *Temple.*
You swell yourself as though you were a man of learning already; you are thereby building a most *unpassable* barrier against all improvement. *Watts.*
2. Not current; not suffered to pass.
Making a new standard for money, must make all money which is lighter than that standard *unpassable*. *Locke.*

UNPA'SSIONATE. } *adj.* Free from pas-
UNPA'SSIONATED. } sion; calm; impartial.
He attended the king into Scotland, and was sworn a counsellor in that kingdom; where, as I have been instructed by *unpassionate* men, he did carry himself with singular sweetness. *Wotton.*
More sober heads have a set of misconceits, which are as absurd to an *unpassionated* reason, as those to our unbiassed senses. *Glanville.*
The rebukes, which their faults will make hardly to be avoided, should not only be in sober, grave, and *unpassionate* words, but also alone and in private. *Locke.*

UNPA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* Without passion.
Make us *unpassionately* to see the light of reason and religion. *King Charles.*

UNPA'THED. *adj.* Untracked; unmarked by passage.
A course more promising,
Than a wild dedication of yourselves
To *unpath'd* waters, undream'd shores; most certain
To miseries enough. *Shakspeare.*

UNPA'WNED. *adj.* Not given to pledge.
He roll'd his eyes, that witness'd huge dismay,
Where yet, *unpawn'd*, much learned lumber lay. *Pope.*

To UNPA'Y. *v. a.* To undo. A low ludicrous word.
Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villany you have done her: the one you may do with sterling money, and the other with current repentance. *Shakspeare.*

UNPE'ACEABLE. *adj.* Quarrelsome; inclined to disturb the tranquillity of others.
Lord, purge out of all hearts those *unpeaceable*, rebellious, mutinous, and tyrannizing, cruel spirits; those prides and haughtinesses, judging and condemning, and despising of others. *Hammond.*
The design is to restrain men from things which make them miserable to themselves, *unpeaceable* and troublesome to the world. *Tillotson.*

To UNPE'G. *v. a.* To open any thing closed with a peg.
Unpeg the basket on the house's top;
Let the birds fly. *Shakspeare.*

UNPE'NSIONED. *adj.* Not kept in dependance by a pension.
Could pension'd Boileau lash in honest strain
Flatt'rers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign;
And I not strip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, *unpension'd*, no man's heir or slave? *Pope.*

To UNPE'OPLE. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants.

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The land
In antique times was savage wilderness,
Unpeopled, unmanur'd. *Spenser.*
Shall war *unpeople* this my realm? *Shaksp.*
To few unknown
Long after; now *unpeopled*, and untrod. *Milt.*
The lofty mountains feed the savage race,
Yet few, and strangers, in th' *unpeopled* place.
Dryden.

He must be thirty-five years old, a doctor of the faculty, and eminent for his religion and honesty; that his rashness and ignorance may not *unpeople* the commonwealth. *Addison.*

UNPERCE'IVED. *adj.* Not observed; not heeded; not sensibly discovered; not known.

The ashes, wind *unperceived* shakes off. *Bacon.*
He alone
To find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,
Not *unperceiv'd* of Adam. *Milton.*
Thus daily changing, by degrees I 'd waste,
Still quitting ground, by *unperceiv'd* decay,
And steal myself from life, and melt away.
Dryden.
Unperceiv'd the heav'ns with stars were hung.
Dryden.
Oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day,
While summer suns roll *unperceiv'd* away. *Pope.*

UNPERCE'IVEDLY. *adv.* So as not to be perceived.

Some oleaginous particles, *unperceivedly*, associated themselves to it. *Boyle.*

UNPE'RFECT. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Latin.] Incomplete.

Apelles' picture of Alexander at Ephesus, and his Venus, which he left at his death *unperfect* in Chios, were the chiefest. *Peacham.*

UNPE'RFECTNESS. *n. s.* Imperfection; incompleteness.

Virgil and Horace spying the *unperfectness* in Ennius and Plautus, by true imitation of Homer and Euripides, brought poetry to perfectness. *Ascham.*

UNPERFO'RMED. *adj.* Undone; not done.

A good law without execution is like an *unperformed* promise. *Taylor.*

UNPE'RISHABLE. *adj.* Lasting to perpetuity; exempt from decay.

We are secured to reap in another world everlasting, *unperishable* felicities. *Hammond.*

UNPE'RJURED. *adj.* Free from perjury.

Beware of death; thou canst not die *unperjur'd*,
And leave an unaccomplish'd love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

UNPERPLE'XED. *adj.* Disentangled; not embarrassed.

In learning, little should be proposed to the mind at once; and that being fully mastered, proceed to the next adjoining part, yet unknown, simple, *unperplexed* proposition. *Locke.*

UNPERSPI'RABLE. *adj.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the skin.

Bile is the most *unperspirable* of animal fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

UNPERSUA'DABLE. *adj.* Inexorable; not to be persuaded.

He, finding his sister's *unpersuadable* melancholy, through the love of Amphialus, had for a time left her court. *Sidney.*

UNPE'TRIFIED. *adj.* Not turned to stone.

In many concreted plants, some parts remain *unpetrify'd*; that is, the quick and livelier parts remain as wood, and were never yet converted. *Brown.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICAL. *adj.* Unsuitable to the rules of philosophy, or right reason.

Your conceptions are *unphilosophical*. You forget that the brain has a great many small fibres in its texture; which, according to the different strokes they receive from the animal spirits, awaken a correspondent idea. *Collier.*

It became him who created them to set them in order: and if he did so, it is *unphilosophical* to seek for any other origin of the world, or to pretend that it might arise out of a chaos by the mere laws of nature. *Newton.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reason.

They forget that he is the first cause of all things, and discourse most *unphilosophically*, absurdly, and unsuitably to the nature of an infinite being; whose influence must set the first wheel a-going. *South.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALNESS. *n. s.* Incongruity with philosophy.

I could dispense with the *unphilosophicalness* of this their hypothesis, were it not unchristian. *Norris.*

To UNPHILO'SOPHIZE. *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philosopher. A word made by *Pope.*

Our passions, our interests, flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals. *Pope.*

UNPIE'RCED. *adj.* Not penetrated; not pierced.

The *unpierc'd* shade imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton.*
True Witney broad-cloth, with its shag unshorn,
Unpierc'd, is in the lasting tempest worn. *Gay.*

UNPI'LLARED. *adj.* Deprived of pillars.

See the cirque falls! th' *unpillar'd* temple nods!
Streets pav'd with heroes! Tiber chok'd with gods! *Pope.*

UNPI'LLOWED. *adj.* Wanting a pillow.

Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now,
Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm
Leans her *unpillow'd* head, fraught with sad fears. *Milton.*

To UNPI'N. *v. n.* To open what is shut or fastened with a pin.

My love doth so approve him,
That even his stubbornness, his checks and frowns,
(Pr'ythee *unpin* me) have grace and favour in them. *Shakspeare.*
Unpin that spangled breast-plate that you wear,
That th' eyes of busy fools may be stopt there.
Donne.
Who is the honest man?
He that doth still and strongly good pursue,
To God, his neighbour, and himself most true:
Whom neither force nor fawning can
Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due.
Herbert.

UNPI'NKED. *adj.* Not marked with eyelet holes.

Gabriel's pumps were all *unpink'd* i' th' heel. *Shakspeare.*

UNPI'TIED. *adj.* Not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetical sorrow.

Richard yet lives; but at hand, at hand
Insues his piteous and *unpitied* end. *Shakspeare.*
Rich in the world's opinion and men's praise,
And full in all we could desire, but days:
He that is warn'd of this, and shall forbear
To vent a sigh for him, or shed a tear;

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May he live long scorn'd, and *unpity'd* fall,
And want a mourner at his funeral!
Bishop Corbet.

But he whose words and fortunes disagree,
Absurd, *unpity'd*, grows a publick jest.
Roscommon.

He that does not secure himself of a stock of reputation in his greatness, shall most certainly fall *unpitied* in his adversity. *L'Estrange.*

As the greatest curse that I can give,
Unpitied be depos'd, and after live. *Dryden.*

As some sad turtle his lost love deplores;
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn,
Alike unheard, *unpity'd*, and forlorn. *Pope.*

Passion *unpity'd* and successless love
Plant daggers in my heart, and aggravate
My other griefs. *Addison.*

UNPI'TIFULLY. *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.

He beat him most pitifully.
—Nay, that he did not; he beat him most *unpitifully*. *Shakspeare.*

UNPI'TYING. *adj.* Having no compassion.

To shame, to chains, or to a certain grave,
Lead on, *unpitying* guides! behold your slave.
Granville.

UNPLA'CED. *adj.* Having no place of dependance.

Unplac'd, unpension'd. *Pope.*

UNPLA'GUED. *adj.* Not tormented.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagued with corns, we 'll have a bout with you. *Shakspeare.*

UNPLA'NTED. *adj.* Not planted; spontaneous.

Figs there *unplanted* through the fields do grow,
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans show.
Waller.

UNPLA'USIBLE. *adj.* Not plausible; not such as has a fair appearance.

There was a mention of granting five subsidies; and that meeting being, upon very unpopular and *unplausible* reasons, immediately dissolved, those five subsidies were exacted, as if an act had passed to that purpose. *Clarendon.*

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glosing courtesy,
Baited with reasons not *unplausible*,
Win me into the easy-hearted man,
And hug him into snares. *Milton.*

UNPLA'USIVE. *adj.* Not approving.

'Tis like he 'll question me,
Why such *unplausive* eyes are bent on him.
Shakspeare.

UNPLEA'SANT. *adj.* Not delighting; troublesome; uneasy.

Their skilful ears perceive certain harsh and *unpleasant* discords in the sound of our common prayer, such as the laws of God, cannot bear. *Hooker.*

O sweet Portia!
Here are a few of the *unpleasant'st* words
That ever blotted paper. *Shakspeare.*

Wisdom is very *unpleasant* to the unlearned.
Ecclesiasticus.

Upon Adam's disobedience, God chased him out of paradise, the most delicious part of the earth, into some other, the most barren and *unpleasant*. *Woodward.*

UNPLEA'SANTLY. *adv.* Not delightfully; uneasily.

We cannot boast of good-breeding, and the art of life; but yet we don't live *unpleasantly* in primitive simplicity and good humour. *Pope.*

UNPLEA'SANTNESS. *n. s.* Want of qualities to give delight.

As for *unpleasantness* of sound, if it doth happen, the good of men's souls doth deceive our ears, that we note it not, or arm them with patience to endure it. *Hooker.*

Many people cannot at all endure the air of London, not only for its *unpleasantness*, but for the suffocations which it causes. *Graunt.*

All men are willing to skulk out of such company; the sober for the hazards, and the jovial for the *unpleasantness* of it.
Government of the Tongue.

UNPLEA'SED. *adj.* Not pleased; not delighted.

Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my *unpleas'd* eye feel your courtesy.
Shakspeare.

Condemn'd to live with subjects ever mute,
A salvage prince, *unpleas'd*, though absolute.
Dryden.

UNPLEA'SING. *adj.* Offensive; disgusting; giving no delight.

Set to dress this garden:
How dares thy tongue sound this *unpleasing* news? *Shakspeare.*

Hence the many mistakes, which have made learning so *unpleasing* and so unsuccessful.
Milton.

If all those great painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed it in their figures, they had made things more regularly true, but withal very *unpleasing*.
Dryden.

Howe'er *unpleasing* be the news you bring,
I blame not you, but your imperious king.
Dryden.

UNPLI'ANT. *adj.* Not easily bent; not conforming to the will.

The chisel hath more glory than the pencil; that being so hard an instrument, and working upon so *unpliant* stuff, can yet leave strokes of so gentle appearance. *Wotton.*

UNPLO'WED. *adj.* Not plowed.

Good sound land, that hath lain long *unplowed*.
Mortimer.

To UNPLU'ME. *v. a.* To strip of plumes; to degrade.

In the most ordinary phænomena in nature, we shall find enough to shame confidence, and *unplume* dogmatising. *Glanville.*

UNPOE'TICAL. } *adj.* Not such as becomes a poet.
UNPOE'TICK. }

Nor for an epithet that fails,
Bite off your *unpoetick* nails.
Unjust! why should you, in such veins,
Reward your fingers for your brains?
Bishop Corbet.

UNPO'LISHED. *adj.*

1. Not smoothed; not brightened by attrition.

Palladio, having noted in an old arch at Verona some part of the materials cut in fine forms, and some *unpolished*, doth conclude, that the ancients did leave the outward face of their marbles, or freestone, without any sculpture, till they were laid in the body of the building.
Wotton.

He affirms it to have been the ancient custom of all the Greeks to set up *unpolished* stones, instead of images, to the honour of the gods.
Stillingfleet.

2. Not civilized; not refined.

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Finding new words,
Such as of old wise bards employ'd to make
Unpolish'd men their wild retreats forsake.
Waller.
Those first *unpolish'd* matrons, big and bold,
Gave suck to infants of gigantick mould. *Dryd.*

UNPOLI'TE. *adj.* [*impoli*, Fr. *impolitus*, Latin.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil.

Discourses for the pulpit should be cast into a plain method, and the reasons ranged under the words, first, secondly, and thirdly; however they may be now fancied to sound *unpolite*, or unfashionable. *Watts.*

UNPOLLU'TED. *adj.* [*impollutus*, Latin.] Not corrupted; not defiled.

Lay her i' th' earth;
And from her fair and *unpolluted* flesh
May violets spring! *Shakspeare.*
'Till oft converse with heav'nly habitants
Begin to cast a beam on th' outward shape,
The *unpolluted* temple of the mind,
And turns it by degrees to the soul's essence,
'Till all be made immortal. *Milton.*
Though *unpolluted* yet with actual ill,
She half commits, who sins but in her will.
Dryden.

UNPO'PULAR. *adj.* Not fitted to please the people.

The practices of these men, under the covert of feigned zeal, made the appearance of sincere devotion ridiculous and *unpopular*. *Addison.*

UNPO'RTABLE. *adj.* Not to be carried.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been *unportable*; and being short, the ships must have sunk at an anchor in any stream of weather or counter-tide. *Raleigh.*

UNPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* Not had; not held; not enjoyed.

He claims the crown.——
——Is the chair empty? is the sword unsway'd?
Is the king dead? the empire *unpossess'd*?
Shakspeare.
Such vast room in nature *unpossess'd*
By living soul, desert, and desolate,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light. *Milton.*
The cruel something *unpossess'd*
Corrodes and leavens all the rest. *Prior.*

UNPOSSE'SSING. *adj.* Having no possession.

Thou *unpossessing* bastard! dost thou think
That I would stand against thee? *Shakspeare.*

UNPRA'CTICABLE. *adj.* Not feasible.

I tried such of the things that came into my thoughts, as were not in that place and time *unpracticable*. *Boyle.*

UNPRA'CTISED. *adj.*

1. Not skilful by use and experience; raw; being in the state of a novice.

The full sum of me
Is an unlesson'd girl, unschool'd, *unpractis'd*.
Shakspeare.
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek.
Milton.
I am young, a novice in the trade;
The fool of love, *unpractis'd* to persuade,
And want the soothing arts. *Dryden.*

2. Not known; not familiar by use.

His tender eye, by too direct a ray,
Wounded, and flying from *unpractis'd* day.
Prior.

UNPRA'ISED. *adj.* Not celebrated; not praised.

The land
In antique times was savage wilderness;
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, unprov'd, *unprais'd*.
Spenser.
If young African for fame
His wasted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes *unprais'd*, the man at least,
And loses, though but verbal, his reward. *Milt.*
Nor pass *unprais'd* the vest and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs entwine. *Dryden.*

UNPRECA'RIOUS. *adj.* Not dependant on another.

The stars, which grace the high expansion bright,
By their own beams, and *unprecarious* light,
At a vast distance from each other lie.
Blackmore.

UNPRE'CEDENTED. *adj.* Not justifiable by any example.

The secret of all this *unprecedented* proceeding in their masters, they must not impute to freedom. *Swift.*

To UNPREDI'CT. *v. a.* To retract prediction.

Means I must use, thou say'st prediction else
Will *unpredict*, and fail me of the throne.
Milton.

UNPREFE'RRED. *adj.* Not advanced.

To make a scholar, keep him under, while he is young, or *unpreferred*. *Collier.*

UNPRE'GNANT. *adj.* Not prolifick; not quick of wit.

This deed unshapes me quite, makes me *unpregnant*,
And dull to all proceedings. *Shakspeare.*

UNPREJU'DICATE. *adj.* Not prepossessed by any settled notions.

A pure mind in a chaste body is the mother of wisdom, sincere principles, and *unprejudicate* understanding. *Taylor.*

UNPRE'JUDICED. *adj.* Free from prejudice; free from prepossession; not preoccupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions.

The meaning of them may be so plain, as that any *unprejudiced* and reasonable man may certainly understand them. *Tillotson.*
Several, when they had informed themselves of our Saviour's history, and examined, with *unprejudiced* minds, the doctrines and manners of his disciples, were so struck, that they professed themselves of that sect. *Addison.*

UNPRELA'TICAL. *adj.* Unsuitable to a prelate.

The archbishop of York, by such *unprelatical*, ignominious arguments, in plain terms advised him to pass that act. *Clarendon.*

UNPREME'DITATED. *adj.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

Ask me what question thou canst possible,
And I will answer *unpremeditated*. *Shakspeare.*
She dictates to me slumb'ring, or inspires
Easy my *unpremeditated* verse. *Milton.*
The slow of speech make *unpremeditated* harangues, or converse readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addison.*

UNPREPA'RED. *adj.*

1. Not fitted by previous measures.

In things which most concern
Unpractis'd, *unprepar'd*, and still to seek. *Milt.*

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To come *unprepared* before him, is an argument that we do not esteem God. *Duppa.*

Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;
For this the wise are ever on their guard,
For, unforeseen, they say, is *unprepar'd*. *Dryden.*

2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

I would not kill thy *unprepared* spirit;
No; heavens forfend! *Shakspeare.*

My *unprepar'd* and unrepenting breath
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death. *Roscommon.*

UNPREPA'REDNESS. *n. s.* State of being unprepared.

I believe my innocency and *unpreparedness* to assert my rights and honour, make me the most guilty in their esteem; who would not so easily have declared a war against me, if I had first assaulted them. *King Charles.*

UNPREPOSSE'SSED. *adj.* Not prepossessed; not preoccupied by notions.

The *unprepossessed* on the one hand, and the well-disposed on the other, are affected with a due fear of these things. *South.*

It finds the mind naked, and *unprepossessed* with any former notions, and so easily and insensibly gains upon the assent. *South.*

UNPRE'SSED. *adj.*

1. Not pressed.

Have I my pillow left *unpress'd* in Rome? *Shakspeare.*

In these soft shades, *unpress'd* by human feet,
Thy happy Phœnix keeps his balmy seat. *Tickel.*

2. Not enforced.

They left not any error in government unmentioned, or *unpressed*, with the sharpest and most pathetical expressions. *Clarendon.*

UNPRETE'NDING. *adj.* Not claiming any distinctions.

Bad writers are not ridiculed, because ridicule ought to be a pleasure; but to undeceive and vindicate the honest and *unpretending* part of mankind from imposition. *Pope.*

UNPREVA'ILING. *adj.* Being of no force.

Throw to earth this *unprevailing* woe. *Shakspeare.*

UNPREVE'NTED. *adj.*

1. Not previously hindered.

A pack of sorrows which would press you down,
If *unprevented*, to your timeless grave. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not preceded by any thing.

Thy grace
Comes *unprevented*, unimplor'd, unsought. *Milton.*

UNPRI'NCELY. *adj.* Unsuitable to a prince.

I could not have given my enemies greater advantages, than by so *unprincely* an inconstancy. *King Charles.*

UNPRI'NCIPLED. *adj.* Not settled in tenets or opinions.

I do not think my sister so to seek,
Or so *unprincipled* in virtue's book,
As that the single want of light and noise
Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts. *Milton.*

Others betake them to state affairs, with souls so *unprincipled* in virtue and true generous breeding, that flattery, and court shifts, and tyrannous aphorisms, appear to them the highest points of wisdom. *Milton.*

UNPRI'NTED. *adj.* Not printed.

Defer it, till you have finished these that are yet *unprinted*. *Pope.*

UNPRI'SABLE. *adj.* Not valued; not of estimation.

A baubling vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk *unprizable*. *Shakspeare.*

UNPRI'SONED. *adj.* Set free from confinement.

Several desires led parts away,
Water declin'd with earth, the air did stay;
Fire rose, and each from other but untied,
Themselves *unprison'd* were, and purified. *Donne.*

UNPRI'ZED. *adj.* Not valued.

Not all the dukes of wat'rish Burgundy
Can buy this *unprix'd*, precious maid of me. *Shakspeare.*

UNPROCLA'IMED. *adj.* Not notified by a publick declaration.

The Syrian king, who to surprize
One man, assassin-like, had levied war,
War *unproclaim'd*. *Milton.*

UNPROFA'NED. *adj.* Not violated.

Unspoil'd shall be her arms, and *unprofan'd*
Her holy limbs with any human hand;
And in a marble tomb laid in her native land. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'FITABLE. *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.

The church being eased of *unprofitable* labours, needful offices may the better be attended. *Hooker.*

Should he reason with *unprofitable* talk? *Job.*

My son Onesimus I have begotten in my bonds; which in time past was to thee *unprofitable*, but now profitable to thee and me. *Philemon.*

They receive aliment sufficient, and yet no more than they can well digest; and withal sweat out the coarsest and *unprofitablest* juice. *Bacon.*

It is better to fall honourably, than to survive in an *unprofitable* and unglorious life. *L'Estrange.*

Then they who brothers' better claim disown,
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre sold,
Sit brooding on *unprofitable* gold. *Dryden.*

With shame and sorrow fill'd,
For plotting an *unprofitable* crime. *Dryden.*

An ox that waits the coming blow,
Old and *unprofitable* to the plough. *Dryden.*

With tears so tender,
As any heart, but only hers, could move;
Trembling before her bolted doors he stood,
And there pour'd out th' *unprofitable* flood. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'FITABLENESS. *n. s.* Uselessness.

We are so persuaded of the *unprofitableness* of your science, that you can but leave us where you find us; but if you succeed, you increase the number of your party. *Addison.*

UNPRO'FITABLY. *adv.* Uselessly; without advantage.

I should not now *unprofitably* spend
Myself in words, or catch at empty hope,
By airy ways, for solid certainties. *Ben Jonson.*

Our country's cause,
That drew our swords, now wrests 'em from our hands,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably shed. *Addison.*

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UNPRO'FITED. *adj.* Having no gain.
Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds,
Rather than make *unprofited* return. *Shakspeare.*

UNPROLI'FICK. *adj.* Barren; not productive.
Great rains drown many insects, and render their eggs *unprolifick*, or destroy them. *Hale.*

UNPRO'MISING. *adj.* Giving no promise of excellence; having no appearance of value.
If he be naturally listless and dreaming, this *unpromising* disposition is none of the easiest to be dealt with. *Locke.*
An attempt as difficult and *unpromising* of success, as if he should make the essay to produce some new kinds of animals out of such senseless materials. *Bentley.*

UNPRONO'UNCED. *adj.* Not uttered; not spoken.
Mad'st imperfect words, with childish trips,
Unpronounc'd, slide through my infant lips. *Milton.*

UNPRO'PER. *adj.*

1. Not peculiar.
Millions nightly lie in those *unproper* beds,
Which they dare swear peculiar. *Shakspeare.*

2. Unfit; not right.

UNPRO'PERLY. *adv.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly.
I kneel before thee, and *unproperly*
Shew duty as mistaken all the while
Between the child and parent. *Shakspeare.*

UNPROPI'TIOUS. *adj.* Not favourable; inauspicious.
T was when the dog-star's *unpropitious* ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd ev'ry bay,
Sick was the sun. *Pope.*

UNPROPO'RTIONED. *adj.* Not suited to something else.
Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any *unproportion'd* thought his act. *Shakspeare.*

UNPROPO'SED. *adj.* Not proposed.
The means are *unpropos'd*. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'PPED. *adj.* Not supported; not upheld.
He lives at random, carelessly diffus'd,
With languish'd head *unpropp'd*,
As one past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given over. *Milton.*
The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves; the nerves no more sustain
The bulk; the bulk, *unpropp'd*, falls headlong on the plain. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'SPEROUS. *adj.* [*improsper*, Lat.] Unfortunate; not prosperous.
The winter had been very *unprosperous* and unsuccessful to the king. *Clarendon.*
Nought *unprosp'rous* shall thy ways attend,
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend. *Pope.*

UNPRO'SPEROUSLY. *adv.* Unsuccessfully.
When a prince fights justly, and yet *unprosperously*, if he could see all those reasons for which God hath so ordered it, he would think it the most reasonable thing in the world. *Taylor.*

UNPROTE'CTED. *adj.* Not protected; not supported; not defended.
By woeful experience they both did learn, that to forsake the true God of heaven is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either destitute of grace divine, may commit, or, *unprotected* from above, endure. *Hooker.*

UNPRO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not tried; not known by trial.
The land
In antique times was savage wilderness,
Unpeopled, unmanur'd, *unprov'd*, unprais'd. *Spenser.*
There I found a fresh, *unproved* knight,
Whose manly hands imbrued in guilty blood
Had never been. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Not evinced by argument.
There is much of what should be demonstrated left *unproved* by those chymical experiments. *Boyle.*

To UNPROVI'DE. *v. a.* To divest of resolution or qualifications; to unfurnish.
I 'll not expostulate with her, lest
Her beauty *unprovide* my mind again. *Shakspeare.*
Prosperity, inviting every sense
With various arts to *unprovide* my mind;
What but a Spartan spirit can sustain
The shocks of such temptations? *Southern.*

UNPROVI'DED. *adj.*

1. Not secured or qualified by previous measures.
Where shall I find one that can steal well?
O, for a fine thief of two-and-twenty, or thereabout! I am heinously *unprovided*. *Shakspeare.*
With his prepared sword he charges home
My *unprovided* body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakspeare.*
Tears, for a stroke foreseen, afford relief;
But *unprovided* for a sudden blow,
Like Niobe we marble grow,
And petrify with grief. *Dryden.*

2. Not furnished; not previously supplied.
Those *unprovided* of tackling and victual are forced to sea. *King Charles.*
The seditious had neither weapons, order, nor counsel; but, being in all things *unprovided*, were slain like beasts. *Hayward.*
Th' ambitious empress with her son is join'd,
And, in his brother's absence, has design'd
The *unprovided* town to take. *Dryden.*
True zeal is not a solitary, melancholy grace, as if only fit to dwell in mean minds; such as are utterly *unprovided* of all other natural, moral, or spiritual abilities. *Spratt.*
Courts are seldom *unprovided* of persons under this character, on whom most employments naturally fall. *Swift.*

UNPROVO'KED. *adj.* Not provoked.
The teeming earth, yet guiltless of the plough,
And *unprovok'd*, did fruitful stores allow. *Dryden.*
Let them forbear all open and secret methods of encouraging a rebellion so destructive, and so *unprovoked*. *Addison.*

UNPROVO'KING. *adj.* Giving no offence.
I stabbed him a stranger, *unprovoking*, inoffensive. *Fleetwood.*

UNPRU'NED. *adj.* Not cut; not lopped.
The whole land is full of weeds;
Her fruit-trees all *unprun'd*. *Shakspeare.*

UNPU'BLICK. *adj.* Private; not generally known or seen.
Virgins must be retired and *unpublick*: for all freedom of society is a violence done to

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virginity, not in its natural, but in its moral capacity; that is, it loses part of its severity and strictness, by publishing that person, whose work is religion, whose thoughts must dwell in heaven. *Taylor.*

UNPU'BLISHED. *adj.*

1. Secret; unknown.

All blest secrets;
All you *unpublish'd* virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not given to the publick.

Apply your care wholly to those which are *unpublished.* *Pope.*

UNPU'NISHED. *adj.* [*impuni*, Fr.] Not punished; suffered to continue in impunity.

Bind not one sin upon another, for in one thou shalt not be *unpunished.* *Ecclesiasticus.*

Divine justice will not let oppression go *unpunished.* *L'Estrange.*

The vent'rous victor march'd *unpunish'd* hence,
And seem'd to boast his fortunate offence.
Dryden.

UNPU'RCHASED. *adj.* Unbought.

Unpurchas'd plenty our full tables loads,
And part of what they lent, return t' our gods.
Denham.

UNPU'RGED. *adj.* Not purged; unpurified.

Is Brutus sick?
And will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To tempt the rheumy and *unpurged* air,
To add unto his sickness? *Shakspeare.*

In her visage round those spots, *unpurg'd*,
Vapours not yet into her substance turn'd.
Milton.

UNPU'RIFIED. *adj.*

1. Not freed from recrement.

2. Not cleansed from sin.

Our sinful nation having been long in the furnace, is now come out, but *unpurified.*
Decay of Piety.

UNPU'RPOSED. *adj.* Not designed; not intentional.

Do it,
Or thy precedent services are all
But accidents *unpurpos'd.* *Shakspeare.*

UNPURSU'ED. *adj.* Not pursued.

All night the dreadless angel *unpursued*
Through heav'n's wide champain held his way.
Milton.

UNPU'TRIFIED. *adj.* Not corrupted by rottenness.

Meat and drink last longer *unputrified*, or unsoured, in winter than in summer. *Bacon.*

No animal *unputrified*, being burnt, yields any alkaline salt, but, putrified, yields a volatile alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUA'LIFIED. *adj.* Not fit.

Till he has denudated himself of all these incumbrances, he is utterly *unqualified* for these agonies. *Decay of Piety.*

All the writers against christianity, since the revolution, have been of the lowest rank in regard to literature, wit, and sense; and upon that account wholly *unqualified* to propagate heresies, unless among a people already abandoned. *Swift.*

Tories are more hated by the zealous whigs than the very papists, and as much *unqualified* for the smallest offices. *Swift.*

To UNQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* To disqualify; to divest of qualification.

Arbitrary power so diminishes the basis of the female figure, as to *unqualify* a woman for an evening walk. *Addison.*

Our private misfortunes may *unqualify* us for charity: but reflect, whether they may not have been inflicted by God, as a just punishment of our former unmercifulness. *Atterbury.*

Deafness *unqualifies* me for all company.
Swift.

UNQUA'RRELLABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be impugned.

There arise unto the examination such satisfactory and *unquarrellable* reasons, as may confirm the causes generally received. *Brown.*

To UNQUE'EN. *v. a.* To divest of the dignity of queen.

Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although *unqueen'd*, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me.
Shakspeare.

UNQUE'NCHABLE. *adj.* Unextinguishable.

We represent wildfires burning in water and *unquenchable.* *Bacon.*

The people on their holidays,
Impetuous, insolent, *unquenchable.* *Milton.*

The criminal's penitence may have numbered him among the saints, when our unretracted uncharitableness may send us to *unquenchable* flames. *Government of the Tongue.*

Our love of God, our *unquenchable* desires to promote our well-grounded hopes to enjoy his glory, should take the chief place in our zeal.
Spratt.

UNQUE'NCHABLENESS. *n. s.* Unextinguishableness.

I was amazed to see the *unquenchableness* of this fire. *Hakewill.*

UNQUE'NCHED. *adj.*

1. Not extinguished.

We have heats of dungs, and of lime *unquenched.* *Bacon.*

2. Not extinguishable.

Sadness, or great joy, equally dissipates the spirits, and immoderate exercise in hot air, with *unquenched* thirst. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUE'STIONABLE. *adj.*

1. Indubitable; not to be doubted.

The duke's carriage was surely noble throughout; of *unquestionable* courage in himself, and rather fearful of fame than danger. *Wotton.*

One reason that mathematical demonstrations are uncontroverted, is because interest hath no place in those *unquestionable* verities. *Glanville.*

There is an *unquestionable* magnificence in every part of Paradise Lost. *Addison.*

2. Such as cannot bear to be questioned without impatience: this seems to be the meaning here.

What were his marks?——
——A lean cheek, which you have not; a *unquestionable* spirit, which you have not.
Shakspeare.

UNQUE'STIONABLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without doubt.

If the fathers were *unquestionably* of the household of faith, and all to do good to them, then certainly their children cannot be strangers in this household. *Spratt.*

St. Austin was *unquestionably* a man of parts, but, interposing in a controversy where his talent did not lie, shewed his zeal against the antipodes to very ill purpose. *Burnet.*

UNQUE'STIONED. *adj.*

1. Not doubted; passed without doubt.

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Other relations in good authors, though we do not positively deny, yet have they not been *unquestioned* by some. *Brown.*

2. Indisputable; not to be opposed.
It did not please the gods, who instruct the people;
And their *unquestion'd* pleasures must be serv'd. *Ben Jonson.*

3. Not interrogated; not examined.
She mutt'ring pray'rs as holy rites she meant,
Through the divided crowd *unquestion'd* went. *Dryden.*

UNQUI'CK. *adj.* Motionless; not alive.
His senses droop, his steady eyes *unquick*;
And much he ails, and yet he is not sick. *Daniel.*

UNQUI'CKENED. *adj.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality.
Every fœtus bears a secret hoard,
With sleeping, unexpanded issue stor'd;
Which num'rous, but *unquicken'd*, progeny,
Clasp'd and enwrapp'd, within each other lie. *Blackmore.*

UNQUI'ET. *adj.* [*inquiet*, French; *inquietus*, Latin.]

1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not still.
From grammatick flats and shallows, they are on the sudden transported to be tossed and turmoiled with their unballasted wits, in fathomless and *unquiet* depths of controversy. *Milton.*

2. Disturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace.
Go with me to church, and call me wife,
And then away to Venice to your friend;
For never shall you lie by Portia's side
With an *unquiet* soul. *Shakspeare.*
Thy love hopeful to regain,
From thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my *unquiet* breast are ris'n. *Milton.*

3. Restless; unsatisfied.
She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring;
A vain, *unquiet*, glitt'ring, wretched thing. *Pope.*
Mirth from company is but a fluttering *unquiet* motion, that beats about the breast for a few moments, and after leaves it empty. *Pope.*

UNQUI'ETLY. *adv.* Without rest.
Who 's there besides foul weather?——
——One minded like the weather, most
Unquietly. *Shakspeare.*

UNQUI'ETNESS. *n. s.*

1. Want of tranquillity.
Thou, like a violent noise, cam'st rushing in,
And mak'st them wake and start to new *unquietness.* *Denham.*

2. Want of peace.
It is most enemy to war, and most hateth *unquietness.* *Spenser.*

3. Restlessness; turbulence.
What pleasure can there be in that estate,
Which your *unquietness* has made me hate?
Dryden.

4. Perturbation; uneasiness.
Is my lord angry?——
—He went hence but now,
And certainly in strange *unquietness.* *Shaksp.*
From inordinate love, and vain fear, comes all *unquietness* of spirit, and distraction of our senses. *Taylor.*

UNRA'CKED. *adj.* Not poured from the lees.
Rack the one vessel from the lees, and pour the lees of the racked vessel into the *unracked* vessel. *Bacon.*

UNRA'KED. *adj.* Not thrown together and covered. Used only of fires.
Cricket, to Windsor chimnies shalt thou leap:
Where fires thou findst *unrak'd*, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids. *Shakspeare.*

UNRA'NSACKED. *adj.* Not pillaged.
He gave that rich city for a prey unto his soldiers, who left neither house nor corner theree of *unransacked.* *Knolles.*

UNRA'NSOMED. *adj.* Not set free by payment for liberty.
Unransom'd here receive the spotless fair,
Accept the hecatomb the Greeks prepare. *Pope.*

To UNRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To disentangle; to extricate; to clear.
He has *unravelled* the studied cheats of great artificers. *Felt.*
There *unravel* all
This dark design, this mystery of fate. *Addison.*
With Machiavelian sagacity thou *unravelled'st* intrigues of state. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To disorder; to throw out of the present order.
How can any thing succeed well with people that are to be pleased with nothing, unless the ball of the universe may be *unravelled*, and the laws of Providence reversed? *L'Estrange.*
O the traytor's name!
I 'll know it; I will: art shall be conjur'd for it,
And nature all *unravell'd.* *Dryden and Lee.*
So profane and sceptical an age takes a pride in *unravelling* all the received principles of reason and religion. *Tillotson.*

3. To clear up the intrigue of a play.
The solution or *unravelling* of the intrigue commences, when the reader begins to see the doubts cleared up. *Pope.*
Thus supernaturally is the plot brought to perfection; nor is the *unravelling* of it less happily imagined. *Shakspeare Illustrated.*

UNRA'ZORED. *adj.* Unshaven.
As smooth as Hebe's their *unrazor'd* lips. *Milton.*

UNRE'ACHED. *adj.* Not attained.
Labour with unequal force to climb
That lofty hill, *unreach'd* by former time. *Dryd.*

UNRE'AD. *adj.*

1. Not read; not publickly pronounced.
These books are safer and better to be left publickly *unread.* *Hooker.*
His muse had starv'd, had not a piece *unread*,
And by a player bought, supply'd her bread. *Dryden.*

2. Untaught; not learned in books.
Uncertain whose the narrower span,
The clown *unread*, or half-read gentleman. *Dryden.*

UNRE'ADINESS. *n. s.*

1. Want of readiness; want of promptness.
This impreparation and *unreadiness* when they find in us, then turn it to the soothing up of themselves in that accursed fancy. *Hooker.*

2. Want of preparation.
Nothing is so great an enemy to tranquillity, and a contented spirit, as the amazement and confusions of *unreadiness* and inconsideration. *Taylor.*

UNRE'ADY. *adj.*

1. Not prepared; not fit.
The fairy knight
Departed thence, albe his wounds wide,
Not throughly heal'd, *unready* were to ride. *Spenser*

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How now, my lords? what all *unready* so?
Shakspeare.

3. Not prompt; not quick.
From a temperate inactivity, we are *unready* to put in execution the suggestions of reason; or by a content in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof. *Brown.*

3. Awkward; ungain.
Young men, in the conduct of actions, use extreme remedies at first, and, that which doubleth all errors, will not acknowledge or retract them; like an *unready* horse, that will neither stop nor turn. *Bacon.*

UNRE'AL. *adj.* Unsubstantial; having only appearance.
Hence, terrible shadow!
Unreal mock'ry, hence! *Shakspeare.*
I with pain
Voyag'd th' *unreal*, vast, unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*

UNRE'ASONABLE. *adj.*

1. Not agreeable to reason.
No reason known to us; but that there is no reason thereof, I judge most *unreasonable* to imagine. *Hooker.*
It is *unreasonable* for men to be judges in their own cases; self-love will make men partial to themselves and their friends. *Locke.*
She entertained many *unreasonable* prejudices against him, before she was acquainted with his personal worth. *Addison.*

2. Exorbitant; claiming or insisting on more than is fit.
Since every language is so full of its own proprieties, that what is beautiful in one is often barbarous in another, it would be *unreasonable* to limit a translator to the narrow compass of his author's words. *Dryden.*
My intention in prefixing your name is not to desire your protection of the following papers, which I take to be a very *unreasonable* request; since, by being inscribed to you, you cannot recommend them without some suspicion of partiality. *Swift.*

3. Greater than is fit; immoderate.
Those that place their hope in another world have, in a great measure, conquered dread of death, and *unreasonable* love of life. *Atterbury.*

UNRE'ASONABLENESS. *n. s.*

1. Inconsistency with reason.
The *unreasonableness* and presumption of those that thus project, have not so much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so far as attrition. *Hammond.*

2. Exorbitance; excessive demand.
The *unreasonableness* of their propositions is not more evident, than that they are not the joint desires of the major number. *King Charles.*
A young university disputant was complaining of the *unreasonableness* of a lady, with whom he was engaged in a point of controversy. *Addison.*

UNRE'ASONABLY. *adv.*

1. In a manner contrary to reason.

2. More than enough.
I 'll not over the threshold, till my lord return from the wars.—Fye! you confine yourself most *unreasonably*. *Shakspeare.*

To UNRE'AVE. *v. a.* [now *unravel*; from *un* and *reave*, or *ravel*; perhaps the same with *rive*, to tear, or break asunder.]
To unwind; to disentangle.
Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devis'd a web her wooers to deceive;
In which the work that she all day did make,
The same at night she did *unreave*. *Spenser.*

UNREBA'TED. *adj.* Not blunted.
A number of fencers try it out with *unrebated* swords. *Habington.*

UNREBU'KABLE. *adj.* Obnoxious to no censure.
Keep this commandment without spot, *unrebukable*, until the appearing of Christ. *1 Timothy.*

UNRECE'IVED. *adj.* Not received.
Where the signs and sacraments of his grace are not, through contempt, *unreceived*, or received with contempt, they really give what they promise, and are what they signify. *Hooker.*

UNRECLA'IMED. *adj.*

1. Not tamed.
A savageness of *unreclaimed* blood,
Of general assault. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not reformed.
This is the most favourable treatment a sinner can hope for, who continues *unreclaimed* by the goodness of God. *Rogers.*

UNRECONCI'LABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be appeased; implacable.
Let me lament,
That our stars, *unreconcilable*, should have divided
Our equalness to this. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not to be made consistent with.
He had many infirmities and sins, *unreconcilable* with perfect righteousness. *Hammond.*

UNRE'CONCILED. *adj.* Not reconciled.
If you bethink yourself of any crime
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it straight. *Shakspeare.*

UNRECO'RDED. *adj.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments.
Unrecorded left through many an age,
Worthy, t' have not remain'd so long unsung. *Milton.*
The great Antilocus! a name
Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

UNRECO'UNTED. *adj.* Not told; not related.
This is yet but young, and may be left
To some ears *unrecounted*. *Shakspeare.*

UNRECRU'ITABLE. *adj.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.
Empty and *unrecruitable* colonels of twenty men in a company. *Milton.*

UNRECU'RING. *adj.* Irremediable.
I found her straying in the park,
Seeking to hide herself, as doth the deer
That hath receiv'd some *unrecuring* wound. *Shakspeare.*

UNREDU'CED. *adj* Not reduced.
The earl divided all the rest of the Irish countries *unreduced* into shires. *Davies.*

UNREFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Not to be put into a new form.
The rule of faith is alone unmoveable and *unreformable*; to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of the world, and in his son Jesus Christ, born of the virgin Mary. *Hammond.*

UNREFO'RMED. *adj.*

1. Not amended; not corrected.
This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general reformation of the Irishry, which ever before had been *unreformed*. *Davies.*
We retain the Julian constitution of the year, *unreformed*, without consideration of the defective minutes. *Holder.*

2. Not brought to newness of life.
If he may believe that Christ died for him, as now he is an *unreformed* christian, then what needs he reformation? *Hammond.*
Unhumbled, unrepentant, *unreformed*. *Milt.*

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UNREFRA'CTED. *adj.* Not refracted.
The sun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light. *Newton.*

UNREFRE'SHED. *adj.* Not cheered; not relieved.
Its symptoms are a spontaneous lassitude, being *unrefreshed* by sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

UNREGA'RDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected.
We, ever by his might,
Had thrown to ground the *unregarded* right. *Spenser.*
Dost see, how *unregarded* now
That piece of beauty passes?
There was a time when I did vow
To that alone;
But mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*
On the cold earth lies th' *unregarded* king;
A headless carcass, and a nameless thing. *Denham.*
Me you have often counsell'd to remove
My vain pursuit of *unregarded* love. *Dryden.*
Laws against immorality have not been executed, and proclamations to inforce them are wholly *unregarded*. *Swift.*

UNREG'ENERATE. *adj.* Not brought to a new life.
This is not to be understood promiscuously of all men, *unregenerate* persons as well as regenerate. *Stephens.*

UNRE'GISTERED. *adj.* Not recorded.
Hotter hours,
Unregister'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriously pick'd out. *Shakspeare.*

UNREI'NED. *adj.* Not restrained by the bridle.
Lest from thy flying steed *unrein'd*, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime
Dismounted, on the Aleian field I fall. *Milton.*

UNRELE'NTING. *adj.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity.
By many hands your father was subdued;
But only slaughter'd by the ireful arm
Of *unrelenting* Clifford. *Shakspeare.*
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake,
That so her torture may be shortened.
Will nothing turn your *unrelenting* hearts? *Shaks.*
These are the realms of *unrelenting* fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the state. *Dryd.*
False tears shall wet his *unrelenting* eyes,
And his glad heart with artful sighs shall heave. *Smith.*

UNRELIE'VABLE. *adj.* Admitting no succour.
As no degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power, so no extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion. *Boyle.*

UNRELIE'VED. *adj.*
1. Not succoured.
The goddess griev'd,
Her favour'd host should perish *unreliev'd*. *Dryd.*
2. Not eased.
The uneasiness of *unrelieved* thirst is not lessened by continuance, but grows the more unsupportable. *Boyle.*

UNREMA'RKABLE. *adj.*
1. Not capable of being observed.
Our understanding, to make a complete notion, must add something else to this fleeting and *unremarkable* superficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby.*
2. Not worthy of notice.

UNREME'DIABLE. *adj.* Admitting no remedy.
He so handled it, that it rather seemed he had more come into a defence of an *unremediable* mischief already committed, than that they had done it at first by his consent. *Sidney.*

UNREME'MBERED. *adj.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected.
I cannot pass *unremembered* their manner of disguising the shafts of chimnies in various fashions, whereof the noblest is the pyramidal. *Wotton.*

UNREME'MBERING. *adj.* Having no memory.
That, *unrememb'ring* of its former pain,
The soul may suffer mortal flesh again. *Dryden.*

UNREME'MBRANCE. *n. s.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance.
Some words are negative in their original language, but seem positive, because the negation is unknown; as amnesty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon. *Watts.*

UNREMO'VEABLE. *adj.* Not to be taken away.
Never was there any woman, that with more *unremovable* determination gave herself to love, after she had once set before her mind the worthiness of Amphialus. *Sidney.*
You know the fiery quality of the duke,
How *unremoveable* and fixt he is
In his own course. *Shakspeare.*

UNREMO'VEABLY. *adv.* In a mannner that admits no removal.
His discontents are *unremoveably* coupled to his nature. *Shakspeare.*

UNREMO'VED. *adj.*
1. Not taken away.
It is impossible, where this opinion is imbibed and *unremoved*, to found any convincing argument. *Hammond.*
We could have had no certain prospect of his happiness, while the last obstacle was *unremov'd*. *Dryden.*
2. Not capable of being removed.
Like Teneriff or Atlas *unremov'd*. *Milton.*

UNREPA'ID. *adj.* Not recompensed; not compensated.
Hadst thou full pow'r
To measure out his torments by thy will;
Yet what couldst thou, tormentor, hope to gain?
Thy loss continues, *unrepaid* by pain. *Dryden.*

UNREPE'ALED. *adj.* Not revoked; not abrogated.
When you are pinched with any *unrepealed* act of parliament, you declare you will not be obliged by it. *Dryden.*
Nature's law, and *unrepeal'd* command,
That gives to lighter things the greatest height. *Blackmore.*

UNREPE'NTANT. } *adj.* Not repenting;
UNREPE'NTING. } not penitent; not sorrowful for sin.
Should I of these the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their ancient patrimony,
Unhumbled, *unrepentant*, unreform'd,
Headlong would follow. *Milton.*
My unprepar'd and *unrepenting* breath
Was snatch'd away by the swift hand of death. *Roscommon.*
All his arts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of *unrepenting* death. *Dryden.*
Nor tyrants fierce, that *unrepenting* die,
E'er felt such rage as thou. *Pope.*

UNREPE'NTED. *adj.* Not expiated by penitential sorrow.

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They are no fit supplicants to seek his mercy in the behalf of others, whose own *unrepented* sins provoked his just indignation. *Hooker.*

If I, vent'ring to displease
God for the fear of man, and man prefer,
Set God behind: which in his jealousy
Shall never, *unrepented*, find forgiveness. *Milt.*

As in *unrepented* sin she died,
Doom'd to the same bad place, is punish'd for her pride. *Dryden.*

With what confusion will he hear all his *unrepented* sins produced before men and angels! *Rogers.*

UNREPI'NING. *adj.* Not peevishly complaining.

Barefoot as she trod the flinty pavement,
Her footsteps all along were mark'd with blood;
Yet silent on she pass'd, and *unrepining*. *Rowe.*

UNREPLE'NISHED. *adj.* Not filled.

Some air retreated thither, kept the mercury out of the *unreplenished* space. *Boyle.*

UNREPRIE'VABLE. *adj.* Not to be respited from penal death.

Within me is a hell; and there the poison
Is, as a fiend, confin'd, to tyrannize
In *unreprievable* condemned blood. *Shakspeare.*

UNREPRO'ACHED. *adj.* Not upbraided; not censured.

Sir John Hotham, *unreproached*, uncursed by any imprecation of mine, pays his head. *King Charles.*

UNREPRO'VEABLE. *adj.* Not liable to blame.

You hath he reconciled, to present you holy, unblamable, and *unreproveable* in his sight. *Colossians.*

UNREPRO'VED. *adj.*

1. Not censured.

Christians have their churches, and *unreproved* exercise of religion. *Sandys.*

2. Not liable to censure.

The antique world, in his first flow'ring youth,
With gladsome thanks, and *unreproved* truth,
The gifts of sovereign bounty did embrace. *Spenser.*

If I give thee honour due,
Mirth, admit me of thy crew,
To live with her, and live with thee,
In *unreproved* pleasures free. *Milton.*

UNREPU'GNANT. *adj.* Not opposite.

When scripture doth yield us natural laws, what particular order is thereunto most agreeable; when positive, which way to make laws *unrepugnant* unto them. *Hooker.*

UNRE'PUTABLE. *adj.* Not creditable.

When we see wise men examples of duty, we are convinced that piety is no *unreputable* qualification, and that we are not to be ashamed of our virtue. *Rogers.*

UNREQUE'STED. *adj.* Not asked.

With what security can our embassadors go, *unrequested* of the Turkish emperor, without his safe conduct? *Knolles.*

UNREQUI'TABLE. *adj.* Not to be retaliated.

Some will have it that all mediocrity of folly is foolish, and because an *unrequitable* evil may ensue, an indifferent convenience must be omitted. *Brown.*

So *unrequitable* is God's love, and so insolvent are we, that that love vastly improves the benefit, by which alone we might have pretended to some ability of retribution. *Boyle.*

UNRESE'NTED. *adj.* Not regarded with anger.

The failings of these holy persons passed not *unresented* by God; and the same scripture which informs us of the sin records the punishment. *Rogers.*

UNRESE'RVED. *adj.*

1. Not limited by any private convenience.

The piety our heavenly Father will accept, must consist in an entire, *unreserved* obedience to his commands; since whosoever offends in one precept, is guilty of the whole law. *Rogers.*

2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.

UNRESE'RVEDLY. *adv.*

1. Without limitations.

I am not to embrace absolutely and *unreservedly* the opinion of Aristotle. *Boyle.*

2. Without concealment; openly.

I know your friendship to me is extensive; and it is what I owe to that friendship, to open my mind *unreservedly* to you. *Pope.*

UNRESE'RVEDNESS. *n. s.*

1. Unlimitedness; frankness; largeness.

The tenderness and *unreservedness* of his love made him think those his friends, or enemies, that were so to God. *Boyle.*

2. Openness; frankness.

I write with more *unreservedness* than ever man wrote. *Pope.*

UNRESI'STED. *adj.*

1. Not opposed.

The ætherial spaces are perfectly fluid; they neither assist nor retard the planets, which roll through as free and *unresisted* as if they moved in a vacuum. *Bentley.*

2. Resistless; such as cannot be opposed.

Those gods! whose *unresisted* might
Hath sent me to these regions void of light. *Dryden.*

What wonder, then, thy hairs should feel
The conquering force of *unresisted* steel? *Pope.*

UNRESI'STING. *adj.* Not opposing; not making resistance.

The sheep was sacrific'd on no pretence,
But meek and *unresisting* innocence:
A patient useful creature. *Dryden.*

Since the planets move horizontally through the liquid and *unresisting* spaces of the heavens, where no bodies at all, or inconsiderable ones, occur, they may preserve the same velocity which the first impulse impressed. *Bentley.*

UNRESO'LVABLE. *adj.* Not to be solved; insoluble.

For a man to run headlong, while his ruin stares him in the face; still to press on to the embraces of sin, is a problem *unresolvable* upon any other ground, but that sin infatuates before it destroys. *South.*

UNRESO'LVED. *adj.*

1. Not determined; having made no resolution; sometimes with *of*.

On the western coast
Rideth a puissant navy: to our shores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and *unresolv'd* to beat them back. *Shakspeare.*

Turnus, *unresolv'd* of flight,
Moves tardy back, and just recedes from fight, *Dryden.*

2. Not solved; not cleared.

I do not so magnify this method, to think it will perfectly clear every hard place, and leave no doubt *unresolved*. *Locke.*

UNRESO'LVING. *adj.* Not resolving; not determined.

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She her arms about her *unrevolving* husband threw. *Dryden.*

UNRESPE'CTIVE. *adj.* Inattentive; taking little notice.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And *unrespective* boys; none are for me
That look into me with considerate eyes.
Shakspeare.

UNRE'ST. *n. s.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietness. Not in use.

Wise behest, those creeping flames by reason to subdue,
Before their rage grew to so great *unrest*.
Spenser.

Repose, sweet gold, for their *unrest*,
That have their alms out of the empress' chest.
Shakspeare.

Dismay'd confusion all possess'd
Th' afflicted troop, hearing their plot descry'd:
Then runs amaz'd distress, with sad *unrest*,
To this, to that; to fly, to stand, to hide.
Daniel.

Silence, in truth, would speak my sorrows best;
For deepest wounds can least their feelings tell:
Yet, let me borrow from mine own *unrest*
But time to bid him, whom I lov'd, farewell.
Wotton.

Up they rose,
As from *unrest*; and each the other viewing,
Soon found their eyes how open'd, and their minds
How darken'd! *Milton.*

UNRESTO'RED. *adj.*

1. Not restored.

2. Not cleared from an attainder.

The son of an *unrestored* traitor has no pretences to the quality of his ancestors. *Collier.*

UNRESTRA'INED. *adj.*

1. Not confined; not hindered.

My tender age in luxury was train'd,
With idle ease and pageants entertain'd;
My hours my own, my pleasures *unrestrain'd*.
Dryden.

2. Licentious; loose.

The taverns he daily doth frequent,
With *unrestrained*, loose companions.
Shakspeare.

3. Not limited.

Were there in this aphorism an *unrestrained* truth, yet were it not reasonable to infer from a caution a non-usance, or abolition. *Brown.*

UNRETRA'CTED. *adj.* Not revoked; not recalled.

The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him amongst the saints, when our *unretracted* uncharitableness may send us to unquenchable flames. *Government of the Tongue.*

Nothing but plain malevolence can justify disunion; malevolence shewn in a single outward act, *unretracted*, or in habitual ill-nature.
Collier.

UNREVE'ALED. *adj.* Not told; not discovered.

Had ye once seen these her celestial treasures,
And *unrevealed* pleasures,
Then would ye wonder, and her praises sing.
Spenser.

Dear, fatal name! rest ever *unreveal'd*;
Nor pass these lips, in holy silence seal'd. *Pope.*

UNREVE'NGED. *adj.* Not revenged.

So might we die, not envying them that live;
So would we die, not *unrevenged* all. *Fairfax.*

Unhonour'd though I am,
Not *unrevenged* that impious act shall be.
Dryden.

Great Pompey's shade complains that we are slow,
And Scipio's ghost walks *unrevenged* amongst us.
Addison.

UNREVEREND. *adj.* Irreverent; disrespectful.

See not your bride in these *unreverend* robes.
Shakspeare.

Fie! *unreverend* tongue! to call her bad,
Whose sov'reignty so oft thou hast preferr'd,
With twenty thousand soul-confirming oaths.
Shakspeare.

UNREVERENTLY. *adv.* Disrespectfully.

I did *unreverently* blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou snore for thyself. *Ben Jonson.*

UNREVE'RSED. *adj.* Not revoked; not repealed.

She hath offer'd to the doom,
Which *unreversed* stands in effectual force,
A sea of melting tears. *Shakspeare.*

UNREVO'KED. *adj.* Not recalled.

Hear my decree, which *unrevok'd* shall stand.
Milton.

UNREWA'RDED. *adj.* Not rewarded; not recompensed.

Providence takes care that good offices may not pass *unrewarded*. *L'Estrange.*

Since for the common good I yield the fair,
My private loss let grateful Greece repair;
Nor *unrewarded* let your prince complain,
That he alone has fought and bled in vain.
Pope.

To UNRI'DDLE. *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem.

Some kind power *unriddle* where it lies,
Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes?
Suckling.

The Platonick principles will not *unriddle* the doubt. *Glanville.*

A reverse often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often serves to *unriddle* the reverse. *Addison.*

UNRIDI'CULOUS. *adj.* Not ridiculous.

If an indifferent and *unridiculous* object could draw this austereness unto a smile, he hardly could with perpetuity resist proper motives thereof. *Brown.*

To UNRI'G. *v. a.* To strip of the tackle.

Rhodes is the sovereign of the sea no more;
Their ships *unrigg'd*, and spent their naval store.
Dryden.

UNRI'GHT. *adj.* Wrong. In *Spenser*, this word should perhaps be *untight*.

What in most English writers useth to be loose, and as it were *unright*, in this author is well-grounded, timely framed, and strongly trussed up together. *Glossary to Kalendar.*

Shew that thy judgment is not *unright*.
Wisdom.

UNRI'GHTEOUS. *adj.* Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad.

Octavius here leapt into his room,
And it usurped by *unrighteous* doom;
But he his title justify'd by might.
Within a month! *Spenser.*

Ere yet the salt of most *unrighteous* tears
Had left the flushing in her galled eyes,
She married——Oh most wicked speed!
Shakspeare.

Let the wicked man forsake his way, and the *unrighteous* man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord. *Isaiah.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSLY. *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully.

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For them
Their foes a deadly Shibboleth devise:
By which *unrighteously* it was decreed,
That none to trust or profit should succeed
Who would not swallow first a pois'nous wicked weed. *Dryden.*

A man may fall undeservedly under publick disgrace, or is *unrighteously* oppressed. *Collier.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS. *n. s.* Wickedness; injustice.

Our Romanists can no more abide this proposition converted, than themselves. All sin, say they, is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is not sin. The apostle, therefore, turns it for us: all *unrighteousness*, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is *unrighteousness*, saith Austin upon this place. *Hall.*

Some things have a natural deformity in them; as perjury, perfidiousness, *unrighteousness*, and ingratitude. *Tillotson.*

UNRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not rightful; not just.

Thou, which know'st the way
To plant *unrightful* kings, wilt know again.
To pluck him headlong from th' usurped throne. *Shakspeare.*

To UNRI'NG. *v. a.* To deprive of a ring.

Be forc'd to impeach a broken hedge,
And pigs *unring'd* at vis. franc. pledge. *Hudibras.*

To UNRI'P. *v. a.* [This word is improper; there being no difference between *rip* and *unrip*; and the negative particle is therefore of no force; yet it is well authorized.] To cut open.

Like a traitor
Didst break that vow, and, with thy treacherous blade,
Unrip'dst the bowels of thy sov'reign's son. *Shakspeare.*

He could not now, with his honour, so *unrip*, and put a lye upon all that he had said and done before, as to deliver him up. *Bacon.*

We are angry with searchers when they break open trunks, and *unrip* packs, and open sealed letters. *Taylor.*

Cato well observes, that friendship ought not to be *unripped*, but unstitched. *Collier.*

UNRI'PE. *adj.*

1. Immature; not fully concocted.

Purpose is of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits *unripe*, sticks on the tree,
But fall unshaken when they mellow be. *Shakspeare.*

In this northern tract, our hoarser throats
Utter *unripe* and ill-constrained notes. *Waller.*

2. Not seasonable; not yet proper.

He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unseen,
To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen. *Dryden.*

3. Too early.

Who hath not heard of the valiant, wise, and just Dorilaus, whose *unripe* death doth yet, so many years since, draw tears from virtuous eyes? *Sidney.*

UNRI'PENED. *adj.* Not matured.

Were you with these, you 'd soon forget
The pale, *unripen'd* beauties of the north. *Addison.*

UNRI'PENESS. *n. s.* Immaturity; want of ripeness.

The ripeness or *unripeness* of the occasion must ever be well weighed; and generally it is good to commit the beginnings of all great actions to Argus, with his hundred eyes; and the ends to Briareus, with his hundred hands. *Bacon.*

UNRI'VALLED. *adj.*

1. Having no competitor.

Honour forbid! at whose *unrival'd* shrine
Ease, pleasure, virtue, all our sex resign. *Pope.*

2. Having no peer or equal.

To UNRO'L. *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved.

O horror!
The queen of nations, from her ancient seat,
Is sunk for ever in the dark abyss;
Time has *unroll'd* her glories to the last,
And now clos'd up the volume. *Dryden.*

UNROMA'NTICK. *adj.* Contrary to romance.

It is a base *unromantick* spirit not to wait on you. *Swift.*

To UNROO'F. *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses.

The rabble should have first *unroof'd* the city,
Ere so prevail'd with me. *Shakspeare.*

UNRO'OSTED. *adj.* Driven from the roost.

Thou dotard! thou art woman-tir'd, *unroosted*,
By thy old dame Partlet here. *Shakspeare.*

To UNRO'OT. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.

Since you 've made the days and nights as one,
To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold; you do so grow in my requital,
That nothing can *unroot* you. *Shakspeare.*

Unroot the forest oaks, and bear away
Flocks, folds, and trees, an undistinguish'd prey. *Dryden.*

UNRO'UGH. *adj.* Smooth.

Siward's son,
And many *unrough* youths, that even now
Protest their first of manhood. *Shakspeare.*

UNRO'UNDED. *adj.* Not shaped; not cut to a round.

Those unfil'd pistolets,
That more than cannon-shot avails or lets;
Which, negligently left *unrounded*, look
Like many-angled figures in the book
Of some dread conjurer. *Donne.*

UNRO'YAL. *adj.* Unprincely; not royal.

By the advice of his envious counsellors, he sent them with *unroyal* reproaches to Musidorus and Pyrocles, as if they had done traitorously. *Sidney.*

To UNRU'FFLE. *v. n.* To cease from commotion or agitation.

Where'er he guides his finny coursers,
The waves *unruffle*, and the sea subsides. *Dryd.*

UNRU'FFLED. *adj.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous.

Vent all thy passion, and I 'll stand its shock,
Calm and *unruffled* as a summer's sea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its surface. *Addison.*

UNRU'LED. *adj.* Not directed by any superiour power.

The realm was left, like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, *unruled* and undirected of any; for they to whom she was committed fainted in their labour, or forsook their charge. *Spenser.*

UNRU'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *unruly*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness; licentiousness.

By the negligence of some, who were hardly

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to be commanded, and by the *unruliness* of others, who without leave were gone ashore, so fair an occasion of victory was neglected. *Knolles.*

No care was had to curb the *unruliness* of anger, or the exorbitance of desire. Amongst all their sacrifices they never sacrificed so much as one lust. *South.*

UNRU'LY. *adj.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tumultuous.

In sacred bands of wedlock ty'd
To Therion, a loose *unruly* swain;
Who had more joy to range the forest wide,
And chase the savage beast with busy pain. *Spenser.*

Down I come, like glist'ring Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of *unruly* jades. *Shakspeare.*

The best and soundest of his time hath been but rash; then must we look from his age to receive but *unruly* waywardness. *Shakspeare.*

The tongue is an *unruly* evil, full of deadly poison. *James.*

Thou dost a better life, and nobler vigour, give;
Dost each *unruly* appetite controul. *Roscommon.*

Love insults, disguised in the cloud,
And welcome force of that *unruly* crowd. *Waller.*

Passions kept their place, and transgressed not the boundaries of their proper natures; nor were the disorders begun, which are occasioned by the licence of *unruly* appetites. *Glanville.*

You must not go where you may dangers meet.
Th' *unruly* sword will no distinction make,
And beauty will not there give wounds, but take. *Dryden.*

UNSA'FE. *adj.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous.

If they would not be drawn to seem his adversaries, yet others should be taught how *unsafe* it was to continue his friends. *Hooker.*

With speed retir'd,
Where erst was thickest fight, th' angelick throng,
And left large field, *unsafe* within the wind
Of such commotion. *Milton.*

Uncertain ways *unsafest* are,
And doubt a greater mischief than despair. *Denham.*

Phlegyan robbers made *unsafe* the road. *Dryden.*

UNSA'FELY. *adv.* Not securely; dangerously.

Take it, while yet 't is praise, before my rage,
Unsafely just, break loose on this bad age;
So bad, that thou thyself hadst no defence
From vice, but barely by departing hence. *Dryden.*

As no man can walk, so neither can he think, uneasily or *unsafely*, but in using, as his legs, so his thoughts, amiss; which a virtuous man never doth. *Grew.*

UNSAI'D. *adj.* Not uttered; not mentioned.

Chanticleer shall wish his words *unsaid*. *Dryd.*

That I may leave nothing material *unsaid*, among the several ways of imitation, I shall place translation and paraphrase. *Felton.*

UNSA'LTED. *adj.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt.

The muriatick scurvy, induced by too great quantity of sea-salt, and common among mariners, is cured by a diet of fresh *unsalted* things, and watery liquor acidulated. *Arbuthnot.*

UNSALU'TED. *adj.* [*insalutatus*, Latin.] Not saluted.

Gods! I prate;
And the most noble mother of the world
Leave *unsaluted*. *Shakspeare.*

UNSA'NCTIFIED. *adj.* Unholy; not consecrated; not pious.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarged
As we have warrantry; her death was doubtful;
And but that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground *unsanctify'd* have lodg'd
'Till the last trump. *Shakspeare.*

UNSA'TIABLE. *adj.* [*insatiabilis*, Latin.] Not to be satisfied; greedy without bounds.

Unsatiable in their longing to do all manner of good to all the creatures of God, but especially men. *Hooker.*

Crassus the Roman, for his *unsatiable* greediness, was called the gulph of avarice. *Raleigh.*

UNSATISFA'CTORINESS. *n. s.* Failure of giving satisfaction.

That which most deters me from such trials is their *unsatisfactoriness*, though they should succeed. *Boyle.*

UNSATISFA'CTORY. *adj.*

1. Not giving satisfaction.
2. Not clearing the difficulty.

That speech of Adam, The woman thou gavest me to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat, is an *unsatisfactory* reply, and therein was involved a very impious error. *Brown.*

Latria to the cross, is point blank against the definition of the council of Nice; and it is an *unsatisfactory* answer to say, they only were against latria given to images for themselves. *Stillingfleet.*

UNSA'TISFIED. *adj.*

1. Not contented; not pleased.

Queen Elizabeth being to resolve upon a great officer, and being by some put in some doubt of that person whom she meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lanthorn seeking a man, and seemed *unsatisfied* in the choice of a man for that place. *Bacon.*

Flashy wits, who cannot fathom a large discourse, must be very much *unsatisfied* of me. *Digby.*

2. Not settled in opinion.

Concerning the analytical preparation of gold they leave persons *unsatisfied*. *Boyle.*

3. Not filled; not gratified to the full.

Though he were *unsatisfied* in getting,
Yet in bestowing he was most princely. *Shakspeare.*

Whether shall I, by justly plaguing
Him whom I hate, be more unjustly cruel
To her I love? or, being kind to her,
Be cruel to myself, and leave *unsatisfied*
My anger and revenge? *Denham.*

Eternity human nature cannot look into, without a religious awe: our thoughts are lost in the endless view, and return to us weary and *unsatisfied*, without finding bounds or place to fix on. *Rogers.*

UNSA'TISFIEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *unsatisfied*.] The state of being not satisfied.

Between my own *unsatisfiedness* in conscience, and a necessity of satisfying the importunities of some, I was persuaded to chuse rather what was safe than what seemed just. *King Charles.*

That *unsatisfiedness* with transitory fruitions, that men deplore as the unhappiness of their nature, is indeed the privilege of it, as it is the prerogative of men not to be pleased with such fond toys as children doat upon. *Boyle.*

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UNSA'TISFYING. *adj.* Unable to gratify to the full.

Nor is fame only *unsatisfying* in itself, but the desire of it lays us open to many accidental troubles. *Addison.*

UNSA'VOURINESS. *n. s.* [from *unsavoury.*]

1. Bad taste.
2. Bad smell.

If we concede a national *unsavouriness* in any people, yet shall we find the Jews less subject hereto than any. *Brown.*

UNSA'VOURY. *adj.*

1. Tasteless.

Can that which is *unsavoury* be eaten without salt? or is there any taste in the white of an egg? *Job.*

2. Having a bad taste.

Unsavoury food, perhaps,
To spiritual natures. *Milton.*

3. Having an ill smell; fetid.

Some may emit an *unsavoury* odour, which may happen from the quality of what they have taken. *Brown.*

4. Unpleasing; disgusting.

Things of so mean regard, although necessary to be ordered, are notwithstanding very *unsavoury*, when they come to be disputed of; because disputation pre-supposeth some difficulty in the matter. *Hooker.*

Unsavoury news; but how made he escape? *Shakspeare.*

To UNSA'Y. *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been said.

Call you me fair? that fair again *unsay*;
Demetrius loves you, fair. *Shakspeare.*

Say and *unsay*, feign, flatter, or abjure. *Milton.*

How soon
Would height recall high thoughts, how soon *unsay*
What feign'd submission swore! *Milton.*

To say, and strait *unsay*, pretending first
To fly pain, professing next the spy,
Argues no leader, but a liar trac'd. *Milton.*

There is nothing said there, which you may have occasion to *unsay* hereafter. *Atterbury.*

UNSCA'LY. *adj.* Having no scales.

The jointed lobster, and *unscaly* soale. *Gay.*

UNSCA'RRED. *adj.* Not marked with wounds.

And must she die for this? O let her live:
So she may live *unscarr'd* from bleeding slaughter,
I will confess she was not Edward's daughter. *Shakspeare.*

UNSCHOLA'STICK. *adj.* Not bred to literature.

Notwithstanding these learned disputants, it was to the *unscholastick* statesman that the world owed their peace and liberties. *Locke.*

UNSCHO'OLED. *adj.* Uneducated; not learned.

When the apostles were ordained to alter the laws of heathenish religion, they were, St. Paul excepted, *unschooled* and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

UNSCO'RCHED. *adj.* Not touched by fire.

His hand,
Not sensible of fire, remain'd *unscorch'd*. *Shakspeare.*

UNSCO'URED. *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Th' enrolled penalties,
Which have, like *unscour'd* armour, hung by th' wall,
And none of them been worn. *Shakspeare.*

UNSCRA'TCHED. *adj.* Not torn.

I with much expedient march
Have brought a counter-check before your gates,
To save *unscratch'd* your city's threaten'd cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

UNSCRE'ENED. *adj.* Not covered; not protected.

Those balls of burnished brass the tops of churches are adorned with derive their glittering brightness from their being exposed, *unscreened*, to the sun's refulgent beams. *Boyle.*

UNSCRI'PTURAL. *adj.* Not defensible by scripture.

The doctrine delivered in my sermon was neither new nor *unscriptural*, nor in itself false. *Atterbury.*

To UNSE'AL. *v. a.* To open any thing sealed.

This new glare of light
Cast sudden on his face, *unseal'd* his sight. *Dryden.*

UNSE'ALED. *adj.*

1. Wanting a seal.

Your oaths
Are words, and poor conditions but *unseal'd*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Having the seal broken.

To UNSE'AM. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,
'Till he *unseam'd* him from the nape to th' chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Shakspeare.*

UNSEA'RCHABLE. *adj.* Inscrutable; not to be explored.

All is best, though we often doubt
What th' *unsearchable* dispose
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close. *Milton.*

Thou hast vouchsaf'd
This friendly condescension, to relate
Things else by me *unsearchable*. *Milton.*

Job discourseth of the secrets of nature, and *unsearchable* perfections of the works of God. *Tillotson.*

These counsels of God are to us *unsearchable*; neither has he left us in scripture any marks, by which we may infallibly conclude ourselves in that happy number he has chosen. *Rogers.*

It is a vast hindrance to the enrichment of our understandings, if we spend too much of our time among infinites and *unsearchables*. *Watts.*

UNSEA'RCHABLENESS. *n. s.* Impossibility to be explored.

The *unsearchableness* of God's ways should be a bridle to restrain presumption, and not a sanctuary for spirits of error. *Bramhall.*

UNSEASONABLE. *adj.*

1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed.

Zeal, unless it be rightly guided, when it endeavours the most busily to please God, forceth upon him those *unseasonable* offices which please him not. *Hooker.*

Their counsel must seem very *unseasonable*, who advise men to suspect that wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance. *Hooker.*

It is then a very *unseasonable* time to plead law, when swords are in the hands of the vulgar. *Spenser.*

The commissioners pulled down or defaced all

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images in churches, in such *unseasonable* fashion, as if done in hostility. *Hayward.*

This digression I conceived not *unseasonable* for this place, nor upon this occasion. *Clarendon.*

Haply mention may arise
Of something not *unseasonable* to ask. *Milton.*

Timothy lay out a-nights, and went abroad often at *unseasonable* hours. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not agreeable to the time of the year.

Like an *unseasonable* stormy day,
Which makes the silver rivers drown their shores,
As if the world were all dissolv'd in tears. *Shakspeare.*

3. Late; as, *unseasonable* time of night.

UNSE'ASONABLENESS. *n. s.* Disagreement with time or place.

The moral goodness, unfitness, and *unseasonableness* of moral or natural actions falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale.*

UNSE'ASONABLY. *adv.* Not seasonably; not agreeably to time or occasion.

Some things it asketh *unseasonably*, when they need not to be prayed for, as deliverance from thunder and tempest when no danger is nigh. *Hooker.*

Leave to fathom such high points as these,
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please;
Unseasonably wise, till age and cares
Have form'd thy soul to manage great affairs. *Dryden.*

By the methods prescribed, more good, and less mischief, will be done in acute distempers, than by medicines improperly and *unseasonably* applied. *Arbuthnot.*

Ulysses yielded *unseasonably*, and the strong passion for his country should have given him vigilance. *Broome.*

UNSE'ASONED. *adj.*

1. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. Out of use.

Your majesty hath been this fortnight ill,
And these *unseason'd* hours perforce must add
Unto your sickness. *Shakspeare.*

I think myself in a better plight for a lender than you are; the which hath something emboldened me to this *unseasoned* intrusion. *Shakspeare.*

2. Unformed; not qualified by use.

'T is an *unseasoned* courtier; advise him. *Shakspeare.*

3. Irregular; inordinate.

The commissioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in such unseasonable and *unseasoned* fashion, as if done in hostility. *Hayward.*

4. Not kept till fit for use.

5. Not salted; as, *unseasoned* meat.

UNSE'CONDED. *adj.*

1. Not supported.

Him did you leave
Second to none, *unseconded* by you,
To look upon the hideous god of war
In disadvantage. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not exemplified a second time.

Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms succeeded. *Brown.*

To UNSE'CRET. *v. a.* To disclose; to divulge.

He that consulteth what he should do, should not declare what he will do; but let princes beware, that the *unsecreting* of their affairs comes not from themselves. *Bacon.*

UNSE'CRET. *adj.* Not close; not trusty.

Who shall be true to us,
When we are so *unsecret* to ourselves? *Shakspeare.*

UNSECU'RE. *adj.* Not safe.

Love, though most sure,
Yet always to itself seems *unsecure*. *Denham.*

UNSEDU'CED. *adj.* Not drawn to ill.

If she remain *unseduc'd*, you not making it appear otherwise; for your ill opinion, and the assault you have made to her chastity, you shall answer me with your sword. *Shakspeare.*

Among innumerable false, unmov'd,
Unshaken, *unseduc'd*, unterrify'd. *Milton.*

UNSEE'ING. *adj.* Wanting the power of vision.

I should have scratch'd out your *unseeing* eyes,
To make my master out of love with thee. *Shakspeare.*

To UNSEE'M. *v. n.* Not to seem. Not in use.

You wrong the reputation of your name,
In so *unseeming* to confess receipt
Of that which hath so faithfully been paid. *Shakspeare.*

UNSEE'MLINESS. *n. s.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness.

All as before his sight whom we fear, and whose presence to offend with any the least *unseemliness*, we would be surely as loth as they, who most reprehend or deride that we do. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY. *adj.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming.

Contentions as yet were never able to prevent two evils; the one, a mutual exchange of *unseemly* and unjust disgraces offered by men, whose tongues and passions are out of rule; the other, a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by such as study how to work with most advantage in private. *Hooker.*

Adultery of the tongue, consisting in corrupt, dishonest, and *unseemly* speeches. *Perkins.*

Let us now devise
What best may for the present serve to hide
The parts of each from other, that seem most
To shame obnoxious, and *unseemliest* seen. *Milton.*

Her gifts
Were such, as under government well seem'd;
Unseemly to bear rule. *Milton.*

My sons, let your *unseemly* discord cease;
If not in friendship, live at least in peace. *Dryden.*

I wish every *unseemly* idea and wanton expression had been banished from amongst them. *Watts.*

UNSEE'MLY. *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly.

Charity doth not behave itself *unseemly*, seeketh not her own. 1 *Corinthians.*

Unmanly dread invades the French astony'd;
Unseemly yelling; distant hills return
The hideous noise. *Philips.*

UNSEE'N. *adj.*

1. Not seen; not discovered.

A jest *unseen*, inscrutable, invisible,
As a nose on a man's face, or a weathercock on a steeple. *Shakspeare.*

Her father and myself
Will so dispose ourselves, that seeing, *unseen*,
We may of the encounter frankly judge. *Shakspeare.*

A painter became a physician; whereupon one said to him, You have done well; for, before,

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the faults of your work were seen, but now they are *unseen*. *Bacon.*

Here may I always on this downy grass,
Unknown, *unseen*, my easy minutes pass!
Roscommon.

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep.
Milton.

At his birth a star
Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him come;
And guides the eastern sages, who enquire
His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold.
Milton.

On she came,
Led by her heav'nly Maker, though *unseen*,
And guided by his voice. *Milton.*

The footsteps of the deity he treads,
And secret moves along the crowded space,
Unseen of all the rude Phæacian race. *Pope.*

2. Invisible; undiscoverable.

The weeds of heresy being grown into ripeness, do, even in the very cutting down, scatter oftentimes those seeds which for a while lie *unseen* and buried in the earth; but afterwards freshly spring up again no less pernicious than at the first. *Hooker.*

3. Unskilled; unexperienced.

He was not *unseen* in the affections of the court, but had not reputation enough to reform it. *Clarendon.*

UNSE'LFISH. *adj.* Not addicted to private interest.

The most interested cannot purpose any thing so much to their own advantage, notwithstanding which the inclination is nevertheless *unselfish*. *Spectator.*

UNSE'NT. *adj.*

1. Not sent.

2. UNSENT *for*. Not called by letter or messenger.

If a physician should go from house to house *unsent for*, and enquire what woman hath a cancer, or what man a fistula, he would be as unwelcome as the disease itself. *Taylor.*

Somewhat of weighty consequence brings you here so often, and *unsent for*. *Dryden.*

UNSE'PARABLE. *adj.* Not to be parted; not to be divided.

O world, thy slippery turns! Friends now fast sworn,
Who twine as 't were in love
Unseparable, shall, within this hour,
Break out to bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*

UNSE'PARATED. *adj.* Not parted.

There seek the Theban bard;
To whom Persephone, entire and whole,
Gave to retain th' *unseparated* soul. *Pope.*

UNSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* Useless; bringing no advantage or convenience.

The beast, impatient of his smarting wound,
Thought with his wings to fly above the ground,
But his late wounded wing *unserviceable* found.
Spenser.

It is certainly demonstrated, that the condensation and expansion of any proportion of the air is always proportional to the weight incumbent upon it; so that, if the atmosphere had been much greater or less than it is, it would on the surface of the earth have been *unserviceable* for vegetation and life. *Bentley.*

It can be no *unserviceable* design to religion, to undeceive men in so important a point. *Rogers.*

UNSE'RVICEABLY. *adv.* Without use; without advantage.

It does not enlarge the dimensions of the globe, or lie idly and *unserviceable* there, but part of it is introduced into the plants which grow thereon; and the rest either remounts again, with the ascending vapour, or is wash'd down into rivers. *Woodward.*

UNSE'T. *adj.* Not set; not placed.

They urge that God left nothing in his word undescribed, nothing *unset* down; and therefore charged them strictly to keep themselves to that without any alteration. *Hooker.*

To UNSE'TTLE. *v. a.*

1. To make uncertain.

Such a doctrine *unsettles* the titles to kingdoms and estates; for, if the actions from which such settlements spring were illegal, all that is built upon them must be so too; but the last is absurd, therefore the first must be so likewise. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To move from a place.

As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unsettle* him? *L'Estrange.*

3. To overthrow.

UNSE'TTLED. *adj.*

1. Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not steady.

A solemn air, and the best comforter
To an *unsettled* fancy, cure thy brains.
Shakspeare.

Prepar'd I was not
For such a business; there am I found
So much *unsettled*. *Shakspeare.*

With them, a bastard of the king deceas'd,
And all th' *unsettled* humours of the land,
Rash, inconsiderate, fiery, voluntary.
Shakspeare.

Uncertain and *unsettled* he remains,
Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself.
Milton.

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wambling stomach and an *unsettled* mind. *L'Estrange.*

Unsettled virtue stormy may appear;
Honour, like mine, serenely is severe. *Dryden.*

Impartially judge, whether from the very first day that our religion was *unsettled*, and church government flung out of doors, the civil government has ever been able to fix upon a sure foundation. *South.*

2. Unequal; not regular; changeable.

March and September, the two equinoxes, are the most windy and tempestuous, the most *unsettled* and unequal seasons in most countries. *Bentley.*

3. Not established.

My cruel fate,
And doubts attending an *unsettled* state,
Forc'd me to guard my coast. *Dryden.*

4. Not fixed in a place or abode.

David supposed that it could not stand with the duty which he owed unto God, to set himself in an house of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the Lord's covenant *unsettled*. *Hooker.*

UNSE'TTLEDNESS. *n. s.*

1. Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.

2. Uncertainty; fluctuation.

The *unsettledness* of my condition has hitherto put a stop to my thoughts concerning it. *Dryden.*

3. Want of fixity.

When the sun shines upon a river, though its waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet, for all their *unsettledness*, the sun strikes them with a direct and certain beam. *South.*

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UNSE'VERED. *adj.* Not parted; not divided

Honour and policy, like *unsever'd* friends
I' th' war, do grow together. *Shakspeare.*
Their bands, though slack, no dissolution fear;
Th' *unsever'd* parts the greatest pressure bear;
Though loose, and fit to flow, they still cohere.
Blackmore.

To UNSE'X. *v. a.* To make otherwise than the sex commonly is.

All you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here,
And fill me, from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of direst cruelty. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHA'DOWED. *adj.* Not clouded; not darkened.

He alone sees all things with an *unshadowed*, comprehensive vision, who eminently is all.
Glanville.

UNSHA'KEABLE. *adj.* Not subject to concussion. Not in use.

Your isle stands,
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks *unshakeable*, and roaring waters.
Shakspeare.

UNSHA'KED. *adj.* Not shaken. Not in use.

I know but one,
That unassailable holds on his rank,
Unshak'd of motion. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHA'KEN. *adj.*

1. Not agitated; not moved.

Purpose is
Of violent birth, but poor validity:
Which now, like fruits unripe, sticks on the tree,
But fall *unshaken* when they mellow be.
Shakspeare.

The wicked's spite against God is but like a madman's running his head against the wall, that leaves the wall *unshaken*, but dashes his own brains out. *Boyle.*

2. Not subject to concussion.

3. Not weakened in resolution; not moved.

Ill wast thou shrouded then,
O patient Son of God! yet only stood'st
Unshaken. *Milton.*

Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God, in *unshaken* duty to his vicegerent. *Spratt.*

His principles were founded in reason, and supported by virtue, and therefore did not lie at the mercy of ambition: his notions were no less steady and *unshaken*, than just and upright.
Addison.

To UNSHA'KLE. *v. a.* To loose from bonds.

A laudable freedom of thought *unshackles* their minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extensive view of the publick good. *Addison.*

UNSHA'MED. *adj.* Not shamed.

The brave man seeks not popular applause;
Unsham'd, though foil'd, he does the best he can:
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man.
Dryden.

UNSHA'PEN. *adj.* Mishapen; deformed.

This *unshapen* earth we now inhabit, is the form it was found in when the waters had retired. *Burnet.*

Gasping for breath, th' *unshapen* Phocæ die,
And on the boiling waves extended lie. *Addison.*

UNSHA'RED. *adj.* Not partaken; not had in common.

Bliss, as thou hast part, to me is bliss;
Tedious *unshar'd* with thee, and odious soon.
Milton.

To UNSHE'ATH. *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard.

Executioner, *unsheath* thy sword. *Shakspeare.*

Mowbray, the bishop Scroop, Hastings, and all
Are brought to the correction of your law;
There is not now a rebel's sword *unsheath'd*.
Shakspeare.

Far hence be souls profane!
Now, Trojan, take the way thy fates afford;
Assume thy courage, and *unsheath* thy sword.
Dryden.

The Roman senate has resolv'd,
Till time give better prospects, still to keep
The sword *unsheath'd*, and turn its edge on Cæsar. *Addison.*

Each chief his sev'nfold shield display'd,
And half *unsheath'd* the shining blade. *Pope.*

UNSHE'D. *adj.* Not spilt.

To blood *unshed* the rivers must be turn'd.
Milton.

UNSHE'LTERED. *adj.* Wanting a screen; wanting protection.

He is breeding that worm, which will smite this gourd, and leave him *unsheltered* to that scorching wrath of God, which will make the improvement of Jonah's passionate wish, that God would take away his life, his most rational desire. *Decay of Piety.*

UNSHI'ELDED. *adj.* Not guarded by the shield.

He try'd a tough, well-chosen spear;
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But scornful offer'd his *unshielded* side. *Dryden.*

To UNSHI'P. *v. a.* To take out of a ship.

At the Cape we landed for fresh water; but, discovering a leak, we *unshipped* our goods, and watered there. *Swift.*

UNSHO'CKED. *adj.* Not disgusted; not offended.

Thy spotless thoughts *unshock'd* the priest may hear. *Tickel.*

UNSHO'D. *adj.* [from *unshoed*.] Having no shoes.

Their feet *unshod*, their bodies wrapt in rags;
And both as swift on foot as chased stags.
Spenser.

Withhold thy foot from being *unshod*.
Jeremiah.

The king's army, naked and *unshod*, would, through those inclosed parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNSHO'OK. *part. adj.* Not shaken.

Pit, box, and gall'ry, in convulsions hurl'd,
Thou stand'st *unshook* amidst a bursting world.
Pope.

UNSHO'RN. *adj.* Not clipped.

This strength, diffus'd
No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preserv'd these locks *unshorn*,
The pledge of my unviolated vow. *Milton.*

Straight as a line in beauteous order stood,
Of oaks *unshorn*, a venerable wood. *Dryden.*

UNSHO'T. *part. adj.* Not hit by shot.

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He that on her his bold hand lays,
With Cupid's pointed arrow plays;
They, with a touch, they are so keen,
Wound us *unshot*, and she unseen. *Waller.*

To UNSHO'UT. *v. a.* To annihilate, or retract a shout.

Unshout the noise that banish'd Marcius;
Repeal him, with the welcome of his mother. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHO'WERED. *adj.* Not watered by showers.

Nor is Osiris seen
In Memphian grove or green,
Trampling th' *unshower'd* grass with lowings loud. *Milton.*

UNSHRI'NKING. *adj.* Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt:
He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no sooner had his prowess confirm'd,
In the *unshrinking* station where he fought,
But, like a man, he died. *Shakspeare.*

UNSHU'NNABLE. *adj.* Inevitable.

'T is the plague of great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they less than the base;
'T is destiny *unshunnable* like death. *Shakspeare.*

UNSI'FTED. *adj.*

1. Not parted by a sieve.

The ground one year at rest, forget not thou
With richest dung to hearten it again,
Or with *unsifted* ashes. *May.*

2. Not tried; not known by experience.

Affection! puh! you speak like a green girl,
Unsifted in such perilous circumstance. *Shakspeare.*

UNSI'GHT. *adj.* Not seeing. A low word, used only with *unseen*, as in the example following. Probably formed by corruption of *unsighted*.

They 'll say, our business to reform
The church and state, is but a worm;
For to subscribe, *unsight*, unseen,
To an unknown church discipline. *Hudibras.*

UNSI'GHTED. *adj.* Invisible; not seen.

Beauties that from worth arise
Are like the grace of deities,
Still present with us, though *unsighted*. *Suckling.*

UNSI'GHTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *unsightly*.] Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye.

The *unsightliness* in the legs may be helped by wearing a laced stocking. *Wiseman.*

UNSI'GHTLY. *adj.* Disagreeable to the sight.

On my knees I beg,
That you 'll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food.
—Good sir, no more: these are *unsightly* tricks. *Shakspeare.*

Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,
That lie bestrown, *unsightly*, and unsmooth,
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton.*

Amongst the rest, a small, *unsightly* root,
But of divine effect, he cull'd me out. *Milton.*

It must have been a fine genius for gardening, that could have formed such an *unsightly* hollow into so beautiful an area. *Spectator.*

UNSINCE'RE. *adj.* [*insincerus*, Lat.]

1. Not hearty; not faithful.

2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated.

I have so often met with chymical preparations which I have found *unsincere*, that I dare scarce trust any. *Boyle.*

3. Not sound; not solid.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear;
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was *unsincere*. *Dryden.*

UNSINCE'RITY. *n. s.* Adulteration; cheat; dishonesty of profession.

A spirit of sea-salt may, without any *unsincerity*, be so prepared as to dissolve crude gold. *Boyle.*

To UNSI'NEW. *v. a.* To deprive of strength.

Nor are the nerves of his compacted strength
Stretch'd and dissolv'd into *unsinew'd* length. *Denham.*

Now toys and trifles from their Athens come,
And dates and pepper have *unsinew'd* Rome. *Dryden.*

The affected purity of the French has *unsinewed* their heroick verse. The language of an epick poem is almost wholly figurative: yet are they so fearful of a metaphor, that no example of Virgil can encourage them to be bold with safety. *Dryden.*

UNSI'NEWED. *adj.* Nerveless; weak.

Two special reasons
May to you, perhaps, seem much *unsinew'd*,
And yet to me are strong. *Shakspeare.*

UNSI'NGED. *adj.* Not scorched; not touched by fire.

By the command of Domitian, when cast into a cauldron of burning oil, he came out *unsinged*. *Brown.*

Three men passed through a fiery furnace, untouched, *unsinged*. *Stephens.*

UNSI'NKING. *adj.* Not sinking.

Anxur feels the cool refreshing breeze
Blown off the sea, and all the dewy strand
Lies cover'd with a smooth, *unsinking* sand. *Addison.*

UNSI'NNING. *adj.* Impeccable.

A perfect *unsinning* obedience, free from particular acts of transgression. *Rogers.*

UNSKA'NNED. *adj.* Not measured; not computed.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of *unskann'd* swiftness, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to 's heels. *Shakspeare.*

UNSKI'LFUL. *adj.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge.

This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the *unskilful* laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shakspeare.*

Hear his sighs, though mute:
Unskilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton.*

A man *unskilful* in syllogism could perceive the weakness and inconclusiveness of a long, artificial, and plausible discourse. *Locke.*

Using a man's words according to the propriety of the language, though it be not always understood, leaves the blame on him who is so *unskilful* in the language as not to understand it when used as it ought. *Locke.*

UNSKI'LFULLY. *adv.* Without knowledge; without art.

You speak *unskilfully*; or, if your knowledge be more, it is much darkened in your malice. *Shakspeare.*

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UNSKI'LFULNESS. *n. s.* Want of art; want of knowledge.

The sweetness of her countenance did give such a grace to what she did, that it did make handsome the unhandsomeness, and make the eye force the mind to believe that there was a praise in that *unskilfulness*. *Sidney.*

Let no prices be heightened by the necessity, or *unskilfulness* of the contractor. *Taylor.*

UNSKI'LLED. *adj.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge: with *in* before a noun, and *to* before a verb.

Unskill'd in hellebore, if thou shouldst try
To mix it, and mistake the quantity,
The rules of physick would against thee cry. *Dryden.*

Unskill'd and young, yet something still I writ
Of Ca'ndish beauty join'd to Cecil's wit. *Prior.*

Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and *in* looms *unskill'd*. *Blackmore.*

Poets, like painters, thus *unskill'd to* trace
The naked nature, and the living grace,
With gold and jewels cover every part,
And hide with ornaments their want of art. *Pope.*

UNSLA'IN. *adj.* Not killed.

If there were any who felt a pity of so great a fall, and had yet any sparks of *unslain* duty left in them towards me, yet durst they not shew it. *Sidney.*

Not hecatomb *unslain*, nor vows unpaid,
On Greeks accurs'd this dire contagion bring. *Dryden.*

UNSLA'KED. *adj.* Not quenched.

Her desires new rous'd,
And yet *unslak'd*, will kindle in her fancy,
And make her eager to renew the feast. *Dryden.*

Wheat steeped in brine, drawing the brine from it, they mix with *unslacked* lime beat to powder, and so sow it. *Mortimer.*

UNSLEE'PING. *adj.* Ever wakeful.

And roseate dews dispos'd
All but th' *unsleeping* eyes of God to rest. *Milton.*

UNSLI'PPING. *adj.* Not liable to slip; fast.

To knit your hearts
With an *unslipping* knot, take, Antony,
Octavia to wife. *Shakspeare.*

UNSMI'RCHED. *adj.* Unpolluted; not stained.

That drop of blood that 's calm proclaims me bastard;
Cries cuckold to my father; brands the harlot
Ev'n here, between the chaste and *unsmirch'd* brow
Of my true mother. *Shakspeare.*

UNSMO'KED. *adj.* Not smoked.

His ancient pipe in sable dy'd,
And half *unsmoak'd*, lay by his side. *Swift.*

UNSMO'OTH. *adj.* Rough; not even; not level. Not used.

Those blossoms, and those dropping gums
That lie bestrown, unsightly, and *unsmooth*,
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease. *Milton.*

UNSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*insociabilis*, Latin.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not suitable to society.

By how much the more we are accompanied with plenty, by so much the more greedily is our end desired, whom when time hath made *unsociable* to others, we become a burden to ourselves. *Raleigh.*

Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by representing it as an *unsociable* state, that extinguishes all joy. *Addison.*

UNSO'CIABLY. *adv.* Not kindly; without good-nature.

These are pleased with nothing that is not *unsociably* sour, ill-natured, and troublesome. *L'Estrange.*

UNSO'ILED. *adj.* Not polluted; not tainted; not stained.

Who will believe thee, Isabel?
My *unsoil'd* name, th' austereness of my life,
Will your accusation overweigh. *Shakspeare.*

The humours are transparent, to let in the light, *unsoiled* and unsophisticated by any inward tincture. *Ray.*

Her Arethusian stream remains *unsoil'd*,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryden.*

UNSO'LD. *adj.* Not exchanged for money.

Mopsus the sage, who future things foretold,
And t' other seer, yet by his wife *unsold*. *Dryden.*

Adieu, my children! better thus expire
Unstall'd, *unsold*; thus glorious mount in fire. *Pope.*

UNSO'LDIERLIKE. *adj.* Unbecoming a soldier.

Perhaps they had sentinels waking while they slept; but even this would be *unsoldierlike* in our age. *Broome.*

UNSO'LID. *adj.* Fluid; not coherent.

The extension of body is nothing but the cohesion of solid, separable, moveable parts; and the extension of space, the continuity of *unsolid*, inseparable, and unmoveable parts. *Locke.*

UNSO'LVED. *adj.* Not explicated.

Why may not a sincere searcher of truth, by labour and prayer, find out the solution of those perplexities which have hitherto been *unsolved*? *Watts.*

As Virgil propounds a riddle which he leaves *unsolved*, so I will give you another, and leave the exposition to your acute judgment. *Dryden.*

UNSOO'T, for *unsweet*. *Spenser.*

UNSOPHI'STICATED. *adj.* Not adulterated; not counterfeit.

The humour and tunicles are purely transparent, to let in light and colours, unfouled and *unsophisticated* by any inward tincture. *More.*

Blue vitriol, how venereal and *unsophisticated* soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

If authors will not keep close to truth by unvaried terms, and plain, *unsophisticated* arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on by fallacies. *Locke.*

UNSO'RTED. *adj.* Not distributed by proper separation.

Their ideas, ever indifferent and repugnant, lie in the brain *unsorted*, and thrown together without order. *Watts.*

UNSO'UGHT. *adj.*

1. Had without seeking.

Mad man, that does seek
Occasion of wrath, and cause of strife;
She comes *unsought*; and shunned, follows oke. *Spenser.*

Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not *unsought* be won. *Milton.*

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They new hope resume,
To find whom at the first they found *unsought*.
Milton.

The sea o'er-fraught would swell, and th' *unsought* diamonds
Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep.
Milton.

Slumber, which forgot
When call'd before to come, now came *unsought*.
Milton.

If some foreign and *unsought* ideas offer themselves, reject them, and keep them from taking off our minds from its present pursuit. *Locke.*

Thou that art ne'er from velvet slipper free,
Whence comes this *unsought* honour unto me?
Fenton.

6. Not searched; not explored.

Hopeless to find, yet loth to leave *unsought*,
Or that, or any place that harbours men.
Shakspeare.

UNSO'UND. *adj.*

1. Sickly; wanting health.

Intemp'rate youth
Ends in an age imperfect, and *unsound*. *Denham.*

An animal whose juices are *unsound* can never be duly nourished; for *unsound* juices can never duly repair the fluids and solids. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not free from cracks.

3. Rotten; corrupted.

4. Not orthodox.

These arguments being sound and good, it cannot be *unsound* or evil to hold still the same assertion. *Hooker.*

Eutyches of sound belief, as touching their true personal copulation, become *unsound*, by denying the difference which still continueth between the one and the other nature. *Hooker.*

5. Not honest; not upright.

Do not tempt my misery,
Lest it should make me so *unsound* a man,
As to upbraid you with those kindnesses
That I have done for you. *Shakspeare.*

6. Not true; not certain; not solid.

Their vain humours, fed
With fruitless follies and *unsound* delights.
Spenser.

7. Not fast; not calm.

The now sad king,
Toss'd here and there, his quiet to confound,
Feels sudden terror bring cold shivering;
Lists not to eat; still muses; sleeps *unsound*.
Daniel.

8. Not close; not compact.

Some lands make *unsound* cheese, notwithstanding all the care of the good housewife.
Mortimer.

9. Not sincere; not faithful.

This Boobyclod soon drops upon the ground,
A certain token that his love 's *unsound*;
While Lubberkin sticks firmly. *Gay.*

10. Not solid; not material.

Of such subtle substance and *unsound*,
That like a ghost he seem'd, whose grave-cloaths are unbound. *Spenser.*

11. Erroneous; wrong.

What fury, what conceit *unsound*,
Presenteth here to death so sweet a child?
Fairfax.

His puissance, trusting in th' Almighty's aid,
I mean to try, whose reason I have try'd
Unsound and false. *Milton.*

12. Not fast under foot.

UNSO'UNDED. *adj.* Not tried by the plummet.

Glo'ster is
Unsounded yet, and full of deep deceit.
Shakspeare.

Orpheus' lute was strung with poets sinews,
Whose golden touch could soften steel and stones;
Make tygers tame, and huge leviathans
Forsake *unsounded* deeps to dance on sands.
Shakspeare.

UNSO'UNDNESS. *n. s.*

1. Erroneousness of belief; want of orthodoxy.

If this be unsound, wherein doth the point of *unsoundness* lie? *Hooker.*

2. Corruptness of any kind.

Neither is it to all men apparent, which complain of unsound parts, with what kind of *unsoundness* every such part is possessed. *Hooker.*

3. Want of strength; want of solidity.

The *unsoundness* of this principle has been often exposed, and is universally acknowledged.
Addison.

UNSO'URED. *adj.*

1. Not made sour.

Meat and drink last longer unputrified and *unsoured* in winter than in summer. *Bacon.*

2. Not made morose.

Secure these golden early joys,
That youth *unsour'd* with sorrow bears. *Dryden.*

UNSO'WN. *adj.* Not propagated by scattering seed.

Mushrooms come up hastily in a night, and yet are *unsown*. *Bacon.*

If the ground lie fallow and *unsown*, cornflowers will not come. *Bacon.*

The flow'rs *unsown* in fields and meadows reign'd,
And western winds immortal spring maintain'd.
Dryden.

UNSPA'RED. *adj.* Not spared.

Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour *unspared*.
Milton.

UNSPA'RING. *adj.*

1. Not parsimonious.

She gathers tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with *unsparing* hand. *Milton.*

2. Not merciful.

To UNSPE'AK. *v. a.* To retract; to recant.

I put myself to thy direction, and
Unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself.
Shakspeare.

UNSPE'AKABLE. *adj.* Not to be expressed; ineffable; unutterable.

A thing, which uttered with true devotion and zeal of heart, affordeth to God himself that glory, that aid to the weakest sort of men, to the most perfect that solid comfort, which is *unspeakable*.
Hooker.

A heavier task could not have been impos'd,
Than I to speak my grief *unspeakable*.
Shakspeare.

Both addrest for fight
Unspeakable: for who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate? *Milton.*

The comfort it conveys is something bigger than the capacities of mortality; mighty, and *unspeakable*; and not to be understood, till it comes to be felt. *South.*

This fills the minds of weak men with groundless fears, and *unspeakable* rage towards their fellow subjects. *Addison.*

UNSPE'AKABLY. *adv.* Inexpressibly; ineffably.

When nature is in her dissolution, and presents us with nothing but bleak and barren pro-

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spects, there is something *unspeakably* chearful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smile amidst all the rigours of winter. *Spect.*

UNSPE'CIFIED. *adj.* Not particularly mentioned.

Were it not requisite that it should be concealed, it had not passed *unspecified.* *Brown.*

UNSPE'CULATIVE. *adj.* Not theoretical.

Some *unspeculative* men may not have the skill to examine their assertions.

Government of the Tongue.

UNSPE'D. *adj.* Not dispatched; not performed.

Venutus withdraws,
Unsped the service of the common cause. *Garth.*

UNSPE'NT. *adj.* Not wasted; not diminished; not weakened; not exhausted.

The sound inclosed within the sides of the bell cometh forth at the holes *unspent* and more strong. *Bacon.*

Thy fame, not circumscrib'd with English ground,
Flies like the nimble journeys of the light,
And is, like that, *unspent* too in its flight.
Dryden.

To UNSPHE'RE. *v. a.* To remove from its orb.

You put me off with limber vows; but I,
Though you would seek t' *unsphere* the stars with oaths,
Should yet say, Sir, no going. *Shakspeare.*

Let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tow'r,
Where I may oft out-watch the bear,
With thrice great Hermes; or *unsphere*
The spirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds or what vast regions hold
Th' immortal mind. *Milton.*

UNSPI'ED. *adj.*

1. Not searched; not explored.

With narrow search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave *unspy'd.*
Milton.

2. Not seen; not discovered.

Resolv'd to find some fault, before *unspy'd;*
And disappointed, if but satisfy'd. *Tickl.*

UNSPI'LT. *adj.*

1. Not shed.

That blood which thou and thy great grandsire shed,
And all that since these sister nations bled,
Had been *unspilt*, had happy Edward known
That all the blood he spilt had been his own.
Denham.

2. Not spoiled; not marred.

To borrow to-daie, and to-morrow to mis,
For lender or borrower noiance it is;
Then have of thine owne, without lending, *unspilt.* *Tusser.*

To UNSPI'RIT. *v. a.* To dispirit; to depress; to deject.

Denmark has continued ever since weak and *unspirited*, bent only upon safety. *Temple.*

Could it be in the power of any temporal loss, so much to discompose and *unspirit* my soul?
Norris.

UNSPOI'LED. *adj.*

1. Not plundered; not pillaged.

All the way that they fled, for very despight, in their return they utterly wasted whatsoever they had before left *unspoiled.* *Spenser.*

The English searched the rivers in such sort, as they left few ships *unspoiled* or untaken.
Hayward.

Unspoil'd shall be her arms, and unprofan'd
Her holy limbs. *Dryden.*

2. Not marred; not hurt; not made useless; not corrupted.

Bathurst, yet *unspoil'd* by wealth. *Pope.*

UNSPO'TTED. *adj.*

1. Not marked with any stain.

A milk-white hind,
Without *unspotted*, innocent within. *Dryden.*

Seven bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chuse,
And for Diana seven *unspotted* ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.

Satyran bid him other business ply,
Than hunt the steps of pure, *unspotted* maid.
Spenser.

A heart *unspotted* is not easily daunted. *Shaks.*

There is no king, be his cause never so spotless, if it come to the arbitrement of swords, can try it out with all *unspotted* soldiers. *Shakspeare.*

Pure religion and undefiled is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself *unspotted* from the world. *James.*

Wisdom is the grey hair to men, and an *unspotted* life is old age. *Apocrypha.*

Make her his eternal bride;
And from her fair *unspotted* side
Two blissful twins are to be born. *Milton.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome grave
His prey, nor suffer my *unspotted* soul
For ever with corruption there to dwell. *Milton.*

Vindicate the honour of religion, by a pure and *unspotted* obedience to its precepts. *Rogers.*

UNSQUA'RED. *adj.* Not formed; irregular.

When he speaks,
'T is like a chime a-mending, with terms *unsquar'd;*
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would seem hyperboles. *Shakspeare.*

UNSTA'BLE. *adj.* [*instabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not fixed; not fast.

A popular state not founded on the general interests of the people is of all others the most uncertain, *unstable*, and subject to the most easy changes. *Temple.*

Thus air was void of light, and earth *unstable.*
Dryden.

See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,
And wander roads *unstable*, not their own. *Gay.*

2. Inconstant; irresolute.

Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot conclude by the yea and no
Of gen'ral ignorance, it must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
T' *unstable* slightness. *Shakspeare.*

A double-minded man is *unstable.* *James.*

UNSTA'ID. *adj.* Not cool; not prudent; not settled into discretion; not steady; mutable.

His *unstayed* youth had long wandered in the common labyrinth of love; in which time, to warn young people of his unfortunate folly, he compiled these twelve oeglogues. *Spenser.*

To the gay gardens his *unstaid* desire
Him wholly carried, to refresh his sprights.
Spenser.

Will the king come, that I may breathe my last
In wholesome counsel to his *unstaid* youth?
Shakspeare.

Tell me, how will the world repute me,
For undertaking so *unstaid* a journey?
I fear it will make me scandalized. *Shakspeare.*

Wo to that land,
Which gasps beneath a child's *unstaid* command!
Sandys.

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UNSTA'IDNESS. *n. s.*

1. Indiscretion; volatile mind.
2. Uncertain motion.

The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of shaking *unstaidness* over all his body, he might see in his countenance some great determination mixed with fear. *Sidney.*

UNSTA'INED. *adj.* Not stained; not died; not discoloured; not dishonoured; not polluted.

Pure and *unstained* religion ought to be the highest of all cares appertaining to public regimen. *Hooker.*

Ne let her waves with any filth be dy'd,
But ever, like herself, *unstained* hath been try'd. *Spenser.*

I do commit into your hand
Th' *unstained* sword that you have us'd to bear,
With this remembrance, that you use the same
With a like bold, just, and impartial spirit
As you have done 'gainst me. *Shakspeare.*

I will do it without fear or doubt,
To live an *unstain'd* wife to my sweet love. *Shakspeare.*

Your youth,
And the true blood which peeps forth faintly through it,
Do plainly give you out an *unstain'd* shepherd. *Shakspeare.*

The hooked chariot stood
Unstain'd with hostile blood. *Milton.*

That good earl, once president
Of England's council, and her treasury;
Who liv'd in both *unstain'd* with gold or fee,
And left them both, more in himself content. *Milton.*

Her people guiltless, and her fields *unstain'd*. *Roscommon.*

These, of the garter call'd, of faith *unstain'd*,
In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd. *Dryden.*

To UNSTA'TE. *v. a.* To put out of dignity.

High-battled Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness, and be stag'd to th' shew
Against a sworder. *Shakspeare.*

I would *unstate* myself, to be in a due resolution. *Shakspeare.*

UNSTA'TUTABLE. *adj.* Contrary to statute.

That plea did not avail, although the lease were notoriously *unstatutable*, the rent reserved being not a seventh part of the real value. *Swift.*

UNSTA'UNCHED. *adj.* Not stopped; not stayed.

With the issuing blood
Stifle the villain, whose *unstaunched* thirst
York and young Rutland could not satisfy. *Shakspeare.*

UNSTE'ADFAST. *adj.* Not fixed; not fast; not resolute.

I'll read you matter,
As full of peril and advent'rous spirit,
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the *unsteadfast* footing of a spear. *Shaksp.*

UNSTE'ADILY. *adv.*

1. Without any certainty.
2. Inconstantly; not consistently.

He that uses his words loosely and *unsteadily* will not be minded, or not understood. *Locke.*

UNSTE'ADINESS. *n. s.* Want of constancy; irresolution; mutability.

A prince of this character will instruct us, by his example, to fix the *unsteadiness* of our politicks. *Addison.*

In the result, we find the same spirit of cruelty, the same blindness, and obstinacy, and *unsteadiness*. *Swift.*

UNSTE'ADY. *adj.*

1. Inconstant; irresolute.

And her *unsteady* hand hath often plac'd
Men in high pow'r, but seldom holds them fast. *Denham.*

No measures can be taken of an *unsteady* mind; still 't is too much, or too little. *L'Estrange.*

While choice remains, he will be still *unsteady*,
And nothing but necessity can fix him. *Rowe.*

2. Mutable; variable; changeable.

If the motion of the sun were as unequal as that of a ship driven by *unsteady* winds, it would not at all help us to measure time. *Locke.*

3. Not fixed; not settled.

UNSTEE'PED. *adj.* Not soaked.

Other wheat was sown *unsteeped*, but watered twice a day. *Bacon.*

To UNSTI'NG. *v. a.* To disarm of a sting.

He has disarmed his afflictions, *unstung* his miseries; and though he has not the proper happiness of the world, yet he has the greatest that is to be enjoyed in it. *South.*

UNSTI'NTED. *adj.* Not limited.

In the works of nature is *unstinted* goodness shewn us by their author. *Sheldon.*

UNSTI'RRED. *adj.* Not stirred; not agitated.

Such seeming milks suffered to stand *unstirred* let fall to the bottom a resinous substance. *Boyle.*

To UNSTI'TCH. *v. a.* To open by picking the stitches.

Cato well observes, though in the phrase of a taylor, friendship ought not to be unripped, but *unstitched*. *Collier.*

UNSTO'OPING. *adj.* Not bending; not yielding.

Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing priv'lege him, nor partialize
Th' *unstooping* firmness of my upright soul. *Shakspeare.*

To UNSTO'P. *v. a.* To free from stop or obstruction; to open.

Such white fumes have been afforded, by *unstopping* a liquor diaphanous and red. *Boyle.*

The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf *unstopped*. *Isaiah.*

One would wonder to find such a multitude of niches *unstopped*. *Addison.*

UNSTO'PPED. *adj.* Meeting no resistance.

The flame *unstopp'd*, at first more fury gains,
And Vulcan rides at large with loosen'd reins. *Dryden.*

UNSTRA'INED. *adj.* Easy; not forced.

By an easy and *unstrained* derivation, it implies the breath of God. *Hakewill.*

UNSTRA'ITENED. *adj.* Not contracted.

The eternal wisdom, from which we derive our beings, enriched us with all these ennoblements that were suitable to the measures of an *unstraitened* goodness, and the capacity of such a creature. *Glanville.*

UNSTRE'NGTHENED. *adj.* Not supported; not assisted.

The church of God is neither of capacity so weak, nor so *unstrengthened* with authority from above, but that her laws may exact obedience at the hands of her own children. *Hooker.*

To UNSTRI'NG. *v. a.*

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1. To relax any thing strung; to deprive of strings.

My tongue's use is to me no more
Than an *unstringed* viol or harp. *Shakspeare.*
Eternal structures let them raise
On William and Maria's praise;
Nor fear they can exhaust the store,
Till nature's musick lies *unstrung*. *Prior.*
His idle horn on fragrant myrtles hung;
His arrows scatter'd, and his bow *unstrung*.
Smith.

2. To loose; to untie.

Invaded thus, for want of better bands
His garland they *unstring*, and bind his hands.
Dryden.

UNSTRU'CK. *adj.* Not moved; not affected.

Over dank and dry,
They journey toilsome, unfatigu'd with length
Of march, *unstruck* with horror at the sight
Of Alpine ridges bleak. *Philips.*

UNSTU'DIED. *adj.* Not premeditated; not laboured.

In your conversation I could observe a clearness of notion, expressed in ready and *unstudied* words. *Dryden.*

UNSTU'FFED. *adj.* Unfilled; not crowded.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye;
And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie:
But where unbruised youth with *unstuff* brain
Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. *Shakspeare.*

UNSUBSTA'NTIAL. *adj.*

1. Not solid; not palpable.

Welcome, thou *unsubstantial* air that I embrace!
The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst,
Owes nothing to thy blasts. *Shakspeare.*
Darkness now rose,
As daylight sunk, and brought in low'ring night,
Her shadowy offspring, *unsubstantial* both,
Privation mere of light and absent day. *Milton.*

2. Not real.

If empty *unsubstantial* beings may be ever made use of on this occasion, there were never any more nicely imagined and employed.
Addison.

UNSUCCEE'DED. *adj.* Not succeeded.

Unjust equal o'er equals to let reign;
One over all, with *unsucceeded* power. *Milton.*

UNSUCCE'SSFUL. *adj.* Not having the wished event; not fortunate.

O the sad fate of *unsuccessful* sin!
You see yon heads without: there's worse within. *Cleaveland.*
Ye pow'rs return'd
From *unsuccessful* charge! be not dismay'd.
Milton.
Hence appear the many mistakes, which have made learning generally so unpleasing and so *unsuccessful*. *Milton.*
My counsels may be *unsuccessful*, but my pray'rs
Shall wait on all your actions. *Denham.*
The corruption, perverseness, and vitiosity of man's will, he charges as the only cause that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came cloathed with *unsuccessful*. *South.*
Had Portius been the *unsuccessful* lover,
The same compassion would have fallen on him.
Addison.
Successful authors do what they can to exclude a competitor; while the *unsuccessful*, with as much eagerness, lay their claim to him as their brother. *Addison.*
Those are generally more *unsuccessful* in their pursuit after fame, who are more desirous of obtaining it. *Addison.*
Leave dang'rous truths to *unsuccessful* satire.
Pope.

UNSUCCE'SSFULLY. *adv.* Unfortunately; without success.

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently; while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully, and, perhaps, in the issue *unsuccessfully* too. *South.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULNESS. *n. s.* Want of success; event contrary to wish.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more publick reprehensions, and, upon the *unsuccessfulness* of all these milder medicaments, the censures of the church. *Hammond.*

UNSUCCE'SSIVE. *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.

We cannot sum up the *unsuccessive* and stable direction of God. *Brown.*
The *unsuccessive* duration of God with relation to himself, doth not communicate unto other created beings the same manner of duration. *Hale.*

UNSU'CKED. *adj.* Not having the breasts drawn.

Unsuck'd of lamb or kid, that tend their play.
Milton.

UNSU'FFERABLE. *adj.* Not supportable; intolerable; not to be endured.

The irksome deformities, whereby, through endless and senseless effusions of indigested prayers, they oftentimes disgrace, in most *unsufferable* manner, the worthiest part of christian duty towards God. *Hooker.*
That glorious form, that light *unsufferable*,
And that far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table
To sit the midst of trinal unity,
He laid aside. *Milton.*
A stinking breath, and twenty ill smells besides, are more *unsufferable* by her natural slutishness. *Swift.*

UNSUFFI'CIENCE. *n. s.* [*insuffisance*, Fr.] Inability to answer the end proposed.

The error and *unsufficience* of the arguments, doth make it on the contrary side against them, a strong presumption that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker.*

UNSUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*insuffisant*, Fr.] Unable; inadequate.

Malebranche having shewed the difficulties of the other ways, and how *unsufficient* they are, to give a satisfactory account of the ideas we have, erects this, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin, as the true. *Locke.*

UNSU'GARED. *adj.* Not sweetened with sugar.

Try it with sugar put into water formerly sugared, and into other water *unsugared*. *Bacon.*

UNSU'ITABLE. *adj.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate.

Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of fashion; richly suited, but *unsuitable*, just like the brooch and the tooth-pick, which we wear not now. *Shakspeare.*
He will smile upon her; which will now be so *unsuitable* to her disposition, being addicted to a melancholy, that it cannot but turn him into contempt. *Shakspeare.*
That would likeliest render contempt instead;
Hard recompence, *unsuitable* return
For so much good. *Milton.*

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All that heaven and happiness signifies is *unsuitable* to a wicked man; and therefore could be no felicity to him. *Tillotson.*

Consider whether they be not unnecessary expences; such as are *unsuitable* to our circumstances. *Atterbury.*

To enter into a party, as into an order of friars, with so resigned an obedience to superiours, is very *unsuitable* with the civil and religious liberties we so zealously assert. *Swift.*

UNSU'ITABLENESS. *n. s.* Incongruity; unfitness.

The *unsuitableness* of one man's aspect to another man's fancy has raised such an aversion, as has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

UNSU'ITING. *adj.* Not fitting; not becoming.

Whilst you were here, o'erwhelmed with your grief,
A passion most *unsuiting* such a man. *Shaksp.*

Leave thy joys, *unsuiting* such an age,
To a fresh comer, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

UNSU'LLIED. *adj.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure.

My maiden honour yet is pure
As the *unsullied* lilly. *Shakspeare.*

To royal authority a most dutiful observance, has ever been the proper, *unsullied* honour of your church. *Sprat.*

Rays which on Hoogh's *unsully'd* mitre shine. *Pope.*

These an altar raise:
An hecatomb of pure, *unsully'd* lays
That altar crowns. *Pope.*

UNSU'NG. *adj.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse.

Thus was the first day ev'n and morn,
Not pass'd uncelebrated, nor *unsung*
By the celestial choirs. *Milton.*

Half yet remains *unsung*; but narrower bound
Within the visible diurnal sphere. *Milton.*

Here the muse so oft her harp has strung,
That not a mountain rears its head *unsung*. *Addison.*

UNSU'NNED. *adj.* Not exposed to the sun.

I thought her as chaste as *unsunn'd* snow. *Shakspeare.*

You may as well spread out the *unsunn'd* heaps
Of misers treasure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope
Danger will wink at opportunity,
And let a single, helpless maiden pass
Uninjur'd in this wild surrounding waste. *Milton.*

UNSUPE'RFLUOUS. *adj.* Not more than enough.

Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd
In *unsuperfluous*, even proportion,
And she no whit encumber'd with her store. *Milton.*

UNSUPPLA'NTED. *adj.*

1. Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it.

Gladsome they quaff, yet not encroach on night,
Season of rest; but well bedew'd repair
Each to his home with *unsupplanted* feet. *Philips.*

2. Not defeated by stratagem.

UNSUPPLI'ED. *adj.* Not supplied; not accommodated with something necessary.

Prodigal in ev'ry other grant,
Her sire left *unsupply'd* her only want. *Dryden.*

Every man who enjoys the possession of what he naturally wants, and is unmindful of the *unsupplied* distress of other men, betrays the same temper. *Spectator.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLE. *adj.* [*insupportable*, French.] Intolerable; such as cannot be endured.

The uneasiness of unrelieved thirst, by continuance grows the more *unsupportable*. *Boyle.*

The waters mounted up into the air, thicken and cool it; and, by their interposition betwixt the earth and the sun, fence off the ardent heat, which would be otherwise *unsupportable*. *Woodward.*

UNSUPPO'RTABLY. *adv.* Intolerably.

For a man to do a thing, while his conscience assures him that he shall be infinitely, *unsupportably* miserable, is certainly unnatural. *South.*

UNSUPPO'RTED. *adj.*

1. Not sustained; not held up.

Them she up-stays
Gently with myrtle band; mindless the while
Herself, though fairest *unsupported* flow'r. *Milton.*

2. Not assisted.

Nor have our solitary attempts been so discouraged, as to despair of the favourable look of learning upon our single and *unsupported* endeavours. *Brown.*

UNSU'RE. *adj.* Not fixed; not certain.

What is love? 't is not hereafter:
Present mirth hath present laughter;
What 's to come is still *unsure*. *Shakspeare.*

The men he prest but late,
To hard assays unfit, *unsure* at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairfax.*

The king, supposing his estate to be most safe, when indeed most *unsure*, advanced many to new honours. *Hayward.*

How vain that second life in others' breath!
Th' estate which wits inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life, for this they must resign:
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine! *Pope.*

UNSURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [*insurmontable*, French.] Insuperable; not to be overcome.

What safety is it, for avoiding seeming absurdities, and *unsurmountable* rubs in one opinion, to take refuge in the contrary, which is built on something altogether as inexplicable? *Locke.*

UNSUSCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* Incapable; not liable to admit.

She, a goddess died in grain,
Was *unsusceptible* of stain. *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CT. } *adj.* Not considered
UNSUSPE'CTED. } as likely to do or mean ill.

Here is the head of that ignoble traitor,
The dangerous and *unsuspected* Hastings. *Shak.*

Author *unsuspect*,
Friendly to man, far from deceit or guile. *Milton.*

On the coast averse
From entrance, or cherubick watch, by stealth
Found *unsuspected* way. *Milton.*

This day, my Persicus, thou shalt perceive
Whether I keep myself those rules I give,
Or else an *unsuspected* glutton live. *Dryden.*

They are persons of unquestionable abilities, altogether *unsuspected* of avarice or corruption. *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CTING. *adj.* Not imagining that any ill is designed.

When Albion sends her eager sons to war,
Pleas'd, in the gen'ral's sight, the host lie down
Sudden before some *unsuspecting* town;
The captive race one instant makes our prize,
And high in air Britannia's standard flies. *Pope.*

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UNSUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* Having no suspicion.

He his guide requested to let him lean
With both his arms on those two massy pillars,
That to the arched roof gave main support:
He *unsuspicious* led him. *Milton.*

The easy queen receiv'd my faint address
With eager hope and *unsuspicious* faith. *Smith.*

UNSUSTA'INED. *adj.* Not supported; not held up.

Its head, though gay,
Hung drooping, *unsustain'd.* *Milton.*

All *unsustain'd* between the wave and sky,
Beneath my feet the whirling billows fly. *Pope.*

To UNSWA'THE. *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage.

In the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me. *Addison.*

UNSWA'YABLE. *adj.* Not to be governed or influenced by another.

He bow'd his nature, never known before
But to be rough, *unswayable*, and free. *Shakspeare.*

UNSWA'YED. *adj.* Not wielded; not held in the hand.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—
—Is the chair empty? is the sword *unsway'd?*
Is the king dead? the empire unpossess'd? *Shakspeare.*

To UNSWE'AR. *v. n.* Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn.

The ape was glad to end the strife so light,
And thereto swore; for who would not oft swear,
And oft *unswear*, a diadem to bear? *Spenser.*

To UNSWE'AT. *v. a.* To ease after fatigue; to cool after exercise.

The interim of *unsweating* themselves regularly, and convenient rest before meat, may, with profit and delight, be taken up with solemn musick. *Milton.*

UNSWE'ATING. *adj.* Not sweating.

In frost and snow, if you complain of heat,
They rub th' *unsweating* brow, and swear they sweat. *Dryden.*

UNSWEE'T. *adj.* Not sweet; disagreeable.

Long were to tell the troublous storms that toss
The private state, and make the life *unsweet.* *Spenser.*

UNSWE'PT. *adj.* Not brushed away; not cleaned by sweeping.

What custom wills in all things, should we do't,
The dust of antique time would lie *unswept.* *Shakspeare.*

UNSWO'RN. *adj.* Not bound by an oath.

You are yet *unsworn:*
When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men. *Shakspeare.*

UNTA'INTED. *adj.*

1. Not sullied; not polluted.

Sweet prince, th' *untainted* virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit. *Shakspeare.*

What stronger breast-plate than a heart *untainted?* *Shakspeare.*

Ireland's *untainted* loyalty remain'd. *Roscommon.*

Compare the ingenuous pliableness to virtuous counsels in youth, as it comes fresh and *untainted* out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obstinacy in an aged sinner. *South.*

This *untainted* year is all your own;
Your glories may, without our crimes, be shown. *Dryden.*

The most *untainted* credit of a witness will scarce be able to find belief. *Locke.*

Keep the air of the room *untainted* with fire, smoke, or the breaths of many people. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not charged with any crime.

And yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd *Untainted*, unexamin'd, free at liberty. *Shaksp.*

3. Not corrupted by mixture.

The conscious walls conceal the fatal secret;
Th' *untainted* winds refuse th' infecting load. *Smith.*

UNTA'KEN. *adj.*

1. Not taken.

Until this day remaineth the vail *untaken* away. 2 *Corinthians.*

The English searched the rivers in such sort, as they left few ships unspoiled or *untaken.* *Hayward.*

Dispose already of th' *untaken* spoil. *Waller.*

Otherwise the whole business had miscarried, and Jerusalem remained *untaken.* *Dryden.*

A thousand schemes the monarch's mind employ;
Elate in thought, he sacks *untaken* Troy. *Pope.*

2. UNTAKEN *up.* Not filled.

The narrow limits of this discourse will leave no more room *untaken up* by heaven. *Boyle.*

UNTA'LKED *of.* *adj.* Not mentioned in the world.

Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night,
That the runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to these arms, *untalk'd of* and unseen. *Shakspeare.*

No happiness can be, where is no rest;
Th' unknown, *untalk'd of* man is only blest. *Dryden.*

UNTA'MEABLE. *adj.* Not to be tamed; not to be subdued.

Gold is so *untameable* by the fire, that, after many meltings and violent heats, it does scarce diminish. *Wilkins.*

He is swifter than any other bull, and *untameable.* *Grew.*

UNTA'MED. *adj.* Not subdued; not suppressed; not softened by culture or discipline.

A people very stubborn and *untamed;* or, if ever tamed, yet lately have quite shooken off their yoke, and broken the bonds of their obedience. *Spenser.*

What death has heav'n design'd
For so *untam'd*, so turbulent a mind? *Dryden.*

Man alone acts more contrary to nature than the wild and most *untamed* part of the creation. *Locke.*

To UNTA'NGLE. *v. a.* To loose from intricacy or convolution.

O time, thou must *untangle* this, not I;
It is too hard a knot for me t' untie. *Shakspeare.*

This is that very Mab,
That takes the elflocks in foul, sluttish hairs,
Which, once *untangled*, much misfortune bodes. *Shakspeare.*

I'll give thee up my bow and dart;
Untangle but this cruel chain,
And freely let me fly again. *Prior.*

UNTA'STED. *adj.* Not tasted; not tried by the palate.

The tall stag resolves to try
The combat next; but if the cry
Invades again his trembling ear,
He straight resumes his wonted care;

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Leaves the *untasted* spring behind,
And, wing'd with fear, outflies the wind. *Waller.*
If he chance to find
A new repast, or an *untasted* spring,
Blesses his stars, and thinks it luxury. *Addison.*

UNTA'STING. *adj.*

1. Not perceiving any taste.
Cydonian oil,
Whose balmy juice glides o'er th' *untasting* tongue. *Smith.*

2. Not trying by the palate.

UNTA'UGHT. *adj.*

1. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered.
A lie is continually in the mouth of the *untaught*. *Ecclesiasticus.*
Taught, or *untaught*, the dunce is still the same;
Yet still the wretched master bears the blame. *Dryden.*
On every thorn delightful wisdom grows,
In every stream a sweet instruction flows;
But some *untaught* o'erhear the whispering rill,
In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still. *Young.*

2. Debarred from instruction.
He that from a child *untaught*, or a wild inhabitant of the woods, will expect principles of sciences, will find himself mistaken. *Locke.*

3. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice.
Suffolk's imperial tongue is stern and rough,
Us'd to command, *untaught* to plead for favour. *Shakspeare.*

To UNTE'ACH. *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.
That elder-berries are poison, as we are taught by tradition, experience will *unteach* us. *Brown.*
Their customs are by nature wrought;
But we, by art, *unteach* what nature taught. *Dryden.*

UNTE'ACHABLE. *adj.* That cannot be taught.

UNTE'MPERED. *adj.* Not tempered.
One built up a wall, and others daubed it with *untempered* mortar. *Ezekiel.*

UNTE'MPTED. *adj.*

1. Not embarrassed by temptation.
In temptation dispute not, but rely upon God; and contend not with him but in prayer, and with the help of a prudent *untempted* guide. *Taylor.*

2. Not invited by any thing alluring.
Untempted, or by wager or by price,
He would attempt to climb the precipice. *Cotton.*

UNTE'NABLE. *adj.*

1. Not to be held in possession.

2. Not capable of defence.
He produced a warrant, that, the town being *untenable*, he should retire. *Clarendon.*
Casaubon abandons a post that was *untenable*. *Dryden.*

UNTE'NANTED. *adj.* Having no tenant.
The country seems to be full stocked with cattle, no ground being *untenanted*. *Temple.*

UNTE'NDED. *adj.* Not having any attendance.
They fall, unblest, *untended*, and unmourn'd. *Thomson.*

UNTE'NDER. *adj.* Wanting softness; wanting affection.
So young, and so *untender?*—
—So young, my lord, and true. *Shakspeare.*

UNTE'NDERED. *adj.* Not offered.
Cassibelan granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thousand pounds; which by thee lately
Is left *untender'd*. *Shakspeare.*

To UNTE'NT. *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.
Will he not, upon our fair request,
Untent his person, and share the air with us? *Shakspeare.*

UNTE'NTED. *adj.* [from *tent.*] Having no medicaments applied.
Blasts and fogs upon thee!
Th' *untented* woundings of a father's curse
Pierce every sense about thee! *Shakspeare.*

UNTE'RRIFIED. *adj.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear.
Among innumerable false, unmov'd,
Unshaken, unseduc'd, *unterrify'd*. *Milton.*
To succour the distrest;
Unbrib'd by love, *unterrify'd* by threats;
These are exploits worthy Achilles' son. *A. Philips.*

UNTHA'NKED. *adj.*

1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of kindness.
If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th' All-giver would be *unthank'd*, would he unprais'd. *Milton.*
Their batter'd admiral too soon withdrew,
Unthank'd by ours for his unfinish'd fight. *Dryd.*

2. Not received with thankfulness.
Forc'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live:
Unwelcome freedom, and *unthank'd* reprieve. *Dryden.*

UNTHA'NKFUL. *adj.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment for good received.
The casting away of things profitable for sustenance is an *unthankful* abuse of the fruits. *Hooker.*
He is kind to the *unthankful*. *Luke.*
They which he created were *unthankful* unto him which prepared life for them. *2 Esdras.*
If you reckon that for evil, you are *unthankful* for the blessing. *Taylor.*
The bare supposal of one petty loss makes us *unthankful* for all that is left. *L'Estrange.*

UNTHA'NKFULLY. *adv.* Without thanks; without gratitude.
I judged it requisite to say something, to prevent my being thought to have *unthankfully* taken one of the chief passages of my discourse from a book to which I was utterly a stranger. *Boyle.*

UNTHA'NKFULNESS. *n. s.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received; want of sense of benefits; ingratitude.
Thou diest in thine *unthankfulness*: and thine ignorance makes thee away. *Shakspeare.*
Immoderate favours breed first *unthankfulness*, and afterwards hate. *Hayward.*
The unthankful stand reckoned among the most enormous sinners; which evinces the virtue opposite to *unthankfulness* to bear the same place in the rank of duties. *South.*

UNTHA'WED. *adj.* Not dissolved after frost.
Your wine lock'd up,
Or fish deny'd, the river yet *unthaw'd*. *Pope.*

To UNTHI'NK. *v. a.* To recall, or dismiss a thought.

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Unthink your speaking, and say so no more. *Shakspeare.*

UNTHI'NKING. *adj.* Thoughtless; not given to reflection.

Grey-headed infant, and in vain grown old!
Art thou to learn, that in another's gold
Lie charms resistless? that all laugh to find
Unthinking plainness so o'erspread thy mind? *Creech.*

An effectual remedy for the wandering of thoughts whoever shall propose would do great service to the studious, and perhaps help *unthinking* men to become thinking. *Locke.*

The *unthinking* part contract an unreasonable aversion to that ecclesiastical constitution. *Addison.*

With earnest eyes, and round *unthinking* face,
He first the snuff-box open'd, then the case. *Pope.*

UNTHO'RNY. *adj.* Not obstructed by prickles.

It were some extenuation of the curse, if *in sudore vultus tui* were confinable unto corporal exercitations, and there still remained a paradise, or *unthorny* place of knowledge. *Brown.*

UNTHO'UGHT *of. adj.* Not regarded; not heeded.

That shall be the day, whene'er it lights,
This gallant Hotspur, this all-praised knight,
And your *unthought of* Harry chance to meet. *Shakspeare.*

To UNTHRE'AD. *v. a.* To loose.

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints,
And crumble all thy sinews. *Milton.*

UNTHRE'ATENED. *adj.* Not menaced.

Sir John Hotham was unreproached, and *unthreatened*, by any language of mine. *King Charles.*

U'NTHRIFT. *n. s.* An extravagant; a prodigal.

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and giv'n away
To upstart *unthrifts.* *Shakspeare.*

The curious *unthrift* makes his cloaths too wide,
And spares himself, but would his taylor chide. *Herbert.*

Yet nothing still; then poor and naked come;
Thy father will receive his *unthrift* home,
And thy blest Saviour's blood discharge the mighty sum. *Dryden.*

U'NTHRIFT. *adj.* Profuse; wasteful; prodigal; extravagant.

In such a night
Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew,
And, with an *unthrift* love, did run from Venice. *Shakspeare.*

UNTHRI'FTILY. *adv.* Without frugality.

Our attainments cannot be overlarge, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very *unthriftily.* *Collier.*

UNTHRI'FTINESS. *n. s.* Waste; prodigality; profusion.

The third sort are the poor by idleness or *unthriftiness*, as riotous spenders, vagabonds, loiterers. *Hayward.*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more should they endeavour to expiate that *unthriftiness*, by a more careful managery for the future. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNTHRI'FTY. *adj.*

1. Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.

The castle I found of good strength, having a great mote round about it; the work of a noble gentleman, of whose *unthrifty* son he had bought it. *Sidney.*

Can no man tell me of my *unthrifty* son? *Shakspeare.*

2. Not in a state of improvement.

Our absence makes us *unthrifty* to our knowledge. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not easily made to thrive or fatten. A low word.

Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrifty* horse recover him. *Mortimer.*

UNTHRI'VING. *adj.* Not thriving; not prospering; not growing rich.

Let all who thus unhappily employ their inventive faculty consider how *unthriving* a trade it is finally like to prove, that their false accusations of others will rebound in true ones on themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

To UNTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne.

Him to *unthrone*, we then
May hope, when everlasting fate shall yield
To fickle chance, and chaos judge the strife. *Milton.*

To UNTI'E. *v. a.*

1. To unbind; to free from bonds.

Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the yesty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shaksp.*

2. To loosen; to make not fast; to unfasten.

All that of myself is mine,
Lovely Amoret, is thine;
Sacharissa's captive fain
Would *untie* his iron chain;
And, those scorching beams to shun,
To thy gentle shadow run. *Waller.*

The chain I 'll in return *untie*,
And freely thou again shalt fly. *Prior.*

3. To loosen from convolution or knot.

The fury heard; while, on Cocytus' brink,
Her snakes *untied* sulphureous waters drink. *Pope.*

4. To set free from any obstruction.

All the evils of an *untied* tongue we put upon the accounts of drunkenness. *Taylor.*

5. To resolve; to clear.

They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie;*
Make roughness smooth, and hardness mollifie. *Denham.*

A little more study will solve those difficulties, *untie* the knot, and make your doubts vanish. *Watts.*

UNTI'ED. *adj.*

1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot.

Her hair
Unty'd, and, ignorant of artful aid,
A-down her shoulders loosely lay display'd. *Prior.*

2. Not fastened by any binding, or knot.

Your hose should be ungartered, your shoe *untied*, and every thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shakspeare.*

3. Not fast.

4. Not held by any tie or band.

UNTI'L. *adv.*

1. To the time that.

The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, *until* Shiloh come. *Genesis.*

Treasons are acted
As soon as thought; though they are never believ'd
Until they come to act. *Denham.*

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2. To the place that.
In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth seems join'd unto the sky.
Dryden.

3. To the degree that.
Thou shalt push Syria *until* they be consumed.
Chronicles.

UNTI'L. *prep.*

1. To. Used of time.
His sons were priests of the tribe of Dan *until* the day of the captivity. *Judges.*

2. To. Used of objects. Obsolete.
So soon as he from far descry'd
Those glist'ring arms, that heaven with light did fill,
He rous'd himself full blithe, and hasten'd them *until*. *Spenser.*

UNTI'LLED. *adj.* Not cultivated.
The glebe *untill'd* might plenteous crops have born;
Rich fruits and flow'rs, without the gard'ner's pains,
Might ev'ry hill have crown'd, have honour'd all the plains. *Blackmore.*
Lands lain long *untilled* contract a sour juice, which causes the land to run to unprofitable trumpery. *Mortimer.*
The soil *untill'd* a ready harvest yields;
With wheat and barley wave the golden fields. *Pope.*

UNTI'MBERED. *adj.* Not furnished with timber; weak.
Where's then the saucy boat,
Whose weak *untimber'd* sides but even now
Co-rival'd greatness? or to harbour fled,
Or made a toast for Neptune? *Shakspeare.*

UNTI'MELY. *adj.* Happening before the natural time.
Boundless intemperance hath been
Th' *untimely* emptying of the happy throne. *Shakspeare.*
Matrons and maids
With tears lament the knight's *untimely* fate. *Dryden.*
Such were the notes thy once-lov'd poet sung,
Till death *untimely* stopp'd his tuneful tongue.
Oh just beheld and lost! *Pope.*

UNTI'MELY. *adv.* Before the natural time.
He only fair, and what he fair hath made;
All other fair, like flowers, *untimely* fade. *Spenser.*
If ever he have child, abortive be it;
Prodigious and *untimely* brought to light. *Shakspeare.*
Butchers, and villains!
How sweet a plant have you *untimely* cropt! *Shakspeare.*
Call up our friends,
And let them know what we mean to do,
And what 's *untimely* done. *Shakspeare.*
Why came I so *untimely* forth
Into a world, which, wanting thee,
Could entertain us with no worth? *Waller.*

UNTI'NGED. *adj.*

1. Not stained; not discoloured.
It appears what beams are *untinged*, and which paint the primary or secondary iris. *Boyle.*

2. Not infected.
Your inattention I cannot pardon; Pope has the same defect, neither is Bolingbroke *untinged* with it. *Swift to Gay.*

UNTI'RABLE. *adj.* Indefatigable; unwearied.
A most incomparable man, breath'd as it were
To an *untirable* and continuate goodness. *Shak.*

UNTI'RED. *adj.* Not made weary.
Hath he so long held out with me *untir'd*,
And stops he now for breath? *Shakspeare.*
See great Marcellus! how *untir'd* in toils
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils! *Dryden.*

UNTI'TLED. *adj.* Having no title.
O nation miserable!
With an *untitled* tyrant, bloody scepter'd:
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again? *Shakspeare.*

U'NTO. *prep.* [It was the old word for *to*; now obsolete.] To. See To.
O continue thy loving kindness *unto* them! *Psalms.*
It was their hurt untruly to attribute such great power *unto* false gods. *Hooker.*
She, by her wicked arts, and wily skill,
Unwares me wrought *unto* her wicked will. *Spenser.*
The use of the navel is to continue the infant *unto* the mother, and by the vessels thereof convey its sustentation. *Brown.*
Children permitted the freedom of both hands, often confine *unto* the left. *Brown.*
Me when the cold Digentian stream revives,
What does my friend believe I think or ask?
Let me yet less possess, so I may live
Whate'er of life remains *unto* myself. *Temple.*

UNTO'LD. *adj.*

1. Not related.
Better a thousand such as I,
Their grief *untold*, should pine and die;
Than her bright morning, overcast
With sullen clouds, should be defac'd. *Waller.*

2. Not revealed.
Obscene words are very indecent to be heard: for that reason, such a tale shall be left *untold* by me. *Dryden.*

3. Not numbered.

UNTO'UCHED. *adj.*

1. Not touched; not reached.
Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel *untouched* by that water, was slain in that part. *Brown.*
Three men passed through a fiery furnace *untouched*, unsinged. *Stephens.*

2. Not moved; not affected.
They, like persons wholly *untouched* with his agonies, and unmoved with his passionate entreaties, sleep away all concern for him or themselves. *Sidney.*

3. Not meddled with.
We must pursue the sylvan lands;
Th' abode of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands. *Dryden.*
Several very antient trees grow upon the spot; from whence they conclude, that these particular tracts must have lain *untouched* for some ages. *Addison.*

UNTO'WARD. *adj.*

1. Froward; perverse; vexatious; not easily guided, or taught.
Have to my window; and if she be froward,
Then hast thou taught Hortensio to be *untoward*. *Shakspeare.*
The ladies prove averse,
And more *untoward* to be won
Than by Caligula the moon. *Hudibras.*
They were a cross, odd, *untoward* people. *South.*
Some men have made a very *untoward* use of this, and such as he never intended they should. *Woodward.*

2. Awkward; ungraceful.
Vast is my theme, yet unconceiv'd, and brings
Untoward words, scarce loosen'd from the things. *Creech.*

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Some clergymen hold down their heads within an inch of the cushion; which, besides the *untoward* manner, hinders them from making the best advantage of their voice. *Swift.*

3. Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable.

The rabbins write, when any Jew
Did make to God or man a vow,
Which afterwards he found *untoward*,
Or stubborn to be kept, or too hard;
Any three other Jews o' th' nation
Might free him from the obligation. *Hudibras.*

UNTO'WARDLY. *adj.* Awkward; perverse; froward.

They learn, from unbred or debauched servants, *untowardly* tricks and vices. *Locke.*

UNTO'WARDLY. *adv.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perversely.

He that provides for this short life, but takes no care for eternity, acts as *untowardly* and as crossly to the reason of things as can be. *Tillotson.*

He explained them very *untowardly*. *Tillotson.*

UNTRA'CEABLE. *adj.* Not to be traced.

The workings of providence are secret and *untraceable*, by which it disposes of the lives of men. *South.*

UNTRA'CED. *adj.* Not marked by any footsteps.

Nor wonder, if advantag'd in my flight,
By taking wing from thy auspicious height,
Through *untrac'd* ways and airy paths I fly,
More boundless in my fancy than my eye. *Denham.*

UNTRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*intraitable*, Fr. *intractabilis*, Latin.]

1. Not yielding to common measures and management; not governable; stubborn.

The French, supposing that they had advantage over the English, began to be stiff, and almost *untractable*, sharply pressing for speedy resolutions and short meetings. *Hayward.*

If any father have a son thus perverse and *untractable*, I know not what more he can do but pray for him. *Locke.*

Ulcers *untractable* in the legs, with a gangrenous appearance in the skin. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Rough; difficult.

I forc'd to ride th' *untractable* abyss. *Milton.*

UNTRA'CTABLENESS. *n. s.* Unwillingness, or unfitness to be regulated or managed; stubbornness.

The great difference in men's intellectuals arises from a defect in the organs of the body particularly adapted to think; or in the dulness or *untractableness* of those faculties, for want of use. *Locke.*

UNTRA'DING. *adj.* Not engaged in commerce.

Men leave estates to their children in land, as not so liable to casualties as money in *untrading* and unskilful hands. *Locke.*

UNTRA'INED. *adj.*

1. Not educated; not instructed; not disciplined.

My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art. *Shakesp.*

The king's forces charged lively, and they again as stoutly received the charge; but being an *untrained* multitude, without any soldier or guide, they were soon put to flight. *Hayward.*

Life,
To noble and ignoble, is more sweet
Untrain'd in arms, where rashness leads not on. *Milton.*

No expert general will bring a company of raw, *untrained* men into the field; but will, by little bloodless skirmishes, instruct them in the manner of the fight. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Irregular; ungovernable.

God not abroad at ev'ry quest and call
Of an *untrained* hope or passion:
To court each place of fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*

UNTRANSFE'RRABLE. *adj.* Incapable of being given from one to another.

In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, though the sovereignty remain still entire and *untransferrable* in the prince. *Howel.*

UNTRANSPA'RENT. *adj.* Not diaphanous; opaque.

Though held against the light they appeared of a transparent yellow, yet looked on with one's back turned to the light they exhibited an *untransparent* blue. *Boyle.*

UNTRA'VELLED. *adj.*

1. Never trodden by passengers.

We find no open track or constant manuduction in this labyrinth, but are ofttimes fain to wander in America, and *untravelled* parts. *Brown.*

2. Having never seen foreign countries.

An *untravelled* Englishman cannot relish all the beauties of Italian pictures; because the postures expressed in them are often such as are peculiar to that country. *Addison.*

To UNTRE'AD. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the same steps.

We will *untread* the steps of damned flight,
And, like a bated and retired flood,
Leaving our rankness and irregular course,
Stoop low within those bounds we have o'erlook'd. *Shakspeare.*

UNTRE'ASURED. *adj.* Not laid up; not reposited.

Her attendants
Saw her a-bed, and in the morning early
They found the bed *untreasur'd* of their mistress. *Shakspeare.*

UNTRE'ATABLE. *adj.* Not treatable; not practicable.

Men are of so *untreatable* a temper, that nothing can be obtained of them. *Decay of Piety.*

UNTRI'ED. *adj.*

1. Not yet attempted.

It behoves,
From hard essays, and ill successes past,
A faithful leader, not to hazard all
Through ways of danger by himself *untry'd*. *Milton.*

That she no ways nor means may leave *untry'd*,
Thus to her sister she herself apply'd. *Denham.*

2. Not yet experienced.

Never more
Mean I to try, what rash *untry'd* I sought,
The pain of absence from thy sight. *Milton.*

The happiest of mankind, overlooking those solid blessings which they already have, set their hearts upon somewhat which they want; some *untried* pleasure, which if they could but taste, they should then be completely blest. *Atterbury.*

Self-preservation, the long acquaintance of soul and body, the *untried* condition of a separation, are sufficient reasons not to turn our backs upon life, out of an humour. *Collier.*

Eternity! thou pleasing dreadful thought!
Through what variety of *untry'd* being,
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass? *Addison.*

3. Not having passed trial.

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The Father, secure,
Ventures his filial virtue, though *untry'd*,
Against whate'er may tempt. *Milton.*

UNTRI'UMPHABLE. *adj.* Which allows no triumph.
What towns, what garrisons, might you,
With hazard of this blood, subdue;
Which now y' are bent to throw away
In vain, *untriumphable* fray? *Hudibras.*

UNTRO'D. } *adj.* Not passed; not
UNTRO'DDEN. } marked by the foot.
The way he came not having mark'd, return
Was difficult, by human steps *untrod*. *Milton.*
Now while the heav'n, by the sun's team *untrod*,
Hath took no print of the approaching light,
And all the spangled host keep watch. *Milton.*
A garland made of such new bays,
And sought in such *untrodden* ways,
As no man's temples e'er did crown. *Waller.*
Who was the first to explore th' *untrodden* path,
When life was hazarded in ev'ry step?
Addison.

UNTRO'LLED. *adj.* Not bowled; not rolled along.
Hard fate! *untroll'd* is now the charming dye;
The playhouse and the parks unvisited must lie. *Dryden.*

UNTRO'UBLED. *adj.*
1. Not disturbed by care, sorrow, or guilt.
Quiet, *untroubled* soul, awake! awake!
Arm, fight and conquer, for fair England's sake.
Shakspeare.
2. Not agitated; not confused; free from passion.
Our Saviour meek, and with *untroubled* mind,
After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd sore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest.
Milton.
3. Not interrupted in the natural course.
Would they think with how small allowance
Untroubled nature doth herself suffice,
Such superfluities they would despise. *Spenser.*
4. Transparent; clear; not mudded.
The equal distribution of the spirits in the liquor with the tangible parts, ever representeth bodies clear and *untroubled*. *Bacon.*

UNTRU'E. *adj.*
1. False; contrary to reality.
By what construction shall any man make those comparisons true, holding that distinction *untrue*? *Hooker.*
That a vessel filled with ashes will receive the like quantity of water that it would have done if it had been empty is utterly *untrue*, for the water will not go in by a fifth part. *Bacon.*
2. False; not faithful.
I cannot break so sweet a bond,
Unless I prove *untrue*;
Nor can I ever be so fond,
To prove *untrue* for you. *Suckling.*
Flora commands those nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in slothful ease, and loose delights;
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all *untrue*. *Dryden.*

UNTRU'LY. *adv.* Falsely; not according to truth.
It was their hurt *untruly* to attribute so great power unto false gods. *Hooker.*
On these mountains it is generally received that the ark rested, but *untruly*. *Raleigh.*

UNTRU'STINESS. *n. s.* Unfaithfulness.
Secretary Peter under pretence of gravity, covered much *untrustiness* of heart. *Heyward.*

UNTRU'TH. *n. s.*
1. Falsehood; contrariety to reality.
2. Moral falsehood; not veracity.
He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,
With heavenly influence inspires my youth.
Sandys.
3. Treachery; want of fidelity.
I would,
So my *untruth* had not provok'd him to it,
The king had cut off my head with my brother's.
Shakspeare.
4. False assertion.
In matter of speculation or practice, no *untruth* can possibly avail the patron and defender long; and things most truly are likewise most behovefully spoken. *Hooker.*
There is little hope for common justice in this dispute, from a man, who lays the foundations of his reasonings in so notorious an *untruth*. *Atterbury.*

UNTU'NABLE. *adj.* Unharmonious; not musical.
My news in dumb silence will I bury,
For they are harsh, *untunable*, and bad. *Shaksp.*
A lutestring, merely unequal in its parts, giveth a harsh and *untunable* sound; which strings we call false. *Bacon.*
His harsh *untunable* pipe is no more fit than a raven's to join with the musick of a choir.
Tatler.

To UNTU'NE. *v. a.*
1. To make incapable of harmony.
Take but degree away, *untune* that string,
And hark what discord follows. *Shakspeare.*
When the last and dreadful hour
This crumbling pageant shall devour,
The trumpet shall be heard on high,
The dead shall live, the living die,
And musick shall *untune* the sky. *Dryden.*
The captives, as their tyrant shall require
That they should breathe the song, and touch the lyre,
Shall say—can Jacob's servile race rejoice,
Untun'd the musick, and disus'd the voice?
Prior.
2. To disorder.
O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature;
Th' *untun'd* and jarring senses O wind up
Of this child-changed father! *Shakspeare.*

UNTU'RNED. *adj.* Not turned.
New crimes invented, left *unturn'd* no stone,
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own.
Dryden.
So eager hath the inquisitive part of mankind been to bring this matter to a fair issue, that no stone hath been left *unturned*, no way whereby these things could have been brought forth of the sea, but one or other hath pitched upon. *Woodward.*

UNTU'TORED. *adj.* Uninstructed; untaught.
Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern *untutor'd* churl; and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art. *Shakspeare.*
Thy even thoughts with so much plainness flow,
Their sense *untutor'd* infancy may know:
Yet to such height is all that plainness wrought,
Wit may admire, and letter'd pride be taught.
Prior.

To UNTWI'NE. *v. a.*
1. To open what is held together by convolution.

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But since the sisters did so soon *untwine*
So fair a thread, I 'll strive to piece the line.
Waller.

2. To open what is wrapped on itself.
It turns finely and softly three or four turns, caused by the *untwining* of the beard by the moisture. *Bacon.*

3. To separate that which clasps round any thing.
Divers worthy gentlemen of England all the syren songs of Italy could never *untwine* from the mast of God's word. *Ascham.*

To UNTWI'ST. *v. a.* To separate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themselves.
Untwisting his deceitful clew,
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile.
Spenser.
The interest of prince and people is so enfolded in a mutual embrace, that they cannot be *untwisted* without pulling a limb off.
Taylor.
Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony. *Milton.*
No, I 'll *untwist* you;
I have occasion for your stay on earth. *Dryden.*
Tarred hempen ropes cut small and *untwisted*, are beneficial for lands. *Mortimer.*
Untwist a wire, and from her gums
A set of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

To UNTY'. *v. a.* [See UNTIE.] To loose.
O time! thou must untangle this, not I:
It is too hard a knot for me t' *untie*. *Shakspeare.*
Unlac'd her stays, her night-gown is *unty'd*,
And what she has of head-dress is aside. *Young.*

To UNVA'IL. *v. a.* To uncover; to strip of a vail. This word is *unvail*, or *unveil*, according to its etymology. See VAIL, and VEIL.
Troy reviv'd, her mourning face *unvail'd*.
Denham.

UNVA'LUABLE. *adj.* Inestimable; being above price.
Secure the innocence of children, by imparting to them the *unvaluable* blessing of a virtuous and pious education. *Atterbury.*

UNVA'LUED. *adj.*
1. Not prized; neglected.
He may not, as *unvalued* persons do,
Carve for himself; for on his choice depend
The safety and the health of the whole state.
Shakspeare.

2. Inestimable; above price.
I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks;
Inestimable stones, *unvalu'd* jewels. *Shakspeare.*

UNVA'NQUISHED. *adj.* Not conquered; not overcome.
Shall I for lucre of the rest *unvanquish'd*
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole?
Shakspeare.
Victory doth more often fall by error of the *unvanquished*, than by the valour of the victorious. *Hayward.*
They rise *unvanquish'd*. *Milton.*

UNVA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*invariable*, French.] Not changeable; not mutable.
The two great hinges of morality stand fixt and *unvariable* as the two poles: whatever is naturally conducive to the common interest is good, and whatever has a contrary influence is evil. *Norris.*

UNVA'RIED. *adj.* Not changed; not diversified.
If authors cannot be prevailed with to keep close to truth and instruction, by *unvaried* terms, and plain, unsophisticated arguments, yet it concerns readers not to be imposed on.
Locke.
They ring round the same *unvaried* chimes,
With sure returns of still-expected rhymes.
Pope.

UNVA'RNISHED. *adj.*
1. Not overlaid with varnish.
2. Not adorned; not decorated.
I will a round, *unvarnish'd* tale deliver,
Of my whole course of love; what drugs, what charms
I won his daughter with. *Shakspeare.*

UNVA'RYING. *adj.* Not liable to change.
We cannot keep by us any standing, *unvarying* measure of duration, which consists in a constant fleeting succession, as we can of certain lengths of extension, as inches marked out in permanent parcels of matter. *Locke.*

To UNVE'IL. *v. a.* [See VEIL and VAIL.]
1. To uncover; to divest of a veil.
The moon,
Apparent queen, *unveil'd* her peerless light.
Milton.
To the limpid stream direct thy way,
When the gay morn *unveils* her smiling ray.
Pope.

2. To disclose; to show.
The providence, that 's in a watchful state,
Knows almost every grain of Pluto's gold;
Does ev'n our thoughts *unveil* in their dumb cradles. *Shakspeare.*
Now *unveil'd*, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystick order laid. *Pope.*

UNVE'ILEDLY. *adv.* Plainly; without disguise.
Not knowing what use you will make of what has been *unveiledly* communicated to you, I was unwilling that some things, which had cost me pains, should fall into any man's hands that scorns to purchase knowledge with pains.
Boyle.

UNVE'NTILATED. *adj.* Not fanned by the wind.
This, animals, to succour life, demand;
Nor should the air *unventilated* stand;
The idle deep corrupted would contain
Blue deaths. *Blackmore.*

UNVE'RITABLE. *adj.* Not true.
All these proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds.
Brown.

UNVE'RSED. *adj.* Unacquainted; unskilled.
Not eastern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple shine so gay
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in spinning, and in looms unskill'd.
Blackmore.

UNVE'XED. *adj.* Untroubled; undisturbed.
With a blest and *unvext* retire,
With unhack'd swords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that lusty blood again.
Shakspeare.
Unvex'd with thought of wants which may betide;
Or for to-morrow's dinner to provide. *Dryden.*

UNVI'OLATED. *adj.* Not injured; not broken.
Herein you war against your reputation,
And draw within the compass of suspect
Th' *unviolated* honour of your wife. *Shakspeare.*

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He, with singular constancy, preserved his duty and fidelity to his majesty *unviolated*. *Clarendon.*

This strength diffus'd
No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preserv'd these locks unshorn,
The pledge of my *unviolated* vow. *Milton.*

UNVI'RTUOUS. *adj.* Wanting virtue.

If they can find in their hearts that the poor, *unvirtuous*, fat knight shall be any further afflicted, we two will be the ministers. *Shakspeare.*

UNVI'SITED. *adj.* Not resorted to.

In some wild zone
Dwell, not *unvisited* of heav'n's fair light,
Secure. *Milton.*
The playhouse and the park *unvisited* must lie. *Dryden.*

UNU'NIFORM. *adj.* Wanting uniformity.

Such an *ununiform* piety is in many so exactly apportioned to Satan's interest, that he has no cause to wish the change of his tenure. *Decay of Piety.*

UNVO'YAGEABLE. *adj.* Not to be passed over or voyaged.

Not this *unvoyageable* gulph obscure,
Detain from following thy illustrious track. *Milton.*

UNU'RGED. *adj.* Not incited; not pressed.

The time was once, when thou *unurg'd* wouldst vow,
That never words were musick to thine ear,
Unless I spake. *Shakspeare.*

UNU'SED. *adj.*

1. Not put to use; unemployed.

She whose husband about that time died, forgetting the absent Plangus, or, at least, not hoping of him to attain so aspiring a purpose, left no art *unused*, which might keep the line from breaking, whereat the fish was already taken. *Sidney.*

Sure he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason,
To rust in us *unus'd*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Not accustomed.

He, *unused* to such entertainment, did shortly and plainly answer what he was. *Sidney.*

One, whose eyes,
Albeit *unused* to the melting mood,
Dropt tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakspeare.*

What art thou?
Not from above; no, thy wan looks betray
Diminish'd light, and eyes *unus'd* to day. *Dryden.*

UNU'SEFUL. *adj.* Useless; serving no purpose.

I was persuaded, by experience, that it might not be *unuseful* in the capacities it was intended for. *Glanville.*

Birds flutter with their wings, when there is but a little down upon them, and they are as yet utterly *unuseful* for flying. *More.*

As when the building gains a surer stay,
We take th' *unuseful* scaffolding away. *Dryden.*

Pleas'd to find his age
Declining, not *unuseful* to his lord. *Philips.*

UNU'SUAL. *adj.* Not common; not frequent; rare.

With this *unusual* and strange course they went on, till God, in whose heaviest worldly judgments I nothing doubt but that there may lie hidden mercy, gave them over to their own inventions. *Hooker.*

You gain your point, if your industrious art
Can make *unusual* words easy and plain. *Roscommon.*

A sprightly red vermilions all her face;
And her eyes languish with *unusual* grace. *Granville.*

That peculiar turn, that the words should appear new, yet not *unusual*, but very proper to his auditors. *Felton.*

The river flows redundant, and attacks
The lingering remnant with *unusual* tide. *Philips.*

UNU'SUALNESS. *n. s.* Uncommonness; infrequency.

It is the *unusualness* of the time, not the appearance, that surprises Aleinous. *Broome.*

UNU'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *unusual*.] Not in the usual manner.

UNU'TTERABLE. *adj.* Ineffable; inexpressible.

Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable; which the spirit of prayer
Inspir'd, and wing'd for heaven with speedier flight
Than loudest oratory. *Milton.*

What thinks he of the happiness of another life, wherein God will fill us with *unutterable* joy? *Kettlewell.*

It wounds my soul
To think of your *unutterable* sorrows,
When you shall find Hippolitus was guiltless. *Smith.*

UNVU'LNERABLE. *adj.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable.

The god of soldiers inform
Thy thoughts with nobleness, that thou may'st prove
To shame *unvulnerable*, and stick i' th' wars
Like a great sea mark, standing every flaw! *Shakspeare.*

UNWA'KENED. *adj.* Not roused from sleep.

The more
His wonder was, to find *unwaken'd* Eve
With tresses discompos'd. *Milton.*

UNWA'LLED. *adj.* Having no walls.

He came to Tauris, a great and rich city, but *unwalled*, and of no strength. *Knolles.*

UNWA'RES. *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation.

She, by her wicked arts,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might,
Unwares me wrought unto her wicked will. *Spenser.*

The deity
Hath given so many other sighs and cares
To my attendant state, that well *unwares*
You might be hurt for me. *Chapman.*

His loving mother came upon a day
Unto the woods, to see her little son,
And chanc'd *unwares* to meet him in the way,
After his sports and cruel pastime done. *Fairfax.*

Still we sail, while prosperous blows the wind,
Till on some secret rock *unwares* we light. *Fairfax.*

UNWA'RILY. *adv.* Without caution; carelessly; heedlessly.

The best part of my powers
Were in the washes all *unwarily*
Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shakspeare.*

If I had not *unwarily* engaged myself for the present publishing it, I should have kept it till I had looked over it. *Digby.*

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By such principles, they renounce their legal claim to liberty and property, and *unwarily* submit to what they really abhor. *Freeholder.*

UNWA'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *unwary.*] Want of caution; carelessness.

The same temper which inclines us to a desire of fame, naturally betrays us into such slips and *unwarinesses*, as are not incident to men of a contrary disposition. *Spectator.*

UNWA'RLIKE. *adj.* Not fit for war; not used to war; not military.

He safely might old troops to battle lead
Against th' *unwarlike* Persian, and the Mede;
Whose hasty flight did from a bloodless field,
More spoils than honour to the victor yield.
Waller.

Avert *unwarlike* Indians from his Rome,
Triumph abroad, secure our peace at home.
Dryden.

UNWA'RNED. *adj.* Not cautioned; not made wary.

Unexperienced young men, if *unwarned*, take one thing for another, and judge by the outside. *Locke.*

May hypocrites,
That slily speak one thing, another think,
Drink on *unwarn'd*, till by inchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose!
Philips.

UNWA'RRANTABLE. *adj.* Not defensible; not to be justified; not allowed.

At very distant removes an extemporary intercourse is feasible, and may be compassed without *unwarrantable* correspondence with the people of the air. *Glanville.*

He who does an *unwarrantable* action through a false information, which he ought not to have believed, cannot in reason make the guilt of one sin the excuse of another. *South.*

UNWA'RRANTABLY. *adv.* Not justifiably; not defensibly.

A true and humble sense of your own unworthiness, will not suffer you to rise up to that confidence, which some men *unwarrantably* pretend to, nay, *unwarrantably* require of others. *Wake.*

UNWA'RRANTED. *adj.* Not ascertained; uncertain.

The subjects of this kingdom believe it is not legal for them to be enforced to go beyond the seas, without their own consent, upon hope of an *unwarranted* conquest; but to resist an invading enemy, the subject must be commanded out of the counties where they inhabit. *Bacon.*

UNWA'RY. *adj.*

1. Wanting caution; imprudent; hasty; precipitate.

Nor think me so *unwary*,
To bring my feet again into the snare
Where once I have been caught. *Milton.*

So spake the false archangel, and infus'd
Bad influence into th' *unwary* breast. *Milton.*

Turning short he struck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' *unwary* knight:
Deep was the wound. *Dryden.*

Propositions about religion are insinuated into the *unwary* as well as unbiassed understandings of children, and riveted there by long custom. *Locke.*

2. Unexpected. Obsolete.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight,
And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood.
Spenser.

UNWA'SHED. } *adj.* Not washed; not
UNWA'SHEN. } cleansed by washing.

Another lean *unwash'd* artificer
Cuts off his tale; and talks of Arthur's death.
Shakspeare.

To eat with *unwashen* hands defileth not a man. *Matthew.*

He accepts of no unclean, no *unwashed* sacrifice; and if repentance usher not in, prayer will never find admittance. *Duppa.*

When the fleece is shorn, if sweat remains *Unwash'd*, it soaks into their empty veins.
Dryden.

UNWA'STED. *adj.* Not consumed; not diminished.

Why have those rocks so long *unwasted* stood,
Since, lavish of their stock, they through the flood
Have, ages past, their melting crystal spread,
And with their spoils the liquid regions fed?
Blackmore.

UNWA'STING. *adj.* Not growing less; not decaying.

Purest love's *unwasting* treasure;
Constant faith, fair hope, long leisure;
Sacred Hymen! these are thine. *Pope.*

UNWA'YED. *adj.* Not used to travel; not seasoned in the road.

Beasts, that have been rid off their legs, are as much for a man's use, as colts that are *unwayed*, and will not go at all. *Suckling.*

UNWE'AKENED. *adj.* Not weakened.

By reason of the exsuction of some air out of the glass, the elastical power of the remaining air was very much debilitated, in comparison of the *unweakened* pressure of the external air. *Boyle.*

UNWE'APONED. *adj.* Not furnished with offensive arms.

As the beasts are armed with fierce teeth, paws, horns, and other bodily instruments of much advantage against *unweaponed* men; so hath reason taught man to strengthen his hand with such offensive arms, as no creature else can well avoid. *Raleigh.*

UNWE'ARIABLE. *adj.* Not to be tired; indefatigable.

Desire to resemble him in goodness, maketh them *unweariable.* *Hooker.*

UNWE'ARIED. *adj.*

1. Not tired; not fatigued.

The Creator from his work
Desisting, though *unwearied*, up return'd. *Milt.*
Their bloody task *unwearied*, still they ply.
Waller.

Still th' *unwearied* sire pursues the tuneful strain. *Dryden.*

2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be spent; not sinking under fatigue.

He joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire,
Through the wide compass of the airy coast,
And with *unwearied* limbs each part t' enquire.
Spenser.

Godlike his *unwearied* bounty flows;
First loves to do, then loves the good he does.
Denham.

A winged virtue, through th' etherial sky,
From orb to orb, *unwearied* dost thou fly. *Tickel.*

An *unwearied* devotion in the service of God recommended the gospel to the world. *Rogers.*

The righteous shall certainly be saved; but then the christian character of a righteous man implies a constant, *unwearied* perseverance in many painful instances of duty. *Rogers.*

To UNWE'ARY. *v. a.* To refresh after weariness.

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It *unwearies* and refreshes more than any thing after too great labour. *Temple.*

UNWE'D. *adj.* Unmarried.

This servitude makes you to keep *unwed*. *Shakspeare.*

UNWE'DGEABLE. *adj.* Not to be cloven.

Merciful heaven!
Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt
Split'st the *unwedgeable* and gnarled oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Shakspeare.*

UNWEE'DED. *adj.* Not cleared from weeds.

Fie! 'tis an *unweeded* garden,
That grows to seed; things rank, and gross in nature,
Possess it merely. *Shakspeare.*

UNWEE'PED. *adj.* Not lamented. Now *unwept*.

He must not float upon his watry bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the meed of some melodious tear. *Milton.*

UNWEE'TING. *adj.* Ignorant; unknowing.

Her seeming dead he found with feigned fear,
As all *unweeting* of that well she knew;
And pain'd himself with busy care to rear
Her out of careless swoon. *Spenser.*

But contrary, *unweeting* he fulfill'd
The purpos'd counsel, pre-ordain'd and fix'd,
Of the most high. *Milton.*

UNWE'IGHED. *adj.*

1. Not examined by the balance.

Solomon left all the vessels *unweighed*, because they were exceeding many. 1 *Kings.*

2. Not considerate; negligent.

What *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemish drunkard pickt out of my conversation, that he dares in this manner assay me? why, he hath not been thrice in my company. *Shaksp.*

Daughter, what words have pass'd thy lips *unweighed*,
Deem not unjustly by my doom opprest,
Of human race the wisest and the best. *Pope.*

UNWE'IGHING. *adj.* Inconsiderate; thoughtless.

Wise? why, no question but he was—a very superficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow. *Shaksp.*

UNWE'LCOME. *adj.* Not pleasing; not grateful; not well received.

Such welcome and *unwelcome* things at once,
'Tis hard to reconcile. *Shaksp.*

Soon as th' *unwelcome* news
From earth arriv'd at heaven-gate, displeas'd
All were who heard. *Milton.*

Though he that brings *unwelcome* news
Has but a losing office, yet he that shews
Your danger first, and then your way to safety,
May heal that wound he made. *Denham.*

Forc'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live;
Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd reprieve. *Dryden.*

From the very first instances of perception, some things are grateful, and others *unwelcome* to them; some things that they incline to, and others that they fly. *Locke.*

Such hasty nights as these, would give very *unwelcome* interruptions to our labours. *Bentley.*

UNWE'PT. *adj.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.

Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewise be *unwept*. *Shakspeare.*

We, but the slaves that mount you to the throne;
A base, ignoble crowd, without a name;
Unwept, unworthy of the fun'ral flame;
By duty bound to forfeit each his life. *Dryden.*

UNWE'T. *adj.* Not moist.

Once I meant to meet
My fate with face unmov'd, and eyes *unwet*;
Yet since I have thee here in narrow room,
My tears shall set thee first afloat within thy tomb. *Dryden.*

UNWHI'PT. *adj.* Not punished; not corrected with the rod.

Tremble thou wretch,
That hast within thee undivulged crimes
Unwhipt of justice! *Shaksp.*

Once I caught him in a lie;
And then, *unwhipt*, he had the sense to cry. *Pope.*

UNWHO'LESOME. *adj.*

1. Insalubrious; mischievous to health.

The discovery of the disposition of the air is good for the prognosticks of wholesome and *unwholesome* years. *Bacon.*

There I a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,
Unwholesome draught; but here I find amends,
The breath of heav'n fresh-blowing, pure and sweet,
With day-spring born; here leave me to respire. *Milton.*

How can any one be assured, that his meat and drink are not poisoned, and made *unwholesome* before they are brought to him? *Swift.*

Rome is never fuller of nobility than in summer; for the country towns are so infested with *unwholesome* vapours, that they dare not trust themselves in them while the heats last. *Addis.*

Children, born healthy, often contract diseases from an *unwholesome* nurse. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Corrupt; tainted.

We'll use this *unwholesome* humidity; this gross, watry pumpion; we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakspeare.*

UNWI'ELDILY. *adv.* Heavily; with difficult motion.

Unwieldily they wallow first in ooze;
Then in the shady covert seek repose. *Dryden.*

UNWI'ELDINESS. *n. s.* Heaviness; difficulty to move, or be moved.

To what a cumbersome *unwieldiness*,
And burdenous corpulence, my love had grown,
But that I made it feed upon
That which love worst endures, discretion! *Donne.*

The supposed *unwieldiness* of its massy bulk, grounded upon our experience of the inaptitude of great and heavy bodies to motion, is a mere imposture of our senses. *Glanville.*

UNWI'ELDY. *adj.* Unmanageable; not easily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.

An ague, meeting many humours in a fat, *unwieldy* body of fifty-eight years old, in four or five fits carried him out of the world. *Clarendon.*

Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing *unwieldy*, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton.*

Unwieldy sums of wealth, which higher mount
Than files of marshall'd figures can account. *Dryden.*

Nothing here th' *unwieldy* rock avails,
Rebounding harmless from the plaited scales,
That, firmly join'd, preserv'd him from a wound,
With native armour crusted all around. *Addis.*

What carriage can bear away all the rude and *unwieldy* loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Wotton.*

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UNWI'LLING. *adj.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination.

The nature of man is *unwilling* to continue doing that wherein it shall always condemn itself. *Hooker.*

If thou dost find him tractable,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons:
If he be leaden, icy, cold, *unwilling*,
Be thou so too. *Shakspeare.*

If the sun rise *unwilling* to his race,
Clouds on his brows, and spots upon his face,
Suspect a drizzling day. *Dryden.*

Heaven's unchang'd decrees attentive hear:
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my side,
Unwilling to resign, and doom'd a bride. *Dryd.*

At length I drop, but in *unwilling* ears,
This saving counsel, keep your piece nine years. *Pope.*

UNWI'LLINGLY. *adv.* Not with goodwill; not without loathness.

The whining school-boy, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shakspeare.*

A feast the people hold to Dagon, and forbid
Laborious works, *unwillingly* this rest
Their superstition yields. *Milton.*

Still dismay'd
By seas or skies, *unwillingly* they stay'd. *Denh.*

These men were once the prince's foes, and then
Unwillingly they made him great: but now,
Being his friends, shall willingly undo him. *Denham.*

The dire contagion spreads so fast,
That, were it seizes, all relief is vain;
And therefore must *unwillingly* lay waste
That country, which would else the foe maintain. *Dryden.*

UNWI'LLINGNESS. *n. s.* Loathness; disinclination.

Obedience, with professed *unwillingness* to obey, is no better than manifest disobedience. *Hooker.*

What moved the man to yield to her persuasions? Even the same cause that hath moved all men since, an *unwillingness* to grieve her, and make her sad, lest she should pine, and be overcome with sorrow. *Raleigh.*

I see with what *unwillingness*
You lay upon me this command, and through your fears
Discern your love, and therefore must obey you. *Denham.*

There is in most people a reluctance and *unwillingness* to be forgotten. We observe, even among the vulgar, how fond they are to have an inscription over their grave. *Swift.*

To UNWI'ND. *v. a.* pret. and part. passive *unwound.*

1. To separate any thing convolved; to untwist; to untwine.

All his subjects having by some years learned so to hope for good and fear harm, only from her, that it should have needed a stronger virtue than his, to have *unwound* so deeply an entered vice. *Sidney.*

Empirick politicians use deceit:
You boldly shew that skill which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end;
Which should you veil, we might *unwind* the clue,
As men do nature, till we came to you. *Dryden.*

2. To disentangle; to loose from entanglement.

Desiring to serve God as they ought, but being not so skilful as in every point to *unwind* themselves where the snares of glosing speech lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear so bitter invectives against that, which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy. *Hooker.*

As you *unwind* her love from him,
Lest it should ravel, and be good to none,
Bottom it on me. *Shakspeare.*

To UNWI'ND. *v. a.* To admit evolution.

Put the bottoms into clean scalding water, and they will easily *unwind.* *Mortimer.*

UNWI'PED. *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Their hands and faces were all bad'g'd with blood,
So were their daggers, which *unwip'd* we found
Upon their pillows. *Shakspeare.*

UNWI'SE. *adj.* Weak; defective in wisdom.

O good, but most *unwise* patricians! why,
You grave, but reckless senators, have you thus
Giv'n Hydra here to chuse an officer? *Shaksp.*

Be not ta'en tardy by *unwise* delay. *Shaksp.*

He who of those delights can judge, and spare
To interpose them oft, is not *unwise.* *Milton.*

This the Greeks say, this the barbarians; the wise and the *unwise.* *Tillotson.*

When kings grow stubborn, slothful, or *unwise*,
Each private man for publick good should rise. *Dryden.*

When the balance of power is duly fixt in a state, nothing is more dangerous or *unwise*, than to give way to the first steps of popular encroachments. *Swift.*

UNWI'SELY. *adv.* Weakly; not prudently; not wisely.

Lady Zelmane, like some, *unwisely* liberal, that more delight to give presents than pay debts, chose rather to bestow her love upon me, than to recompense him. *Sidney.*

Unwisely we the wiser east
Pity, supposing them oppress'd
With tyrant's force. *Waller.*

To UNWI'SH. *v. a.* To wish that which is, not to be.

My liege, would you and I alone,
Without more help, could fight this royal battle.——

——Why now thou hast *unwish'd* five thousand men;
Which likes me better than to wish us one. *Shakspeare.*

To desire there were no God, were plainly to *unwish* their own being, which must be annihilated in the subtraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them. *Brown.*

UNWI'SHED. *adj.* Not sought; not desired.

So jealous is she of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the unevitable Philoclea, but that her *unwished* presence gave my tale a conclusion, before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

To his *unwished* yoke
My soul consents not to give sov'reignty. *Shak.*

While heaping *unwish'd* wealth I distant roam,
The best of brothers at his natal home,
By the dire fury of a traitress wife,
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope.*

UNWI'ST. *adj.* Unthought of; not known. *Spenser.*

To UNWI'T. *v. a.* To deprive of understanding. Not used.

Friends all but now; even now
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom

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Diverting them for bed; and then but now,
As if some planet had *unwitted* men,
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts.
Shakspeare.

UNWITHDRA'WING. *adj.* Continually liberal.

Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth,
With such a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks?
Milton.

UNWITHSTOO'D. *adj.* Not opposed.

Cressy plains,
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess
What the Silures vigour *unwithstood*
Could do in rigid fight.
Philips.

UNWI'TNESSED. *adj.* Wanting testimony; wanting notice.

Lest their zeal to the cause should any way be *unwitnessed*.
Hooker.

UNWI'TTINGLY. *adv.* [Properly *unweetingly*, from *unweeting*.] Without knowledge; without consciousness.

In these fatal things it falls out that the high-working powers make second causes *unwittingly* accessary to their determinations.
Sidney.

Those things are termed most properly natural agents, which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly*, as the heavens and elements of the world, which can do no otherwise than they do.
Hooker.

Atheists repudiate all title to heaven, merely for present pleasure; besides the extreme madness of running such a desperate hazard after death, they *unwittingly* deprive themselves here of that tranquillity they seek for.
Bentley.

UNWO'NTED. *adj.*

1. Uncommon; unusual; rare; infrequent.

His sad, dull eyes, sunk deep in hollow pits,
Could not endure th' *unwonted* sun to view.
Spenser.

My father's of a better nature
Than he appears by speech; this is *unwonted*
Which now came from him.
Shakspeare.

Every *unwonted* meteor is portentous, and some divine prognostick.
Glanville.

Thick breath, quick pulse, and heaving of my heart,
All signs of some *unwonted* change appear.
Dryd.

2. Unaccustomed; unused.

Philoclea, who blushing, and withal smiling, making shamefacedness pleasant, and pleasure shamefaced, tenderly moved her feet, *unwonted* to feel the naked ground.
Sidney.

Sea calves *unwonted* to fresh waters fly.
May.

O how oft shall he
On faith and changed gods complain; and seas,
Rough with black winds and storms,
Unwonted shall admire.
Milton.

UNWO'RKING. *adj.* Living without labour.

Lazy and *unworking* shopkeepers in this being worse than gamesters, do not only keep so much of the money of a country in their hands, but make the publick pay them for it.
Locke.

UNWO'RSHIPPED. *adj.* Not adored.

He resolv'd to leave
Unworshipp'd, unobey'd, the throne supreme.
Milton.

UNWO'RTHILY. *adv.* Not according to desert; either above or below merit.

I vow'd, base knight,
To tear the garter from thy craven leg,
Which I have done, because *unworthily*
Thou wast installed.
Shaksp.

Fearing lest my jealous aim might err,
And so *unworthily* disgrace the man,
I gave him gentle looks.
Shaksp.

If we look upon the Odyssey as all a fiction, we consider it *unworthily*. It ought to be read as a story founded upon truth, adorned with embellishments of poetry.
Broome.

UNWO'RTHINESS. *n. s.* Want of worth; want of merit.

A mind fearing the *unworthiness* of every word that should be presented to her ears, at length brought it forth in this manner.
Sidney.

O let not an excellent spirit do itself such wrong, as to think where it is placed, embraced, and loved, there can be any *unworthiness*; since the weakest mist is not easilier driven away by the sun, that that is chased away with so high thoughts.
Sidney.

Every night he comes with songs compos'd
To her *unworthiness*: it nothing steads us
To chide him from our eaves, for he persists.
Shakspeare.

I fear'd to find you in another place;
But, since you 're here, my jealousy grows less:
You will be kind to my *unworthiness*.
Dryden.

Have a true and humble sense of your own *unworthiness*, which will not suffer you to rise to a confidence unwarrantably pretended to by some.
Wake.

UNWO'RTHY. *adj.*

1. Not deserving: whether good or bad.

The Athanasian creed and doxology should remain in use; the one as a most divine explication of the chiefest articles of our christian belief; the other as an heavenly acclamation of joyful applause to his praises, in whom we believe: neither the one nor the other *unworthy* to be heard sounding, as they are in the church of Christ.
Hooker.

Every particular accident, not *unworthy* the remembrance, for brevity I wittingly pass over.
Knolles.

2. Wanting merit.

Degree being vizarded,
Th' *unworthiest* shews as fairly in the mask.
Shakspeare.

Are there *unworthy* men chosen to offices?
Whitgift.

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miss that which one *unworthier* may attain;
And die with grieving.
Shaksp.

3. Mean; worthless; contemptible.

Tell me, Philoclea, did you ever see such a shepherd? did you ever hear of such a prince? and then tell me if a small or *unworthy* assault have conquered me?
Sidney.

4. Not suitable; not adequate.

I laid at her feet a work, which was *unworthy* her, but which I hope she will forgive.
Dryden.

Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will take care to suppress things *unworthy* of him.
Pope to Swift.

Care is taken to intersperse additions in such a manner, that scarce any book can be bought, without purchasing something *unworthy* of the author.
Swift.

5. Unbecoming; vile.

The brutal action rous'd his manly mind:
Mov'd with *unworthy* usage of the maid,
He, though unarm'd, resolv'd to give her aid.
Dryden.

UNWO'UND. pret. and part. pass. of *unwind*. Untwisted.

Thatchers tie with withs, but old pitched ropes *unwound* are more lasting.
Mortimer.

UNWO'UNDED. *adj.*

1. Not wounded.

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We may offend
Our yet *unwounded* enemies. *Milton.*

2. Not hurt.

Oh blest with temper!
She who can love a sister's charms, or hear
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear. *Pope.*

To UNWRA'P. *v. a.* To open what is folded.

To UNWRE'ATH. *v. a.* To untwine.

The beards of wild oats, and of divers other wild plants, continually wreath and *unwreath* themselves, according to the temperature of the ambient air. *Boyle.*

UNWRI'TING. *adj.* Not assuming the character of an author.

The peace of the honest *unwriting* subject was daily molested. *Arbuthnot.*

UNWRI'TTEN. *adj.*

1. Not written; not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional.

A rule of right *unwritten*, but delivered by tradition from one to another. *Spenser.*

The laws of England may be divided into the written law, and the *unwritten*. *Hale.*

2. Not containing writing.

As to his understanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude, *unwritten* blank; making him to be created as much an infant, as others are born. *South.*

UNWRO'UGHT. *adj.* Not laboured; not manufactured.

Or prove at least to all of wiser thought,
Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwrought*. *Fairfax.*

Yet thy moist clay is pliant to command;
Unwrought and easy to the potter's hand:
Now take the mold, now bend thy mind to feel
The first sharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*

UNWRU'NG. *adj.* Not pinched.

We that have free souls, it touches us not; let the galled jade winch, our withers are *unwrung*. *Shakspeare.*

UNYIE'LDED. *adj.* Not given up.

O'erpower'd at length, they force him to the ground,
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound. *Dryden.*

To UNYO'KE. *v. a.*

1. To loose from the yoke.

Our army is dispers'd already:
Like youthful steers *unyok'd*, they took their course
East, west, north, south. *Shaksp.*

Homer calls them like gods, and yet gives them the employment of slaves; they *unyoke* the mules. *Broome.*

2. To part; to disjoin.

Shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,
So join'd in love, so strong in both,
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind regreet? *Shakspeare.*

UNYO'KED. *adj.*

1. Having never worn a yoke.

Sev'n bullocks yet *unyok'd* for Phœbus chuse,
And for Diana sev'n unspotted ewes. *Dryden.*

2. Licentious; unrestrained.

I will awhile uphold
The *unyok'd* humour of your idleness. *Shaksp.*

UNZO'NED. *adj.* Not bound with a girdle.

Easy her motion seem'd, serene her air;
Full, though *unzon'd* her bosom. *Prior.*

VOCA'BULARY. *n. s.* [*vocabularium*, Lat. *vocabulaire*, French.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a wordbook.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and that they stand in awe of conjurations, which signify nothing, not only in the dictionary of man, but in the subtiler *vocabulary* of Satan. *Brown.*

Among other books, we should be furnished with *vocabularies* and dictionaries of several sorts. *Watts.*

VO'CAL. *adj.* [*vocal*, French; *vocalis*, Latin.]

1. Having a voice.

Eyes are *vocal*, tears have tongues;
And there be words not made with lungs;
Sententious show'rs! O let them fall!
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Crashaw.*

Witness if I be silent, morn or even,
To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh shade,
Made *vocal* by my song, and taught his praise. *Milton.*

Smooth-sliding Mincius, crown'd with *vocal* reeds,
That strain I heard was of a higher mood. *Milt.*

None can animate the lyre,
And the mute strings with *vocal* souls inspire,
As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand cupids dwell. *Dryden.*

Memnon, though stone, was counted *vocal*;
But 'twas the god, mean while, that spoke all.
Rome oft has heard a cross haranguing,
With prompting priest behind the hanging. *Prior.*

2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial being abrogated, require the abrogation of instrumental musick, approving nevertheless the use of *vocal* melody to remain, must shew some reason wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony, and not the other. *Hooker.*

They join'd their *vocal* worship to the choir
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*

VOCA'LITY. *n. s.* [*vocalitas*, Latin; from *vocal*.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

L and R being in extremes, one of roughness, the other of smoothness and freeness of *vocality*, are not easy in tract of vocal speech to be pronounced spiritally. *Holder.*

To VO'CALIZE. *v. a.* [from *vocal*.] To form into voice.

It is one thing to give an impulse to breath alone; another thing to *vocalize* that breath, *i. e.* in its passage through the larynx to give it the sound of human voice. *Holder.*

VO'CALLY. *adv.* [from *vocal*.] In words; articulately.

Although it is as natural to mankind to express their desires *vocally*, as it is for brutes to use their natural vocal signs; yet the forming of languages into this or that fashion, is a business of institution. *Hale.*

VOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*vocation*, French; *vocatio*, Latin.]

1. Calling by the will of God.

Neither doth that which St. Paul, or other apostles, teach, enforce the utter disability of any other men's *vocation* thought requisite in this church for the saving of souls. *Hooker.*

They which thus were in God eternally by their intended admission to life, have, by *vocation* or adoption, God actually now in them. *Hooker.*

2. Summons.

What can be urged for them, who not having the *vocation* of poverty to scribble, out of meer wantonness make themselves ridiculous? *Dryd.*

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3. Trade; employment; calling.

He would think his service greatly rewarded if he might obtain by that means to live in the sight of his prince, and yet practise his own chosen *vocation*. *Sidney.*

God's mother, in a vision full of majesty,
Will'd me to leave my base *vocation*. *Shaksp.*

God has furnished men with faculties sufficient to direct them in the way they should take, if they will seriously employ them, when their ordinary *vocations* allow them the leisure. *Locke.*

4. It is used ironically in contempt.

But lest you should for honour take
The drunken quarrels of a rake,
Or when a whore in her *vocation*
Keeps punctual to an assignation. *Swift.*

VO'CATIVE. *n. s.* [*vocatif*, French; *vocativus*, Latin.] The grammatical case used in calling or speaking to.

VOCIFERA'TION. *n. s.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Latin.] Clamour; outcry.

The lungs, kept too long upon the stretch by *vociferation*, or loud singing, may produce the same effect. *Arbuthnot.*

VOCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*vocifero*, Latin.] Clamorous; noisy.

Thrice three *vociferous* heralds rose to check the rout. *Chapman.*

Several templars, and others of the more *vociferous* kind of critics, went with a resolution to hiss, and confessed they were forced to laugh. *Pope.*

VOGUE. n. s. [*vogue*, French; from *voguer*, to float, or fly at large.] Fashion; mode; popular reception.

It is not more absurd to undertake to tell the name of an unknown person by his looks, than to vouch a man's saintship from the *vogue* of the world. *South.*

Use may revive the obsoletest words,
And banish those that now are most in *vogue*. *Roscommon.*

What factions th' have, and what they drive at
In public *vogue*, or what in private. *Hudibras.*

In the *vogue* of the world, it passes for an exploit of honour, for kings to run away with whole countries that they have no pretence to. *L'Estrange.*

No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not sometimes sacrifice to the graces, must expect to keep in *vogue* for any time. *Addison.*

At one time they keep their patients so close and warm, as almost to stifle them; and all on a sudden the cold regimen is in *vogue*. *Baker.*

VOICE. *n. s.* [*voix*, French; *vox*, *vocis*, Latin.]

1. Sound emitted by the mouth.

I assay to see
The works of men; or heare mortalitie
Expire a *voice*. *Chapman.*

2. Sound of the mouth, as distinguished from that uttered by another mouth.

Air in sounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the *voices* of living creatures, and in the *voices* of several men; for we can discern several men by their *voices*. *Bacon.*

3. Any sound made by breath.

O Marcus, I am warm'd; my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's *voice*, and burns for glory. *Addison.*

4. Vote; suffrage; opinion expressed.

Are you all resolv'd to give your *voices*?
But that's no matter, the greater part carries it. *Shakspeare.*

I've no words;
My *voice* is in my sword! thou bloodier villain
Than terms can give thee out. *Shaksp.*

The state was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of *voices*, and must shortly perish, if not committed to the grave judgment of some few; for two hundred gave *voices*, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greatest gravity. *Knolles.*

Some laws ordain, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by *voice*. *Dryden.*

5. Language; words; expression.

Let us call on God in the *voice* of his church. *Fell.*

To VOICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rumour; to report. Out of use.

Is this th'Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd so regardfully? *Shakspeare.*

It was *voiced* that the king purposed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, prisoner in the Tower, whereat there was great murmur. *Bac.*

Many sought to feed
The easy creditors of novelties,
By *voicing* him alive. *Daniel.*

2. To vote. Obsolete.

Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather must do, than what you should do,
Made you, against the grain, to *voice* him consul. *Shakspeare.*

To VOICE. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obsolete.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction; and rather assume thy right in silence, than *voice* it with claims. *Bacon.*

It is not the gift of every person to harangue the multitude, to *voice* it loud and high. *South.*

VOI'CED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furnished with a voice.

That's Erythæa,
Or some angel *voic'd* like her. 'Tis she! my struggling soul
Would fain go out to meet and welcome her! *Denham.*

VOID. *adj.* [*vuide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant.

The earth was without form and *void*, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. *Gen.*

I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there
Speak to great Cæsar as he comes along. *Shaks.*

2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated.

If it be *void*, and to no purpose, that the names of men are so frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in? *Hooker.*

My word shall not return *void*, but accomplish that which I please. *Isaiah.*

This custom made their whole government *void*, as an engine built against human society, worthy to be fired and pulled down. *Bacon.*

Though the wisdom of a future parliament may find cause to declare this or that act of parliament *void*, yet there will be the same temper requisite to repeal it. *Clarendon.*

The two houses declared, that nothing which should from that time pass under the great seal, should be good and valid, but *void* and null. *Clarendon.*

Some kind of subjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made *void* by any power whatsoever. *Swift.*

3. Unsupplied; unoccupied.

Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to supply divers great offices that had been long *void*, an-

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swered nothing to the matter, but rose up on the sudden, and said, I am sure my office will not be long *void*. *Camden.*

4. Wanting; unfurnished; empty.

If some be admitted into the ministry, *void* of learning, or lewd in life, are all the rest to be condemned? *Whitgift.*

How *void* of reason are our hopes and fears! *Dryden.*

Being *void* of all friendship and enmity, they never complain. *Swift.*

5. Unsubstantial; unreal.

Senseless, lifeless idol, *void* and vain. *Pope.*

VOID. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An empty space; vacuum; vacancy.

Pride, where wit fails, steps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of sense. *Pope.*

With what power
Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
Th' illimitable *void*? *Thomson.*

To VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vuider*, French.]

1. To quit; to leave empty.

If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shakspeare.*

Towards this passage, somewhat darker than the chamber which he *voided*, this assassinate gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. *Wotton.*

2. To emit; to pour out.

The ascending water is vented by fits, every circumvolution *voiding* only so much as is contained in one helix. *Wilkins.*

3. To emit as excrement.

Excrements smell ill to the same creature that *voideth* them; and the cat burieth what she *voideth*. *Bacon.*

Believ'd the heav'ns were made of stone,
Because the sun had *voided* one. *Hudibras.*

Fleshy filaments, or matter *voided* by urine, are suspicious symptoms of a stone in the kidnies, especially if the patient has been subject to *voiding* of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul.

It was become a practice, upon any specious pretences, to *void* the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed. *Clarendon.*

To VOID. *v. n.*

1. To be emitted.

By the use of emulsions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine *voided* more easily. *Wiseman.*

2. To receive what is emitted.

How in our *voiding* lobby hast thou stood,
And duly waited for my coming forth? *Shaksp.*

VOIDABLE. *adj.* [from *void*.] Such as may be annulled.

If the metropolitan, pretending the party deceased had *bona notabilia* in divers dioceses, grants letters of administration, such administration is not void, but *voidable* by a sentence. *Ayliffe.*

VOIDANCE. *n. s.* [from *void*.]

1. The act of emptying.

2. Ejection from a benefice.

VOIDER. *n. s.* [from *void*.] A basket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

A *voider* for the nonce,
I wrong the devil should I pick their bones. *Cleaveland.*

VOIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *void*.]

1. Emptiness; vacuity.

2. Nullity; inefficacy.

3. Want of substantiality.

If thereby you understand their nakedness and *voidness* of all mixt bodies, good divines are of opinion, that the work of the creation was not in itself distinguished by days. *Hakewill.*

VOITURE. n. s. [French.] Carriage; transportation by carriage. Not in use.

They ought to use exercise by *voiture* or carriage. *Arbuthnot.*

VOLANT. *adj.* [*volans*, Latin; *volant*, French.]

1. Flying; passing through the air.

The *volant* or flying automata, are such mechanical contrivances as have a self-motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds. *Wilkins.*

2. Nimble; active.

His *volant* touch
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and pursued transverse the resonant fugue. *Milton.*

Blind British bards, with *volant* touch,
Traverse loquacious strings, whose solemn notes
Provoke to harmless revels. *Philips.*

VOLATILE. *adj.* [*volatilis*, Latin.]

1. Flying; passing through the air.

The caterpillar towards the end of summer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon.*

There is no creature only *volatile*, or no flying animal but hath feet as well as wings; because there is not sufficient food for them always in the air. *Ray.*

2. [*volatile*, French.] Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation.

In vain, though by their pow'rful art they bind
Volatile Hermes. *Milton.*

When arsenick with soap gives a regulus, and with mercury sublimate a *volatile* fusible salt, like butter of antimony; doth not this shew that arsenick, which is a substance totally *volatile*, is compounded of fixed and *volatile* parts, strongly cohering by a mutual attraction; so that the *volatile* will not ascend without carrying up the fixed? *Newton.*

3. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of spirit; airy.

Active spirits, who are ever skimming over the surface of things with a *volatile* temper, will fix nothing in their mind. *Watts.*

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever, just the reverse of Mr. Pope, who hath always loved a domestick life. *Swift.*

VOLATILE. *n. s.* [*volatile*, French.] A winged animal.

The air conveys the heat of the sun, maintains fire, and serves for the flight of *volatiles*. *Brown.*

VOLATILENESS. } *n. s.* [*volatilité*, Fr.
VOLATILITY. } from *volatile*.]

1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity.

Upon the compound body, chiefly observe the colour, fragility, or pliantness, the *volatility* or fixation, compared with simple bodies. *Bacon.*

Of *volatility* the utmost degree is, when it will fly away without returning. *Bacon.*

Heat causeth the spirits to search some issue out of the body, as in the *volatility* of metals. *Bacon.*

The animal spirits cannot, by reason of their subtilty and *volatileness*, be discovered to the sense. *Hale.*

The *volatility* of mercury argues that they are not much bigger; nor may they be much less, lest they lose their opacity. *Newton.*

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By the spirit of a plant, we understand that pure, elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously, in which the odour or smell consists. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Mutability of mind; airiness; liveliness.

VOLATILIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *volatilize.*] The act of making volatile.

Chymists have, by a variety of ways, attempted in vain the *volatilization* of the salt of tartar. *Boyle.*

To VO'LATILIZE. *v. a.* [*volatiliser*, Fr.] from *volatile.*] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree.

Spirit of wine has a refractive power, in a middle degree between those of water and oily substances, and accordingly seems to be composed of both, united by fermentation: the water, by means of some saline spirits with which it is impregnated, dissolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action. *Newton.*

Spirituous liquors are so far from attenuating, *volatilizing*, and rendering perspirable the animal fluids, that they rather condense them. *Arbuthnot.*

VOLCA'NO. n. s. [Italian, from *Vulcan.*] A burning mountain.

Navigators tell us there is a burning mountain in an island, and many *volcanos* and fiery hills. *Brown.*

When the Cyclops o'er their anvils sweat,
From the *volcanos* gross eruptions rise,
And curling sheets of smoke obscure the skies. *Garth.*

Subterraneous minerals ferment, and cause earthquakes, and cause furious eruptions of *volcanos*, and tumble down broken rocks. *Bentley.*

Why want we then encomiums on the storm,
Or famine, or *volcanos?* They perform
Their mighty deeds; they hero-like can slay,
And spread their ample desarts in a day. *Young.*

VOLE. *n. s.* [*vole*, French.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

Past six, and not a living soul!
I might by this have won a *vole.* *Swift.*

VO'LERY. *n. s.* [*volerie*, French.] A flight of birds.

An old boy, at his first appearance, is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*; amongst which, there will not be wanting some birds of prey, that will presently be on the wing for him. *Locke.*

VOLITA'TION. *n. s.* [*volito*, Latin.] The act or power of flying.

Birds and flying animals are almost erect, advancing the head and breast in their progression, and only prone in the act of *volitation.* *Brown.*

VOLI'TION. *n. s.* [*volitio*, Latin.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted.

To say that we cannot tell whether we have liberty, because we do not understand the manner of *volition*, is all one as to say, that we cannot tell whether we see or hear, because we do not understand the manner of sensation. *Wilkins.*

There is as much difference between the approbation of the judgment, and the actual *volitions* of the will, as between a man's viewing a desirable thing with his eye, and reaching after it with his hand. *South.*

Volition is the actual exercise of the power the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance. *Locke.*

VO'LITIVE. *adj.* Having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive*; making the man not only more knowing, but more wise and better. *Hale.*

VO'LLEY. *n. s.* [*volée*, French.]

1. A flight of shot.

From the wood a *volley* of shot slew two of his company. *Raleigh.*

More on his guns relies than on his sword,
From whence a fatal *volley* we receiv'd. *Waller.*

2. A burst; an emission of many at once.

A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly shot off. *Shakspeare.*

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks;
It still looks home, and short excursions makes;
But rattling nonsense in full *vollies* breaks. *Pope.*

To VO'LLEY. *v. n.* To throw out.

The holding every man shall beat as loud
As his strong sides can *volley.* *Shaksp.*

VO'LLIED. *adj.* [from *volley.*] Disploded; discharged with a volley.

I stood
Thy fiercest, when in battle to thy aid
The blasting *volley'd* thunder made all speed. *Milton.*

The Gallick navy, impotent to bear
His *volley'd* thunder, torn, dissever'd, scud. *Philips.*

VOLT. *n. s.* [*volte*, French.]

Volt signifies a round or a circular tread; a gate of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center; so that these two treads make parallel tracks, the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet smaller, the shoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the center. *Farrier's Dict.*

VOLUBI'LITY. *n. s.* [*volubilité*, French; *volubilitas*, from *volubilis*, Latin.]

1. The act or power of rolling.

Volubility, or aptness to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundness. *Watts.*

Then celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular *volubility* turn themselves any way, as it might happen. *Hook.*

2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech.

Say she be mute, and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her *volubility.* *Shaksp.*

He expressed himself with great *volubility* of words, natural and proper. *Clarendon.*

He had all the French assurance, cunning, and *volubility* of tongue. *Addison.*

She ran over the catalogue of diversions with such a *volubility* of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father. *Female Quixote.*

3. Mutability; liableness to revolution.

He that's a victor this moment, may be a slave the next; and this *volubility* of human affairs, is the judgment of providence, in the punishment of oppression. *L'Estrange.*

VO'LUBLE. *adj.* [*volubilis*, Latin.]

1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion.

Neither the weight of the matter of which a cylinder is made, nor its round *voluble* form, which, meeting with a precipice, do necessarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that dead, choiceless creature in its first motion. *Hammond.*

The adventitious corpuscles may produce stability in the matter they pervade, by expelling thence those *voluble* particles, which, whilst they

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continued, did by their shape unfit for cohesion, or by their motion, oppose coalition. *Boyle.*

2. Rolling; having quick motion.

This less *voluble* earth,
By shorter flight to th' east, had left him there. *Milton.*

Then *voluble* and bold; now hid, now seen,
Among thick-woven arborets. *Milton.*

3. Nimble; active. Applied to the tongue.

A friend promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it so wonderfully *voluble* and flippant. *Addison.*

These, with a *voluble* and flippant tongue, become mere echoes. *Watts.*

4. Fluent of words. It is applied to the speech, or the speaker.

Cassio, a knave very *voluble*; no further conscionable, than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane seeming, for the better compassing of his loose affection. *Shaksp.*

If *voluble* and sharp discourse be marr'd,
Unkindness blunts it more than marble hard. *Shakspeare.*

VO'LUME. *n. s.* [*volumen*, Latin.]

1. Something rolled, or convolved.

2. As much as seems convolved at once; as a fold of a serpent, a wave of water.

Threescore and ten I can remember well;
Within the *volume* of which time I've seen
Hours dreadful, and things strange. *Shaksp.*

Unoppos'd they either lose their force,
Or wind in *volumes* to their former course. *Dryd.*

Behind the gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And silently to his revenge he sails:
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails. *Dryd.*

Thames' fruitful tides
Slow through the vale in silver *volumes* play. *Fenton.*

By the insinuations of these crystals, the *volumes* of air are driven out of the watry particles, and many of them uniting, form larger *volumes*, which thereby have a greater force to expand themselves. *Cheyne.*

3. [*volume*, French.] A book; so called, because books were anciently rolled upon a staff.

Guyon all this while his book did read,
Ne yet has ended; for it was a great
And ample *volume*, that doth far exceed
My leisure, so long leaves here to repeat. *Spens.*

Calmly, I do beseech you.——
Aye, as an hostler, that for the poorest piece
Will bear the name by th' *volume*. *Shaksp.*

The most sagacious man is not able to find out any blot or error in this great *volume* of the world. *Wilkins.*

I shall not now enlarge on the wrong judgments whereby men mislead themselves. This would make a *volume*. *Locke.*

If one short *volume* could comprize
All that was witty, learn'd and wise,
How would it be esteem'd and read? *Swift.*

VOLU'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *volume*.]

1. Consisting of many complications.

The serpent roll'd *voluminous* and vast. *Milt.*

2. Consisting of many volumes, or books.

If heav'n write aught of fate, by what the stars
Voluminous, or single characters
In their conjunction met, give me to spell. *Milt.*

There is pleasure in doing something new, though never so little, without pestering the world with *voluminous* transcriptions. *Graunt.*

The most severe reader makes allowances for many rests and nodding-places in a *voluminous* writer. *Spectator.*

3. Copious; diffusive.

He did not bear contradiction without much passion, and was too *voluminous* in discourse. *Clarendon.*

VOLU'MINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voluminous*.] In many volumes or books.

The controversies are hotly managed by the divided schools, and *voluminously* every where handled. *Granville.*

VO'LUNTARILY. *adv.* [*volontiers*, Fr. from *voluntary*.] Spontaneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion.

Sith there is no likelihood that ever *voluntarily* they will seek instruction at our hands, it remaineth that unless we will suffer them to perish, salvation itself must seek them. *Hooker.*

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own destruction, is against God and nature. *Hooker.*

Self-preservation will oblige a man *voluntarily*, and by choice, to undergo any less evil, to secure himself but from the probability of an evil incomparably greater. *South.*

VO'LUNTARY. *adj.* [*volontaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Latin.]

1. Acting without compulsion; acting by choice.

God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent; intending before-hand, and decreeing with himself, that which did outwardly proceed from him. *Hooker.*

The lottery of my destiny
Bars me the right of *voluntary* chusing. *Shaksp.*

2. Willing; acting with willingness.

Then virtue was no more; her guard away,
She fell to lust a *voluntary* prey. *Pope.*

3. Done by design; purposed.

If a man be lopping a tree, and his ax-head fall from the helve, out of his hand, and kills another passing by, here is indeed man-slaughter, but no *voluntary* murther. *Perkins.*

4. Done without compulsion.

Voluntary forbearance denotes the forbearance of an action, consequent to an order of the mind. *Locke.*

The old duke is banished; the new duke, and three or four loving lords, have put themselves into *voluntary* exile with him. *Shakspeare.*

They must have recourse to abstinence, which is but *voluntary* fasting, and to exercise, which is but *voluntary* labour. *Seed.*

5. Acting of his own accord; spontaneous.

The publick prayers of the people of God, in churches thoroughly settled, did never use to be *voluntary* dictates, proceeding from any man's extemporal wit. *Hooker.*

Thoughts which *voluntary* move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

VO'LUNTARY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord.

All the unsettled humours of the land;
Rash, inconsid'rate, fiery *voluntaries*. *Shaksp.*

Ajax was here the *voluntary*, and you as under an impress. *Shakspeare.*

The bordering wars were made altogether by *voluntaries*, upon their own head. *Davies.*

Aids came in partly upon missives, and partly *voluntaries* from all parts. *Bacon.*

2. A piece of musick played at will, without any settled rule.

Whistling winds like organs play'd,
Until their *voluntaries* made
The waken'd earth in odours rise,
To be her morning sacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

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By a *voluntary* before the first lesson, we are prepared for admission of those divine truths, which we are shortly to receive. *Spectator.*

VOLUNTE'ER. *n. s.* [*voluntaire*, French.] A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord.

Congreve, and the author of the Relapse, being the principals in the dispute, I satisfy them; as for the *volunteers*, they will find themselves affected with the misfortune of their friends. *Collier.*

All Asia now was by the ears;
And gods beat up for *volunteers*
To Greece and Troy. *Prior.*

To VOLUNTE'ER. *v. n.* To go for a soldier. A cant word.

Leave off these wagers, for in conscience speaking,
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking;
And if you gallants lose, to all appearing,
You'll want an equipage for *volunteering*. *Dryd.*

VOLU'PTUARY. *n. s.* [*voluptuaire*, Fr. *voluptuarius*, Latin.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury.

Does not the *voluptuary* understand, in all the liberties of a loose and a lewd conversation, that he runs the risk of body and soul? *L'Estrange.*

The parable was intended against the *voluptuaries*; men who lived like heathens, dissolutely, without regarding any of the restraints of religion. *Atterbury.*

VOLU'PTUOUS. *adj.* [*voluptuosus*, Lat. *voluptueux*, French.] Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious.

He them deceives; deceiv'd in his deceit;
Made drunk with drugs of dear *voluptuous* receipt. *Spenser.*

If a new sect have not two properties, it will not spread. The one is, the supplanting, or the opposing of authority established; the other is, the giving licence to pleasures, and a *voluptuous* life. *Bacon.*

Thou wilt bring me soon
To that new world of light and bliss, among
The gods, who live at ease, where I shall reign
At thy right hand *voluptuous*, without end. *Milton.*

Then swol'n with pride, into the snare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks; venereal trains,
Soften'd with pleasure, and *voluptuous* life. *Milton.*

Speculative atheism subsists only in our speculation; whereas really human nature cannot be guilty of the crime. Indeed a few sensual and *voluptuous* persons may for a season eclipse this native light of the soul, but can never wholly smother and extinguish it. *Bentley.*

VOLU'PTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure.

Had I a dozen sons, I had rather eleven died nobly for their country, than one *voluptuously* surfeit out of action. *Shakspeare.*

This cannot be done, if my will be so worldly or *voluptuously* disposed, as never to suffer me to think of them; but perpetually to carry away and apply my mind to other things. *South.*

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *voluptuous*.] Luxuriousness; addictedness to excess of pleasure.

There's no bottom
In my *voluptuousness*: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakspeare.*

If he fill'd his vacancy with his *voluptuousness*,
Full surfeits, and the dryness of his bones,
Call on him for't. *Shakspeare.*

Here, where still ev'ning is, not noon nor night;
Where no *voluptuousness*, yet all delight. *Donne.*

These sons of Epicurus, for *voluptuousness* and irreligion, must pass for the only wits of the age. *South.*

You may be free, unless
Your other lord forbids, *voluptuousness*. *Dryden.*

VOLUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*volutatio*, Latin.] Wallowing; rolling.

VOLU'TE. *n. s.* [*volute*, Fr.] A member of a column.

That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines, or, according to others, the head-dresses of virgins in their long hair. According to Vitruvius, those that appear above the stems in the Corinthian order, are sixteen in every capital, four in the Ionick, and eight in the Composite. These *volutes* are more especially remarkable in the Ionick capital, representing a pillow or cushion laid between the abacus and echinus: whence that ancient architect calls the *voluta* pulvinus. *Harris.*

It is said there is an Ionick pillar in the Santa Maria Transtevere, where the marks of the compass are still to be seen on the *volute*; and that Palladio learnt from thence the working of that difficult problem. *Addison.*

VO'MICA. n. s. [Latin.] An encysted tumour in the lungs.

If the ulcer is not broke, it is commonly called a *vomica*, attended with the same symptoms as an empyema; because the *vomica* communicating with the vessels of the lungs, must necessarily void some of the putrid matter, and taint the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

VO'MICK NUT. *n. s.*

Vomick nut is the nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree, the wood of which is the lignum colubrinum, or snakewood of the shops. It is flat, compressed, and round, of the breadth of a shilling, and about the thickness of a crown-piece. It is certain poison to quadrupeds and birds; and taken internally, in small doses, it disturbs the whole human frame, and brings on convulsions. *Hill.*

To VO'MIT. *v. n.* [*vomo*, Lat.] To cast up the contents of the stomach.

The dog when he is sick at the stomach, knows his cure, falls to his grass, *vomits*, and is well. *More.*

To VO'MIT. *v. a.* [*vomir*, Fr.]

1. To throw up from the stomach: often with *up* or *out*.

As though some world unknown,
By pamper'd nature's store too prodigally fed,
And surfeiting therewith, her surcrease *vomited*. *Drayton.*

The fish *vomited out* Jonah upon the dry land. *South.*

Vomiting is of use, when the foulness of the stomach requires it. *Wiseman.*

Weak stomachs *vomit up* the wine that they drink in too great quantities, in the form of vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VO'MIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The matter thrown up from the stomach.

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He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like *vomit* from his yawning entrails pour'd.
Sandys.

2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that causes vomit.

This *vomit* may be repeated often, if it be found successful. *Blackmore.*

Whether a *vomit* may be safely given, must be judged by the circumstances: if there be any symptoms of an inflammation of the stomach, a *vomit* is extremely dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

VOMI'TION. *n. s.* [from *vomo*, Lat.] The act or power of vomiting.

How many have saved their lives, by spewing up their debauch! Whereas, if the stomach had wanted the faculty of *vomition*, they had inevitably died. *Grew.*

VO'MITIVE. *adj.* [*vomitif*, Fr.] Emetick; causing vomits.

From this vitriolous quality, mercurius dulcis, and vitriol *vomitive*, occasion black ejections. *Brown.*

VO'MITORY. *adj.* [*vomitoire*, Fr. *vomitorius*, Lat.] Procuring vomits; emetick.

Since regulus of stibium, or glass of antimony, will communicate to water or wine a purging or *vomitory* operation, yet the body itself, after iterated infusions, abates not virtue or weight. *Brown.*

Some have vomited up such bodies as these, namely, thick, short, blunt pins, which, by straining, they vomit up again, or by taking *vomitaries* privately. *Harvey.*

VORA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Latin.]

1. Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious.

So *voracious* is this humour grown, that it draws in every thing to feed it.
Government of the Tongue.

2. Rapacious; greedy.

VORA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voracious*.] Greedily; ravenously.

VORA'CIOUSNESS. } *n. s.* [*voracité*, Fr.
VORA'CITY. } *voracitas*, Lat. from *voracious*.] Greediness; ravine; ravenousness.

He is as well contented with this, as those that with the rarities of the earth pamper their *voracities*. *Sandys.*

Creatures by their *voracity* pernicious, have commonly fewer young. *Derham.*

VORTEX. n. s. In the plural *vortices*. [Latin.] Any thing whirled round.

If many contiguous *vortices* of molten pitch were each of them as large as those which some suppose to revolve about the sun and fixed stars, yet these, and all their parts, would by their tenacity and stiffness communicate their motion to one another. *Newton.*

Nothing else could impel it, unless the etherial matter be supposed to be carried about the sun, like a *vortex*, or whirlpool, as a vehicle to convey it and the rest of the planets. *Bentley.*

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast involuntary throng;
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her *vortex*, and her power confess. *Pope.*

VO'RTICAL. *adj.* [from *vortex*.] Having a whirling motion.

If three equal round vessels be filled, the one with cold water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors be stirred about alike, to give them a *vortical* motion; the pitch, by its tenacity, will lose its motion quickly; the oil, being less tenacious, will keep it longer; and the water being still less tenacious, will keep it longest, but yet will lose it in a short time. *Newton.*

It is not a magnetical power, nor the effect of a *vortical* motion; those common attempts towards the explication of gravity. *Bentley.*

VO'TARIST. *n. s.* [*devotus*, Lat.] One devoted to any person or thing; one given up by a vow to any service or worship; votary.

I wish a more strict restraint
Upon the sisterhood, the *votarists* of St. Clare.
Shakspeare.

Earth, yield me roots! What is here?
Gold! ye low, glittering, precious gold!
No, gods, I am no idle *votarist*. *Shakspeare.*

The grey-hooded ev'n,
Like a sad *votarist* in palmer's weed,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain.
Milton.

VO'TARY. *n. s.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

Wherefore waste I time to counsel thee?
Thou art a *votary* to fond desire. *Shakesp.*

Thou, faint god of sleep! forget that I
Was ever known to be thy *votary*.
No more my pillow shall thine altar be,
Nor will I offer any more to thee
Myself a melting sacrifice. *Crashaw.*

'Twas the coldness of the *votary*, and not the prayer, that was in fault, whenever fervor was deficient at the publick office of the church. *Fell.*

By these means, men worship the idols which have been set up in their minds, and stamping the characters of divinity upon absurdities and errors, become zealous *votaries* to bulls and monkeys. *Locke.*

The enemy of our happiness has servants and *votaries* among those who are called by the name of the son of God. *Rogers.*

How can heav'nly wisdom prove
An instrument to earthly love?
Know'st thou not yet, that men commence
Thy *votaries* for want of sense? *Swift.*

VO'TARY. *adj.* Consequent to a vow.

Superstition is now so well advanced, that men of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and *votary* resolution is made equipollent to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon.*

VO'TARESS. *n. s.* [female of *votary*.] A woman devoted to any worship or state.

The imperial *vot'ress* passed on
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakesp.*

His mother was a *vot'ress* of my order;
And, in the spiced Indian air by night,
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side. *Shakesp.*

No rosary this *vot'ress* needs,
Her very syllables are beads. *Cleaveland.*

Thy *vot'ress* from my tender years I am;
And love, like thee, the woods and sylvan game.
Dryden.

What force have pious vows? the queen of love
His sister sends, her *vot'ress* from above. *Pope.*

VOTE. *n. s.* [*votum*, Latin.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered.

He that joins instruction with delight,
Profit with pleasure, carries all the *votes*.
Roscommon.

How many have no other ground for their tenets, than the supposed honesty or learning of those of the same profession! as if truth were to be established by the *vote* of the multitude. *Locke.*

The final determination arises from the majority of opinions or *votes* in the assembly, be-

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cause they ought to be swayed by the superiour weight of reason. *Watts.*

To VOTE. *v. a.*

1. To choose by suffrage; to determine by suffrage.

You are not only in the eye and ear of your master, but you are also a favourite, the favourite of the time, and so are in his bosom also; the world hath also *voted* you, and doth so esteem of you. *Bacon.*

2. To give by vote.

The parliament *voted* them one hundred thousand pounds, by way of recompence for their sufferings. *Swift.*

VO'TER. *n. s.* [from *vote.*] One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage.

Elections growing chargeable, the *voters*, that is, the bulk of the common people, have been universally seduced into bribery, perjury, drunkenness, malice, and slander. *Swift.*

He hates an action base;
Can sometimes drop a *voter*'s claim,
And give up party to his fame. *Swift.*

VO'TIVE. *adj.* [*votivus*, Lat.] Given by vow.

Such in Isis' temple you may find,
On *votive* tablets to the life pourtray'd. *Dryd.*

Venus! take my *votive* glass;
Since I am not what I was,
What from this day I shall be,
Venus! let me never see. *Prior.*

To VOUCH. *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman French.]

1. To call to witness; to obtest.

The sun and day are witnesses for me;
Let him who fights unseen relate his own,
And *vouch* the silent stars and conscious moon. *Dryden.*

2. To attest; to warrant; to declare; to maintain by repeated affirmations.

You do not give the cheer; the feast is sold
That is not often *vouched*, while 'tis making,
'Tis given with welcome. *Shaksp.*

The consistency of the discourse, and the pertinency of it to the design he is upon, *vouches* it worthy of our great apostle. *Locke.*

They made him ashamed to *vouch* the truth of the relation, and afterwards to credit it. *Atterbury.*

To VOUCH. *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness; to give testimony.

He declares he will not believe her, until the elector of Hanover shall *vouch* for the truth of what she hath so solemnly affirmed. *Swift.*

VOUCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Warrant; attestation.

What praise couldst thou bestow on a deserving woman indeed? one that, in the authority of her merit, did justly put on the *vouch* of very malice itself? *Shakspeare.*

VO'UCHER. *n. s.* [from *vouch.*]

1. One who gives witness to any thing.

All the great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spectator.*

I have added nothing to the malice or absurdity of them; which it behoves me to declare, since the *vouchers* themselves will be so soon lost. *Pope.*

2. Testimony.

Better to starve,
Than crave the hire which first we do deserve:
Why in this wolvish gown should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear
Their needless *voucher*? *Shakspeare.*

The stamp is a mark, and a public *voucher*, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight, and of such a fineness, *i. e.* has so much silver in it. *Locke.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. a.* [*vouch* and *safe.*]

1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.

2. To condescend to grant.

He grew content to mark their speeches, then marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to like their company, and lastly to *vouchsafe* conference. *Sidney.*

Shall I *vouchsafe* your worship a word or two?—Two thousand, fair woman, and I'll *Vouchsafe* thee hearing. *Shakspeare.*

But if the sense of touch seem such delight
Beyond all other, think the same *vouchsaf'd*
To cattle and each beast. *Milton.*

It is not said by the apostle, that God *vouchsafed* to the heathens the means of salvation; and yet I will not affirm that God will save none of those, to whom the sound of the gospel never reached. *South.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. n.* To deign; to condescend; to yield.

Do I not see Zelmane, who does not think a thought which is not first weighed by wisdom and virtue? doth not she *vouchsafe* to love me with like ardour? *Sidney.*

Vouchsafe, divine perfection of a woman,
Of these supposed crimes to give me leave
By circumstance but to acquit myself. *Shaksp.*

Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold
What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden.*

VOUCHSA'FEMENT. *n. s.* [from *vouchsafe.*] Grant; condescension.

The infinite superiority of God's nature, places a vast disparity betwixt his greatest communicated *vouchsafements*, and his boundless, and therefore to his creatures incommunicable, perfections. *Boyle.*

VOW. *n. s.* [*vœu*, Fr. *votum*, Lat.]

1. Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions, is consecrated to a particular purpose.

The gods are deaf to hot and peevish *vows*;
They are polluted offerings. *Shakspeare.*

Where honour or where conscience does not bind,
No other law shall shackle me,
Slave to myself I will not be,
Nor shall my future actions be confin'd
By my own present mind.
Who by resolves or *vows* engag'd does stand
For days that yet belong to fate,
Does, like an unthrift, mortgage his estate
Before it comes into his hand.
The bondman of the cloister so
All that he does receive does always owe;
And still, as time comes in, it goes away,
Not to enjoy, but debts to pay.
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hour's work, as well as hours, does tell;
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*

If you take that *vow* and that wish to be all one, you are mistaken; a wish is a far lower degree than a *vow*. *Hammond.*

She *vows* for his return with vain devotion pays. *Dryden.*

2. A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.

By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever woman spoke. *Shak.*

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Those who wear the woodbine on their brow,
Were knights of love, who never broke their *vow*;
Firm to their plighted faith. *Dryden.*

To VOW. *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr. *voveo*, Lat.]

1. To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power.

David often *voweth* unto God the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving in the congregation. *Hooker.*

Vow and pay unto the Lord. *Psalms.*

When we have not only *vowed*, but delivered them over into the possession of Almighty God, for the maintenance of his publick worship, and the ministers thereof, they are not now arbitrable, nor to be revoked. *Spelman.*

Whoever sees these irreligious men,
With burden of a sickness, weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And *vowing* of their soul to ev'ry saint. *Davies.*

This plant Latinus, when his town he wall'd,
Then found, and from the tree Laurentum call'd:
And last, in honour of his new abode,
He *vow'd* the laurel to the laurel's god. *Dryd.*

2. To devote: a ceremonial phrase.

To master Harvey, upon some special consideration, I have *vowed* this my labour. *Spenser.*

To VOW. *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.

Dost see how unregarded now
That piece of beauty passes?
There was a time, when I did *vow*
To that alone; but mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*

VO'WED. *part. pass.* [from the verb.] Consecrated by solemn declaration.

VO'WEL. *n. s.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself.

I distinguish letters into *vowels* and consonants, yet not wholly upon their reason, that a *vowel* may be sounded alone, a consonant not without a *vowel*, which will not be found all true; for many of the consonants may be sounded alone, and some joined together without a *vowel*, as, bl, st; and as we pronounce the latter syllable of people, riffle. *Holder.*

Virgil makes the two *vowels* meet without an elision. *Broome.*

VOWFE'LLOW. *n. s.* [*vow* and *fellow*.] One bound by the same vow.

Who are the votaries,
That are *vowfellows* with this virtuous king?
Shakspeare.

VO'YAGE. *n. s.* [*voyage*, French.]

1. A travel by sea.

Guyon forward 'gan his *voyage* make,
With his black palmer, that him guided still. *Spenser.*

Our ships went sundry *voyages*, as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantick and Mediterranean seas. *Bacon.*

This great man acted like an able pilot in a long *voyage*; contented to sit in the cabin when the winds were allayed, but ready to resume the helm when the storm arose. *Prior.*

2. Course; attempt; undertaking. A low phrase.

If he should intend his *voyage* towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shaksp.*

If you make your *voyage* upon her and prevail, I am no further your enemy. *Shaksp.*

3. The practice of travelling.

All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them. *Bacon.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel by sea.

For, *voyaging* to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Ilus refus'd t' impart the baneful trust. *Pope.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. a.* To travel; to pass over.

I with pain
Voyag'd th' unreal, vast, unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion. *Milton.*

VO'YAGER. *n. s.* [*voyageur*, Fr. from *voyage*.] One who travels by sea.

Disdain not in thy constant travelling
To do as other *voyagers*, and make
Some turns into less creeks, and wisely take
Fresh water at the Heliconian spring. *Donne.*

How comfortable this is, *voyagers* can best tell. *Cheyne.*

Deny your vessels, ye deny in vain;
A private *voyager* I pass the main. *Pope.*

UP. *adv.* [up, Sax. *op*, Dutch and Dan.]

1. Aloft; on high; not down.

From those two brethren, admire the wonderful changes of worldly things; now *up*, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a stage play. *Knolles.*

Thither his course he bends; but *up* or down,
By center, or eccentrick, hard to tell,
Or longitude. *Milton.*

2. Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest.

Helen was not *up*, was she? *Shaksp.*

His chamber being commonly stived with suiters, when he was *up*, he gave his legs, arms, and breast to his servants to dress him, his eyes to his letters, and ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

3. In the state of being risen from a seat.

Upon his first rising, a general whisper ran among the country people, that sir Roger was *up*. *Addison.*

4. From a state of decumbiture or concealment.

5. In a state of being built.

Up with my tent; here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow?—well, all's one for that. *Shakspeare.*

6. Above the horizon.

As soon as the sun is *up*, set upon the city. *Judges.*

Now morn with rosy light had streak'd the sky,
Up rose the sun, and *up* rose Emily:
Address'd her early steps to Cynthia's fane. *Dryden.*

7. To a state of proficiency.

Till we have wrought ourselves *up* into this degree of christian indifference, we are in bondage. *Atterbury.*

8. In a state of exultation.

Those that were *up* themselves kept others low;
Those that were low themselves held others hard,
Ne suffer'd them to rise, or greater grow. *Spenser.*

Henry the Fifth is crown'd; *up*, vanity!
Down, royal state! all you sage counsellors, hence! *Shakspeare.*

9. In a state of climbing.

Strait the rumour flew
Up to the city; which heard, up they drew
By daies first breake. *Chapman.*

10. In a state of insurrection.

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The gentle archbishop of York is *up*
With well-appointed powers. *Shakſp.*
Rebels there are *up*,
And put the Engliſhmen unto the ſword. *Shaks.*
Thou haſt fir'd me; my ſoul's *up* in arms,
And man's each part about me. *Dryden.*

21. In a ſtate of being increaſed, or raiſed.
Grief and paſſion are like floods raiſed in little brooks by a ſudden rain; they are quickly *up*, and if the concernment be poured unexpectedly in upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

22. From a remoter place, coming to any perſon or place.
As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him. *L'Eſtrange.*

23. Into order: as, he drew *up* his regiment.

24. From younger to elder years.
I am ready to die from my youth *up*. *Pſalms.*

25. UP *and down*. Diſperſedly; here and there.
Abundance of them are ſeen ſcattered *up and down* like ſo many little iſlands when the tide is low. *Addiſon.*

26. UP *and down*. Backward and forward.
Our deſire is, in this preſent controverſy, not to be carried *up and down* with the waves of uncertain arguments, but rather poſitively to lead on the minds of the ſimpler ſort by plain and eaſy degrees, till the very nature of the thing itſelf do make manifeſt what is truth. *Hooker.*
The ſkipping king he rambled *up and down*,
With ſhallow jeſters. *Shakſpeare.*
Up and down he traverſes his ground;
Now wards a felling blow, now ſtrikes again:
Then nimbly ſhifts a thruſt, then lends a wound;
Now back he gives, then ruſhes on amain.
Daniel.
Thou and death
Shall dwell at eaſe, and *up and down* unſeen
Wing ſilently the buxom air. *Milton.*
On this windy ſea of land, the fiend
Walk'd *up and down* alone, bent on his prey.
Milton.
What a miſerable life doſt thou lead, ſays a dog to a lion, to run ſtarving *up and down* thus in woods. *L'Eſtrange.*
She moves! life wanders *up and down*
Through all her face, and lights up every charm.
Addiſon.

27. UP *to*. To an equal height with.
Tantalus was puniſhed with the rage of an eternal thirſt, and ſet *up to* the chin in water, that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it. *Addiſon.*

28. UP *to*. Adequately to.
The wiſeſt men in all ages have lived *up to* the religion of their country, when they ſaw nothing in it oppoſite to morality. *Addiſon.*
They are determined to live *up to* the holy rule by which they have obliged themſelves to walk. *Atterbury.*
We muſt not only mortify all theſe paſſions that ſolicit us, but we muſt learn to do well, and act *up to* the poſitive precepts of our duty. *Rogers.*

29. UP *with*. A phraſe that ſignifies the act of raiſing any thing to give a blow.
She, quick and proud, and who did Pas deſpiſe,
Up with her fiſt, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth ſhe, become more wiſe:
Thus Pas did kiſs her hand with little grace.
Sidney.

30. It is added to verbs implying ſome accumulation, or increaſe.
If we could number *up* thoſe prodigious ſwarms that ſettled in every part of the Campania of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any ſix parts of Europe of the ſame extent. *Addiſon.*

UP. *interject.*

1. A word exhorting to riſe from bed.
Up, up! cries gluttony, 'tis break of day;
Go drive the deer, and drag the finny prey.
Pope.

2. A word of exhortation, exciting or rouſing to action.
Up then, Melpomene, the mournful muſe of nine;
Such cauſe of mourning never hadſt afore:
Up, griſly ghoſts; and *up*, my rueful rime;
Matter of mirth now ſhalt thou have no more.
Spenſer.
But *up*, and enter now into full bliſs. *Milton.*
Up, *up*, for honour's ſake; twelve legions wait you,
And long to call you chief. *Dryden.*

UP. *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down.
In going *up* a hill, the knees will be moſt weary; in going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet, when a man goeth *up* the hill, the weight of the body beareth moſt upon the knees, and in going down, upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

To UPBE'AR. *v. a.* pret. *upbore*; part. paſs. *upborn*. [*up* and *bear*.]

1. To ſuſtain aloft; to ſupport in elevation.
Upborn with indefatigable wings. *Milton.*
Rang'd in a line the ready racers ſtand,
Start from the goal, and vaniſh o'er the ſtrand:
Swift as on wings of wind *upborn* they fly,
And drifts of riſing duſt involve the ſky. *Pope.*

2. To raiſe aloft.
This with pray'r
Or one ſhort ſight of human breath, *upborn*
Ev'n to the ſeat of God. *Milton.*
A monſtrous wave *upbore*
The chief, and daſh'd him on the craggy ſhore.
Pope.

3. To ſupport from falling.
Vital pow'rs 'gan wax both weak and wan,
For want of food and ſleep; which two *upbore*,
Like weighty pillars, this frail life of man.
Spenſer.

To UPBRA'ID. *v. a.* [upgebnæban, upgebneban, Saxon.]

1. To charge contemptuouſly with any thing diſgraceful. It has commonly *with*, ſometimes *of*, before the thing imputed; ſometimes it has only an accuſative of the thing, as in *Milton*; and ſometimes the perſon without the thing, or the thing without the perſon.
The fathers, when they were *upbraided* with that defect, comforted themſelves with the meditation of God's moſt gracious nature, who did not therefore the leſs accept of their hearty affection. *Hooker.*
It ſeem'd in me
But as an honour ſnatch'd with boiſt'rous hand,
And I had many living to *upbraid*
My gain *of* it by their aſſiſtances,
Which daily grew to quarrel. *Shakſp.*
If you refuſe your aid, yet do not
Upbraid us *with* our diſtreſs. *Shakſp.*
Vain man! how long wilt thou thy God *upbraid*?

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And, like the roaring of a furious wind,
Thus vent the vile distemper of thy mind?
Sandys.

How cunningly the sorceress displays
Her own transgressions, to *upbraid* me *mine*.
Milton.

'Tis a general complaint against you, and I must *upbraid* you *with* it, that, because you need not write, you will not. *Dryden.*

You may the world *of* more defects *upbraid*,
That other works by nature are unmade;
That she did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

2. To object as matter of reproach: with *to* before the person.

Those that have been bred together, are more apt to envy their equals when raised: for it doth *upbraid unto* them their own fortunes, and pointeth at them. *Bacon.*

Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge or *upbraid to* them those small remains of antient piety, which the rapacity of some ages has scarce left. *Sprat.*

May they not justly *to* our climes *upbraid*,
Shortness of night, and penury of shade. *Prior.*

3. To urge with reproach.

I have too long born
Your blunt *upbraidings*, and your bitter scoffs.
Shakspeare.

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the *upbraidings* of his own conscience. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.

Ev'ry hour
He flashes into one gross crime or other;
His knights grow riotous, and he himself *upbraids* us
On ev'ry trifle. *Shakspeare.*

If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God that giveth liberally, and *upbraideth* not. *James.*

Be ashamed of *upbraiding* speeches before friends, and after thou hast given, *upbraid* not. *Ecclesiasticus.*

5. To bring reproach upon; to show faults by being in a state of comparison.

Ah, my son, how evil fits it me to have such a son! and how much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness! *Sidney.*

The counsel which I cannot take,
Instead of healing, but *upbraids* my weakness.
Addison.

6. To treat with contempt. Not in use.

There also was that mighty monarch laid,
Low under all, yet above all in pride;
That name of native sire did foul *upbraid*,
And would, as Ammon's son, be magnify'd.
Spenser.

UPBRA'IDER. *n. s.* [from *upbraid*.] One that reproaches.

UPBRA'IDINGLY. *adv.* By way of reproach.

The time was when men would learn and study good things, not envy those that had them. Then men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is *upbraidingly* called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname. *Ben Jonson.*

To UPBRA'Y. *v. a.* [A word formed from *upbraid* by *Spenser*, for the sake of a rhyming termination.] To shame.

Vile knight,
That knights and knighthood dost with shame *upbray*,
And shew'st th' ensample of thy childish might,
With silly, weak, old women thus to fight.
Spenser.

UPBRO'UGHT. part. pass. of *upbring*. Educated; nurtured.

Divinely wrought,
And of the brood of angels, heav'nly born,
And with the crew of blessed saints *upbrought*,
Each of which did her with her gifts adorn.
Spenser.

U'PCAST. [Participle from *To cast up*. The verb *To upcast* is not in use.] Thrown upward.

Beasts with *upcast* eyes forsake their shade,
And gaze, as if I were to be obey'd. *Dryden.*

Old Saturn here, with *upcast* eyes,
Beheld his abdicated skies. *Addison.*

U'PCAST. *n. s.* A term of bowling; a throw; a cast.

Was there ever man had such luck? when I kissed the jack, upon an *upcast* to be hit away!
Shakspeare.

To UPGA'THER. *v. a.* [*up* and *gather*.] To contract.

Himself he close *upgather'd* more and more
Into his den, that his deceitful train,
By his there being might not be bewraid,
Ne any noise, ne any question made. *Spenser.*

UPHA'ND. *adj.* [*up* and *hand*.] Lifted by the hand.

The *upband* sledge is used by underworkmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter. They use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon.*

UPHE'LD. pret. and part. pass. of *uphold*. Maintained; sustained.

He who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, till then, as one secure,
Sat on his throne, *upheld* by old repute. *Milton.*

UPHI'LL. *adj.* [*up* and *hill*.] Difficult; like the labour of climbing a hill.

What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner, who has those first rudiments to master at twenty years of age, which others are taught at ten.
Clarissa.

Yet, as immortal, in our *uphill* chace
We press coy fortune with unslacken'd pace.
Young.

To UPHOA'RD. *v. a.* [*up* and *hoard*.] To treasure; to store; to accumulate in private places.

Heaps of huge words *uphoarded* hideously
With horrid sound, though having little sense,
They think to be chief praise of poetry;
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesie,
And made a monster of their fantasie. *Spens.*

If thou hast *uphoarded* in thy life
Extorted treasure in the womb of earth,
Speak of it. *Shakspeare.*

To UPHO'LD. *v. a.* preter. *upheld*; part. pass. *upheld*, and *upholden*. [*up* and *hold*.]

1. To lift on high.

The mournful train with groans, and hands *upheld*,
Besought his pity. *Dryden.*

2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling.

While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster.
Shakspeare.

This great man found no means to continue and *uphold* his ill purchased greatness, but by rejecting the English law, and assuming, in lieu thereof, the barbarous customs of the Irish.
Davies.

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Poetry and painting were *upheld* by the strength of imagination, *Dryden.*

3. To keep from declension.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are fair pleaded; for that *upholds* in the client the reputation of his counsel, and beats down in him the conceit of his cause. *Bacon.*

Never was a time, when the interposition of the magistrate was more necessary, to secure the honour of religion, and *uphold* the authority of those great principles by which his own authority is best *upheld*. *Atterbury.*

4. To support in any state of life.

Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to *uphold themselves*. *Raleigh.*

5. To continue; to keep from defeat.

Divers, although peradventure not willing to be yoked with elderships, yet were contented to *uphold* opposition against bishops, not without greater hurt to the course of their whole proceedings. *Hooker.*

6. To keep from being lost.

Faulconbridge,
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shakesp.*

7. To continue without failing.

A deaf person, by observing the motions of another man's mouth, knows what he says, and *upholds* a current communication of discourse with him. *Holder.*

8. To continue in being.

As Nebuchodnosor liveth, who hath sent thee for the *upholding* of every living thing. *Judith.*

A due proportion is held betwixt the parts, as well in the natural body of man, as the body politick of the state, for the *upholding* of the whole. *Hakewill.*

UPHO'LDER. *n. s.* [from *uphold.*]

1. A supporter.

Suppose then Atlas ne'er so wise:
Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies
Too long upon his single shoulders,
Sink down he must, or find *upholders*. *Swift.*

2. A sustainer in being.

The knowledge thereof is so many manuductions to the knowledge and admiration of the infinite wisdom of the creator and *upholder* of them. *Hale.*

3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.

The company of *upholders* have a right upon the bodies of the subjects. *Arbuthnot.*

Where the brass knocker wrapt in flannel band
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand;
Th' *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath.
Gay.

UPHO'LSTERER. *n. s.* [a corruption of *upholder.*] One who furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

If a corner of the hanging wants a single nail, send for the *upholsterer*. *Swift.*

Mere wax as yet, you fashion him with ease,
Your barber, cook, *upholsterer*. *Pope.*

U'PLAND. *n. s.* [*up* and *land.*] Higher ground.

Men at first, after the flood, lived in the *uplands* and sides of the mountains, and by degrees sunk into the plains. *Burnet.*

U'PLAND. *adj.*

1. Higher in situation.

Those in Cornwall do no more by nature than others elsewhere by choice, conceive themselves an estranged society from the *upland* dwellers, and carry an emulation against them. *Carew.*

Sometimes with secure delight
The *upland* hamlets will invite. *Milton.*

2. Rude; savage. This is the meaning in *Chapman*; probably because the uplanders, having less commerce, were less civilized.

And long'd to see this heap of fortitude.
That so illiterate was, and *upland* rude,
That lawes divine nor humane he had learn'd.
Chapman.

UPLA'NDISH. *adj.* [from *upland.*] Mountainous; inhabiting mountains.

Lion-like, *uplandish*, and mere wild,
Slave to his pride; and all his nerves being naturally compil'd
Of eminent strength; stalks out and preys upon a silly sheep. *Chapman.*

To UPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*up* and *lay.*] To hoard; to lay up.

We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,
If we can stock ourselves and thrive, *uplay*
Much, much good treasure for the great rent-day. *Donne.*

To UPLI'FT. *v. a.* [*up* and *lift.*] To raise aloft.

Mechanick slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shakesp.*

The banish'd Bolingbroke repeals himself,
And, with *uplifted* arms, is safe arriv'd
At Ravensburg. *Shakspeare.*

Together both, with next t' almighty arm
Uplifted imminent, one stroke they aim'd. *Milt.*

Satan talking to his nearest mate,
With head *uplift* above the wave, and eyes
That sparkling blaz'd. *Milton.*

When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,
And lay th' *uplifted* thunder-bolt aside. *Addison.*

Songs, sonnets, epigrams, the winds *uplift*,
And whisk them back to Evans, Young, and Swift. *Pope.*

U'PMOST. *adj.* [an irregular superlative formed from *up.*] Highest; topmost.

Away! ye skum,
That still rise *upmost* when the nation boils;
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice, when rated to depart.
Dryden.

UPO'N. *prep.* [*up* and *on.*]

1. Not under: noting being on the top.

As I did stand my watch *upon* the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam; and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakesp.*

2. Not within; being on the outside.

Blood that is *upon* the altar. *Bible.*

3. Thrown over the body, as clothes.

I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her nightgown *upon* her. *Shakspeare.*

4. By way of imprecation or infliction.

Hard-hearted Clifford! take me from the world;
My soul to heav'n, my blood *upon* your heads.
Shakspeare.

No man, who had a mind to do wrong, would be awed from doing it by a law that is always to be a sword in a scabbard, and must never be pleaded against him, or executed *upon* him. *Kettleworth.*

5. It expresses obtestation, or protestation.

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How? that I should murder her?
Upon the love, and truth, and vows, which I
Have made to thy command!—I, her!—her blood! *Shaksp.*

6. It is used to express any hardship or mischief.

If we would neither impose *upon* ourselves, nor others, we must lay aside that fallacious method of censuring by the lump. *Burnet.*

That is not a fault inseparable from suits, but is the sin of the managers: it lies not naturally *upon* the thing, but only *upon* the contingent circumstances and manner of doing. *Kettleworth.*

7. In consequence of. Now little in use.

Let me not find you before me again *upon* any complaint whatsoever. *Shakspeare.*

Then the princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain, *upon* a general apprehension of the ambitious designs of that nation. *Bacon.*

I wish it may not be concluded, lest, *upon* second cogitations, there should be cause to alter. *Bacon.*

These forces took hold of divers; in some *upon* discontent, in some *upon* ambition, in some *upon* levity and desire of change, and in some few *upon* conscience and belief, but in most *upon* simplicity; and in divers out of dependance upon some of the better sort, who did in secret favour these bruits. *Bacon.*

He made a great difference between people that did rebel *upon* wantonness, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon.*

Upon pity they were taken away, *upon* ignorance they are again demanded. *Hayward.*

Promises can be of no force, unless they be believed to be conditional, and unless that duty proposed to be inforced by them, be acknowledged to be part of that condition, *upon* performance of which those promises do, and *upon* the neglect of which those promises shall not belong to any. *Hammond.*

The king had no kindness for him *upon* an old account, as remembering the part he had acted against the earl of Strafford. *Clarendon.*

Though sin offers itself in never so pleasing and alluring a dress at first, yet the remorse and inward regrets of the soul, *upon* the commission of it, infinitely overbalance those faint and transient gratifications. *South.*

The common corruption of human nature, *upon* the bare stock of its original depravation, does not usually proceed so far. *South.*

When we make judgments *upon* general presumptions, they are made rather from the temper of our own spirit, than from reason. *Burnet.*

'Tis not the thing that is done, but the intention in doing it, that makes good or evil. There is a great difference betwixt what we do *upon* force, and what *upon* inclination. *L'Estrange.*

The determination of the will *upon* enquiry, is following the direction of that guide. *Locke.*

There broke out an irreparable quarrel between their parents; the one valuing himself too much *upon* his birth, and the other *upon* his possessions. *Spectator.*

The design was discovered by a person, as much noted for his skill in gaming, as in politicks, *upon* the base, mercenary end of getting money by wagers. *Swift.*

8. In immediate consequence of.

Waller should not make advantage *upon* that enterprize, to find the way open to him to march into the west. *Clarendon.*

A louder kind of sound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the saltpetre, *upon* casting a live coal thereon. *Boyle.*

So far from taking little advantages against us for every failing, that he is willing to pardon our most wilful miscarriages, *upon* our repentance and amendment. *Tillotson.*

Upon lessening interest to four *per cent.* you fall the price of your native commodities, or lessen your trade. *Locke.*

The mind, *upon* the suggestion of any new notion, runs immediately after similes to make it the clearer. *Locke.*

If, *upon* the perusal of such writings, he does not find himself delighted; or if, *upon* reading the admired passages in such authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he wants the faculty of discovering them. *Spectator.*

This advantage we lost *upon* the invention of fire-arms. *Addison.*

9. In a state of view.

Is it *upon* record? or else reported
Successively, from age to age? *Shaksp.*

The next heroes we meet with *upon* record were Romulus and Numa. *Temple.*

The atheists taken notice of among the antients are left branded *upon* the records of history. *Locke.*

10. Supposing a thing granted.

If you say necessity is the mother of arts and inventions, and there was no necessity before, and therefore these things were slowly invented, this is a good answer *upon* our supposition. *Burnet.*

11. Relating to a subject.

Ambitious Constance would not cease,
Till she had kindled France, and all the world,
Upon the right and party of her son. *Shaksp.*

Yet when we can intreat an hour to serve,
Would spend it in some words *upon* that business,
If you would grant the time. *Shaksp.*

Upon this, I remember a strain of refined civility, that when any woman went to see another of equal birth, she worked at her own work in the other's house. *Temple.*

12. With respect to.

The king's servants, who were sent for, were examined *upon* all questions proposed to them. *Dryden.*

13. In consideration of.

Upon the whole matter, and humanly speaking, I doubt there was a fault somewhere. *Dryd.*

Upon the whole, it will be necessary to avoid that perpetual repetition of the same epithets which we find in Homer. *Pope.*

14. In noting a particular day.

Constantia he looked upon as given away to his rival, *upon* the day on which their marriage was to be solemnized. *Addison.*

15. Noting reliance or trust.

We now may boldly spend *upon* the hope
Of what is to come in. *Shakspeare.*

God commands us, by our dependance *upon* his truth and his holy word, to believe a fact that we do not understand: and this is no more than what we do every day in the works of nature, *upon* the credit of men of learning. *Swift.*

16. Near to; noting situation.

The enemy lodged themselves at Aldermaston, and those from Newberry and Reading, in two other villages *upon* the river Kennet, over which he was to pass. *Clarendon.*

The Lucquese plead prescription for hunting in one of the duke's forests, that lies *upon* their frontiers. *Addison.*

17. In the state of.

They were entertained with the greatest magnificence that could be, *upon* no greater warning. *Bacon.*

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18. On occasion of.
The earl of Cleveland, a man of signal courage, and an excellent officer *upon* any bold enterprize, advanced. *Clarendon.*

19. Noting assumption: as, he takes state *upon* him; he took an office *upon* him.
Since he acts as his servant, he takes his judicial determination *upon* himself, as if it were his own. *Kettleworth.*

20. Noting the time when an event came to pass. It is seldom applied to any denomination of time longer than a day.
In the twelfth month, *on* the thirteenth day. *Esther.*

21. Noting security.
We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that *upon* our lands and *upon* our vineyards. *Nehemiah.*

22. Noting attack.
The Philistines be *upon* thee, Sampson. *Judges.*

23. On pain of.
To such a ridiculous degree of trusting her she had brought him, that she caused him send us word, that *upon* our lives we should do whatsoever she commanded us. *Sidney.*

24. At the time of; on occasion of.
Impartially examine the merits and conduct of the presbyterians *upon* these two great events, and the pretensions to favour which they challenge *upon* them. *Swift.*

25. By inference from.
Without it, all discourses of government and obedience, *upon* his principles, would be to no purpose. *Locke.*

26. Noting attention.
He presently lost the sight of what he was *upon*; his mind was filled with disorder and confusion. *Locke.*

27. Noting particular pace.
Provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be sure to amble, when the world is *upon* the hardest trot. *Dryden.*

28. Exactly; according to.
In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number
Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shaks.*

29. By: noting the means of support.
Upon a closer inspection of these bodies, the shells are affixed to the surfaces of them in such a manner, as bodies lying on the sea-shores *upon* which they live. *Woodward.*

30. *Upon* is, in many of its significations, now contracted into *on*, especially in poetry. See ON. The meaning of this particle is very multifarious; for it is applied both to place, which seems its original signification; to time, which seems its secondary meaning; and to intellectual or corporeal operations. It always retains an intimation, more or less obscure, of some *substratum*, something precedent, or some subject. It is not easy to reduce it to any general idea.

U'PPER. *adj.* [a comparative from *up*.]
1. Superiour in place; higher.
Give the forehead a majestick grace, the mouth smiling; which you shall do by making a thin *upper* lip, and shadowing the mouth line a little at the corners. *Peacham.*
Our knight did bear no less a pack
Of his own buttocks on his back;
Which now had almost got the *upper*
Hand of his head for want of crupper. *Hudib.*
The understanding was then clear, and the soul's *upper* region lofty and serene, free from the vapours of the inferior affections. *South.*
With speed to-night repair;
For not the gods nor angry Jove will bear
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in *upper* air. *Dryd.*
Deep as the dark infernal waters lie
From the bright regions of the cheerful sky,
So far the proud ascending rocks invade
Heav'n's *upper* realms, and cast a dreadful shade. *Addison.*

2. Higher in power or dignity.
The like corrupt and unreasonable custom prevailed far, and got the *upper* hand of right reason with the greatest part. *Hooker.*

U'PPERMOST. *adj.* [superlative from *upper*.]
1. Highest in place.
The waters, called the waters above the heavens, are but the clouds, and waters engendered in the *uppermost* air. *Raleigh.*
In all things follow nature, not painting clouds in the bottom of your piece, and waters in the *uppermost* parts. *Dryden.*

2. Highest in power or authority.
The lower powers are gotten *uppermost*, and we see, like men on our heads, as Plato observed of old, that on the right hand, which is indeed on our left. *Glanville.*
'Tis all one to the common people who's *uppermost*. *L'Estrange.*
This species of discretion will carry a man safe through all parties; so far, that whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*, his claim is allowed for a share. *Swift.*

3. Predominant; most powerful.
As in perfumes compos'd with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is *uppermost*;
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all;
So she was all a sweet. *Dryden.*

U'PPISH. *adj.* [from *up*.] Proud; arrogant. A low word.

To UPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*up* and *raise*.] To raise up; to exalt.
This would interrupt his joy
In our confusion, and our joy *upraise*
In his disturbance. *Milton.*

To UPRE'AR. *v. a.* [*up* and *rear*.] To rear on high.
Heaven-born charity! thy blessings shed;
Bid meagre want *uprear* her sickly head. *Gay.*

U'PRIGHT. *adj.* [*up* and *right*. This word, with its derivatives, is in prose accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems to be accented indifferently on the first or second.]
1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.
Comb down his hair; look! look! it stands *upright*. *Shakspeare.*
They are *upright* as the palm-tree. *Jerem.*
In the morning, taking of somewhat of easy digestion, as milk, furthers nourishment: but this should be done sitting *upright*, that the milk may pass more speedily to the stomach. *Bacon.*
A tree, at first setting, should not be shaken; and therefore put two little forks about the bottom of your trees, to keep them *upright*. *Bacon.*
Circe, the daughter of the sun; whose charms
Whoever tasted, lost his *upright* shape,
And downward fell into a grov'ling swine. *Milton.*

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Forthwith *upright* he rears from off the pool
His mighty stature. *Milton.*

2. Erected; pricked up.

All have their ears *upright*, waiting when the watchword shall come, that they should all arise unto rebellion. *Spenser.*

Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and bristling hair *upright*. *Dryden.*

3. Honest; not declining from the right.

Such neighbour nearness should not partialize
Th' unstooping firmness of my *upright* soul. *Shakspeare.*

How hast thou instill'd
Thy malice into thousands, once *upright*
And faithful, now prov'd false! *Milton.*

The most *upright* of mortal men was he;
The most sincere and holy woman she. *Dryd.*

U'PRIGHT. *n. s.* Elevation; orthography.

You have the orthography, or *upright*, of this ground-plat, and the explanation thereof, with a scale of feet and inches. *Moxon.*

U'PRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *upright*.]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. Honestly; without deviation from the right.

Men by nature apter to rage than deceit; not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and *uprightly* dealt with. *Sidney.*

Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons *uprightly* and impartially, without any personal consideration. *Taylor.*

To live *uprightly* then is sure the best,
To save ourselves, and not to damn the rest. *Dryden.*

U'PRIGHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *upright*.]

1. Perpendicular erection. This was anciently accented on the second.

So the fair tree, which still preserves
Her fruit and state while no wind blows,
In storms from that *uprightness* swerves,
And the glad earth about her strows
With treasure from her yielding boughs. *Wall.*

2. Honesty; integrity.

The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the fashion of a corrupt world; but the truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightness*, and unalterable in his purpose. *Atterbury.*

To UPRI'SE. *v. n.* [*up* and *rise*.]

1. To rise from decumbiture.

Early, before the morn with crimson ray
The windows of bright heaven opened had,
Through which into the world the dawning day
Might look, that maketh every creature glad,
Uprose sir Guyon. *Spenser.*

Thou knowest my down-sitting, and mine *uprising*. *Psalms.*

Uprose the virgin with the morning light,
Obedient to the vision of the night. *Pope.*

2. To rise from below the horizon.

Uprose the sun. *Cowley.*

3. To rise with acclivity.

Was that the king that spurr'd his horse so hard
Against the steep *uprising* of the hill? *Shaksp.*

UPRI'SE. *n. s.* Appearance above the horizon.

Did ever raven sing so like a lark,
That gives sweet tidings of the sun's *uprise*?
Shakspeare.

UPRO'AR. *n. s.* [*oproer*, Dutch. This word likewise is accented on the first syllable in prose; in verse, indifferently on either.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion.

The Jews, which believed not, set all the city on an *uproar*. *Acts.*

It were well if his holiness had not set the world in an *uproar*, by nourishing of war. *Ral.*

He levied forces in a disordered *uproar*, albeit the treason rested in him and some other his complices. *Hayward.*

The *uproar* was so loud, that the accusation itself could not be heard. *Holiday.*

Others, with vast Typhœan rage more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwind: hell scarce holds the wild *uproar*. *Milton.*

Horror thus prevail'd,
And wild *uproar!* ah, who at length will end
This long pernicious fray? *Philips.*

The impiety of this sentiment set the audience in an *uproar*; and made Socrates, though an intimate friend of the poet, go out of the theatre with indignation. *Addison.*

To UPRO'AR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confusion. Not in use.

Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,
Uproar the universal peace, confound
All unity on earth. *Shakspeare.*

To UPROO'T. *v. a.* [*up* and *root*.] To tear up by the root.

Orpheus could lead the savage race,
And trees *uprooted* left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre:
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher;
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard,
And straight appear'd,
Mistaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

To UPROU'SE. *v. a.* [*up* and *rouse*.] To waken from sleep; to excite to action.

Thou art *uprous'd* by some distemperature. *Shakspeare.*

U'PSHOT. *n. s.* [*up* and *shot*.] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event.

With this he kindled his ambitious spighte
To like desire and praise of noble fame,
The only *upshot* whereto he doth aim. *Hubberd's Tale.*

I cannot pursue with any safety this sport to the *upshot*. *Shakspeare.*

In this *upshot*, purposes mistook
Fall on th' inventors heads. *Shakspeare.*

Every leading demonstration to the main *upshot* of all, which is the proportion betwixt the sphere and cylinder, is a pledge of the wit and reason of that mathematician. *More.*

Upon the *upshot*, afflictions are but the methods of a merciful providence, to force us upon the only means of setting matters right. *L'Estr.*

Here is an end of the matter, says the prophet: here is the *upshot* and result of all; here terminate both the prophecies of Daniel and St. John. *Burnet.*

Let's now make an end of matters peaceably, as we shall quickly come to the *upshot* of our affair. *Arbuthnot.*

At the *upshot*, after a life of perpetual application, to reflect that you have been doing nothing for yourself, and that the same or less industry might have gained you a friendship that can never deceive or end; a glory, which, though not to be had till after death, yet shall be felt and enjoyed to eternity. *Pope.*

U'PSIDE *down*. [an adverbial form of speech.]

1. With the lower part above the higher.

In the day-time they fish in their boats, which they draw unto the land at night; and, turning them *upside down*, sleep under them. *Heylin.*

2. In confusion; in complete disorder.

In his lap a mass of coin he told,
And turned *upside down*, to feed his eye
And covetous desire with his huge treasure.
Spenser.

The flood did not so turn *upside down* the face of the earth, as thereby it was made past knowledge, after the waters were decreased. *Raleigh.*

The severe notions of christianity turned all this *upside down*, filling all with surprise and amazement. They came upon the world like light darting full upon the face of a man asleep, who had a mind not to be disturbed. *South.*

U'PSPRING. *n. s.* [*up* and *spring*.] This word seems to signify upstart; a man suddenly exalted. Not used.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse;
Keeps wassel, and the swagg'ring *upspring* reels.
Shakspeare.

To UPSTA'ND. *v. n.* [*up* and *stand*.] To be erected.

Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
The water snakes with scales *upstanding* die.
May.

To UPSTA'RT. *v. n.* [*up* and *start*.] To spring up suddenly.

He *upstarted* brave
Out of the well, wherein he drenched lay,
As eagle fresh out of the ocean wave. *Spenser.*

Thus having spoke, he sat; thus answer'd then,
Upstarting from his throne, the king of men,
His breast with fury fill'd. *Dryden.*

U'PSTART. *n. s.* [*up* and *start*.] One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears.

Two hundred in a place will be enough for the safeguard of that country, and keeping under all sudden *upstarts*, that shall seek to trouble the peace thereof. *Spenser.*

My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away
To *upstart* unthrifts. *Shakspeare.*

Mushrooms have two strange properties; the one, that they yield so delicious a meat; the other, that they come up so hastily, even in a night, and yet they are unsown; and therefore such as are *upstarts* in state, they call in reproach mushrooms. *Bacon.*

The king did not neglect Ireland, the soil where these mushrooms and *upstart* weeds, that spring up in a night, did chiefly prosper. *Bacon.*

A place of bliss
In the purlieus of heav'n, and therein plac'd
A race of *upstart* creatures, to supply
Perhaps our vacant room. *Milton.*

Inordinate desires,
And *upstart* passions, catch the government
From reason. *Milton.*

Mean *upstarts*, when they come once to be preferred forget their fathers. *L'Estrange.*

Trade, he said, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of *upstarts* as rich as men of the most ancient families. *Addison.*

To UPSTA'Y. *v. a.* [*up* and *stay*.] To sustain; to support.

Them she *upstays*
Gently with myrtle band: mindless the while
Herself, though fairest unsupported flow'r.
Milton.

To UPSWA'RM. *v. a.* [*up* and *swarm*.] To raise in a swarm. Out of use.

You've taken up the subjects of my father,
And both against the voice of heav'n and him
Have here *upswarm'd* them. *Shakspeare.*

To UPTA'KE. *v. a.* [*up* and *take*.] To take into the hands.

He harken'd to his reason, and the child
Uptaking, to the palmer gave to bear. *Spenser.*

To UPTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*up* and *train*.] To bring up; to educate. Not used.

King Lear in happy peace long reign'd,
But had no issue male him to succeed
But three fair daughters, which were well *uptrain'd*
In all that seemed fit for kingly seed. *Spenser.*

To UPTU'RN. *v. a.* [*up* and *turn*.] To throw up; to furrow.

So scented the grim feature, and *upturn'd*
His nostrils wide into the murky air. *Milton.*

Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round
Down rushing, it *upturns* a hill of ground. *Pope.*

U'PWARD. *adj.* [*up*, and peapd, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part.

Spread upon a lake, with *upward* eye,
A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryd.*

The angel said;
With *upward* speed his agile wings he spread.
Prior.

U'PWARD. *n. s.* The top. Out of use.

From the extremest *upward* of thy head
To the descent and dust below thy foot,
A most toad-spotted traitor. *Shakspeare.*

U'PWARD. } U'PWARDS. } *adv.* [*up* and peapd.]

1. Toward a higher place: opposed to *downward*.

I thought
To smooth your passage, and to soften death:
For I would have you, when you *upward* move,
Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryd.*

In sheets of rain the sky descends,
And ocean swell'd with waters *upwards* tends;
One rising, falling one, the heav'ns and sea
Meet at their confines, in the middle way.
Dryden.

A man on a cliff is at liberty to leap twenty yards downwards into the sea, not because he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards *upwards*, for that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, because he has a power to leap, or not to leap. *Locke.*

2. Toward heaven and God.

Looking inward, we are stricken dumb; looking *upward*, we speak and prevail. *Hooker.*

3. With respect to the higher part.

Dagon, sea-monster; *upward* man,
And downward fish. *Milton.*

4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number.

Their counsel must seem very unseasonable, who advise men now to suspect that, wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance and *upwards*, enough to take away suspicion. *Hooker.*

I have been your wife in this obedience
Upward of twenty years; and have been blest
With many children by you. *Shakspeare.*

5. Toward the source.

Be Homer's works your study;
Thence form your judgment, thence your notions bring,
And trace the muses *upward* to their spring.
Pope.

To UPWI'ND. *v. a.* pret. and pass. *upwound*. [*up* and *wind*.] To convolve.

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As she lay upon the dirty ground,
Her huge long tail her den all overspread,
Yet was in knots and many boughtes *upwound*.
Spenser.

URBA'NITY. *n. s.* [*urbanité*, Fr. *urbanitas*, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness.

A rustical severity banishes all *urbanity*, whose harmless condition is consistent with religion.
Brown.

Raillery is the sauce of civil entertainment; and without some such tincture of *urbanity*, good humour falters. *L'Estrange.*

Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, or well-mannered wit, constitute the Roman satire. *Dryden.*

U'RCHIN. *n. s.* [*heurenchin*, Armorick; *erinaceus*, Latin.]

1. A hedge-hog.

Urchins shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee. *Shakspeare.*

A thousand fiends, a thousand hissing snakes,
Ten thousand swelling toads, as many *urchins*,
Would make such fearful and confused cries,
As any mortal body, hearing it,
Would straight fall mad. *Shakspeare.*

That nature designs the preservation of the more infirm creatures by the defensive armour it hath given them, is demonstrable in the common hedge-hog, or *urchin*. *Ray.*

2. A name of slight anger to a child.

Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride:
And who's blind now, mamma? the *urchin* cried.
'Tis Chloe's eye, and cheek, and lip, and breast:
Friend Howard's genius fancied all the rest.
Prior.

URE. *n. s.* Practice; use; habit. Obsolete.

Is the warrant sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as are and have been put in *ure* for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*

He would keep his hand in *ure* with somewhat of greater value, till he was brought to justice. *L'Estrange.*

U'RETER. *n. s.* [ουρητης; *uretere*, French.] *Ureters* are two long and small canals from the bason of the kidnies, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidnies to the bladder.
Quincy.

The kidnies and *ureters* serve for expurgation.
Wiseman.

U'RETHRA. *n. s.* [ουρηθρα; *uretre*, Fr.] The passage of the urine.

Caruncles are loose flesh arising in the *urethra*. *Wiseman.*

To URGE. *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Latin.]

1. To incite; to push; to press by motives.

You do mistake your business: my brother
Did *urge* me in his act. *Shakspeare.*

What I have done my safety *urg'd* me to.
Shakspeare.

This *urges* me to fight, and fires my mind.
Dryden.

High Epidaurus *urges* on my speed,
Fam'd for his hills, and for his horse's breed.
Dryden.

The heathens had but uncertain apprehensions of what *urges* men most powerfully to forsake their sins. *Tillotson.*

2. To provoke; to exasperate.

Urge not my father's anger, Eglamour,
But think upon my grief. *Shakspeare.*

3. To follow close, so as to impel.

Man? and for ever? wretch! what wouldst thou have?
Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

4. To labour vehemently; to do with eagerness or violence.

He, seiz'd with horror, in the shades of night
Through the thick desarts headlong *urg'd* his flight. *Pope.*

5. To press; to enforce.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers;
Your haste is now *urg'd* on you. *Shakspeare.*

Urge your petitions in the street. *Shakspeare.*

And great Achilles *urges* the Trojan fate.
Dryden.

6. To press as an argument.

He pleaded still not guilty;
The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions,
Of divers witnesses. *Shakspeare.*

Urge the necessity and state of times,
And be not peevish. *Shakspeare.*

But against all this some may *urge* two places, which seem to take away all suits among christians. *Kettlewell.*

7. To importune; to solicit.

He *urged* sore,
With piercing words and pitiful implore,
Him hasty to arise. *Spenser.*

8. To press in opposition, by way of objection.

Though every man have a right in dispute to *urge* a false religion, with all its absurd consequences; yet it is barbarous incivility scurrilously to sport with that which others account religion. *Tillotson.*

To URGE. *v. n.* To press forward.

A palace, when 'tis that which it should be,
Stands such, or else decays:
But he which dwells there is not so; for he
Strives to *urge* upward, and his fortune raise.
Donne.

U'RGENCY. *n. s.* [from *urgent*.] Pressure of difficulty or necessity.

Being for some hours extremely pressed by the necessities of nature, I was under great difficulties between *urgency* and shame. *Gulliver.*

U'RGENT. *adj.* [*urgent*, Fr. *urgens*, Lat.]

1. Cogent; pressing; violent.

Things so ordained are to be kept; howbeit not necessarily any longer than till there grow some *urgent* cause to ordain the contrary. *Hooker.*

Not alone
The death of Fulvia, but more *urgent* touches,
Do strongly speak t' us. *Shakspeare.*

This ever hath been that true cause of more wars than upon all other occasions, though it least partakes of the *urgent* necessity of state.
Raleigh.

Let a father seldom strike, but upon very *urgent* necessity, and as the last remedy. *Locke.*

2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation.

The Egyptians were *urgent* upon the people, that they might send them out in haste. *Exodus.*

U'RGENTLY. *adv.* [from *urgent*.] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.

Acrimony in their blood, and afflux of humours to their lungs, *urgently* indicate phlebotomy. *Harvey.*

U'RGER. *n. s.* [from *urge*.] One who presses; importuner.

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I wish Pope were as great an *urger* as I. *Swift.*

U'RGEWONDER. *n. s.* A sort of grain.
This barley is called by some *urgewonder*. *Mortimer.*

U'RIM. *n. s.*
Urim and thummim were something in Aaron's breast-plate; but what, criticks and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* signifies light, and thummim perfection. It is most probable that they were only names given to signify the clearness and certainty of the divine answers which were obtained by the high priest consulting God with his breast-plate on, in contradistinction to the obscure, enigmatical, uncertain, and imperfect answers of the heathen oracles. *Newton.*

He in celestial panoply all arm'd,
Of radiant *urim*, work divinely wrought. *Milton.*

U'RINAL. *n. s.* [*urinal*, Fr. from *urine*.] A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection.
These follies shine through you, like the water in an *urinal*. *Shakspeare.*
A candle out of a musket will pierce through an inch board, or an *urinal* force a nail through a plank. *Brown.*
This hand, when glory calls,
Can brandish arms as well as *urinals*. *Garth.*
Some with scymitars in their hands, and others with *urinals*, ran to and fro. *Spectator.*

U'RINARY. *adj.* [from *urine*.] Relating to the urine.
The urachus or ligamentous passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it dischargeth the waterish and *urinary* part of its contents. *Brown.*
Diureticks that relax the *urinary* passages, should be tried before such as stimulate. *Arbuthnot.*

U'RINATIVE. *adj.* Working by urine; provoking urine.
Medicines *urinative* do not work by rejection and indigestion, as solutive do. *Bacon.*

URINA'TOR. *n. s.* [*urinateur*, Fr. *urinator*, Lat.] A diver; one who searches under water.
The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may be much more easily fetched up by the help of this, than by any other way of the *urinators*. *Wilkins.*
Those relations of *urinators* belong only to those places where they have dived, which are always rocky. *Ray.*

U'RINE. *n. s.* [*urine*, Fr. *urina*, Lat.] Animal water.
Drink, sir, is a great provoker of nose-painting, sleep, and *urine*. *Shakspeare.*
As though there were a seminality in *urine*, or that, like the seed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they foolishly believe we can visibly behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown.*
The chyle cannot pass by *urine* nor sweat. *Arbuthnot.*

To U'RINE. *v. n.* [*uriner*, Fr. from the noun.] To make water.
Places where men *urine* commonly have some smell of violets. *Bacon.*
No oviparous animal, which spawn or lay eggs, doth *urine*, except the tortoise. *Brown.*

U'RINOUS. *adj.* [from *urine*.] Partaking of urine.
The putrid matter being distilled, affords a water impregnated with an *urinous* spirit, like that obtainable from animal substances. *Arbuthnot.*

URN. *n. s.* [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Latin.]
1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body.
Vesta is not displeas'd, if her chaste *urn*
Do with repaired fuel burn;
But my saint frowns, though to her honour'd name
I consecrate a never-dying flame. *Carew.*
Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his assessors, hears;
Round in his *urn* the blended balls he rowls;
Absolves the just, and dooms the guilty souls. *Dryden.*
2. A water-pot; particularly that in the sign of Aquarius.
The fish oppose the maid, the watry *urn*
With adverse fires sees raging Leo burn. *Creech.*
3. The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.
O lay these bones in an unworthy *urn*,
Tombless, with no remembrance over them. *Shakspeare.*
A rustick digging in the ground by Padua, found an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another *urn*; and, in this lesser, a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins.*
His scatter'd limbs with my dead body burn;
And once more join us in the pious *urn*. *Dryden.*

URO'SCOPY. *n. s.* [ουρον and σκεπτω.] Inspection of urine.
In this work, attempts will exceed performances; it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vacations, and *uroscopy*, would permit. *Brown.*

U'RRY. *n. s.* A mineral.
In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially pasture-ground. *Mortimer.*

US. The oblique case of *we*.
The lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with *us*, even *us*, who are all of *us* here alive this day. *Deuteronomy.*

U'SAGE. *n. s.* [*usage*, French.]
1. Treatment.
Which way
Might'st thou deserve, or they impose, this *usage*. *Shakspeare.*
The lustre in your eye, heav'n in your cheek,
Plead you fair *usage*. *Shakspeare.*
My brother
Is pris'ner to the bishop, at whose hands
He hath good *usage*, and great liberty. *Shaksp.*
The rest were sav'd, and made enthralled swaines
To all the basest *usages* there bred. *Chapman.*
What *usage* have I met with from this adversary, who passes by the very words I translated, and produces other passages; and then hectors and cries out of my disingenuity? *Stillingfleet.*
Are not hawks brought to the hand and to the lure, and lions reclaimed, by good *usage*? *L'Estrange.*
He was alarmed with the expectation of that *usage*, which was then a certain consequent of such meritorious acts. *Fell.*
Neptune took unkindly to be bound,
And Eurus never such hard *usage* found
In his Æolian prison. *Dryden.*
2. Custom; practice long continued.
Of things once received and confirmed by use, long *usage* is a law sufficient. In civil affairs,

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when there is no other law, custom itself doth stand for law. *Hooker.*

3. Manners; behaviour. Obsolete.

A gentle nymph was found,
Hight Astery, excelling all the crew
In courteous *usage*, and unstained hue. *Spenser.*

U'SAGER. *n. s.* [*usager*, Fr. from *usage*.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another.

He consum'd the common treasury,
Whereof he being the simple *usager*
But for the state, not in propriety,
Did alien't his minions. *Daniel.*

U'SANCE. *n. s.* [*usance*, French.]

1. Use; proper employment.

What art thou,
That here in desart hast thine habitance,
And these rich heaps of wealth dost hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right *usance*?
Spenser.

2. Usury; interest paid for money.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of *usance*. *Shakspeare.*

USE. *n. s.* [*usus*, Latin.]

1. The act of employing any thing to any purpose.

The fat of the beast that dieth of itself, may be used in any other *use*. *Leviticus.*

Number the mind makes *use* of in measuring all things by us measurable. *Locke.*

Consider the history, with what *use* our author makes of it. *Locke.*

Things may, and must, differ in their *use*; but yet they are all to be used according to the will of God. *Law.*

2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose.

Rice is of excellent *use* for illnesses of the stomach, that proceed from cold or moist humours; a great digester and restorer of appetite. *Temple.*

3. Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed.

This will secure a father to my child;
That done, I have no farther *use* for life.
A. Philips.

4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage.

More figures in a picture than are necessary, our author calls figures to be let; because the picture has no *use* for them. *Dryden.*

5. Convenience; help; usefulness.

Distinct growth in knowledge carries its own light in every step of its progression; than which nothing is of more *use* to the understanding. *Locke.*

Nothing would be of greater *use* towards the improvement of knowledge and politeness, than some effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and ascertaining our language. *Swift.*

When will my friendship be of *use* to thee?
A. Philips.

You shew us Rome was glorious, not profuse:
And pompous buildings once were things of *use*.
Pope.

6. Usage; customary act.

That which those nations did use, having been also in *use* with others, the antient Roman laws do forbid. *Hooker.*

He that first brought the word sham, wheedle, or banter, in *use*, put together, as he thought fit, those ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*

7. Practice; habit.

Sweetness, truth, and ev'ry grace
Which time and *use* are wont to teach,
The eye may in a moment reach,
And read distinctly in her face. *Waller.*

8. Custom; common occurrence.

O Cæsar! these things are beyond all *use*,
And I do fear them. *Shakspeare.*

9. Interest; money paid for the use of money.

If it be good, thou hast received it from God, and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *use* and principal, to him. *Taylor.*

Most of the learned, heathen and christian, assert the taking of *use* to be unlawful; yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the seas, do generally affirm it to be lawful. *South.*

To USE. *v. a.* [*user*, Fr. *usus*, Latin.]

1. To employ to any purpose.

You 're welcome,
Most learned, rev'rend sir, into our kingdom;
Use us and it. *Shakspeare.*

They could *use* both the right hand and the left in hurling stones and shooting arrows.
1 *Chronicles.*

This occasion gave
For me to *use* my wits, which to their height
I striv'd to skrew up. *Chapman.*

Two trumpets of silver, that thou mayest *use* for the calling of the assembly. *Numbers*

He was unhappily too much *used* as a check upon the lord Coventry; and when that lord perplexed their counsels with inconvenient objections, the authority of the lord Manchester was still called upon. *Clarendon.*

These words of God to Cain, are, by many interpreters, understood in a quite different sense than what our author *uses* them in. *Locke.*

That prince was *using* all his endeavours to introduce popery, which he openly professed.
Swift.

2. To accustom; to habituate.

He that intends to gain th' Olympick prize,
Must *use* himself to hunger, heat, and cold.
Roscommon.

Those who think only of the matter, *use* themselves only to speak extempore. *Locke.*

I 've hitherto been *us'd* to think
A blind officious zeal to serve my king,
The ruling principle. *Addison.*

A people long *used* to hardships lose by degrees the very notions of liberty; they look upon themselves as at mercy. *Swift.*

3. To treat.

Why dost thou *use* me thus? I know thee not.
Shakspeare.

When he came to ask leave of Solyman that he might depart, he was courteously *used* of him.
Knolles.

I know
My Aurengzebe wou'd ne'er have *us'd* me so.
Dryden.

If Virgil or Ovid be thus *used*, 'tis no longer to be called their work, when neither the thoughts nor words are drawn from the original. *Dryden.*

St. Paul was not afraid to plead his own cause, and serve himself of law, when others went about to *use* him with violence, contrary to it.
Kettlewell.

I love to *use* people according to their own sense of good-breeding. *Tatler.*

Cato has *us'd* me ill; he has refus'd
His daughter Marcia to my ardent vows. *Addis.*

Gay is *used* as the friends of tories are by whigs, and generally by tories too. *Pope to Swift*

4. To practise customarily.

Use hospitality one to another, without grudging. 1 *Peter.*

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5. To behave: with the reciprocal pronoun. Out of use.

Pray forgive me, if I have *used* myself unmannerly. *Shakspeare.*

To USE. *v. n.*

1. To be accustomed; to practise customarily.

They *use* to place him that shall be their captain upon a stone, always reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill. *Spenser.*

In polling of trees, many do *use* to leave a bough or two on the top, to help to draw up the sap. *Bacon.*

A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not consider men's duty, but their practice; not what they ought to do, but what they *use* to do. *South.*

2. To be customarily in any manner; to be wont.

Fears *use* to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes than open them. *Bacon.*

The waters going and returning as the waves and great commotions of the sea *use* to do, retired leisurely. *Burnet.*

3. To frequent; to inhabit. Obsolete.

Conduct me well
In these strange ways, where never foot did *use*.
Spenser.

Snakes that *use* within the house for shade
Securely lurk, and like a plague invade
Thy cattle with venom. *May.*

Ye vallies low, where the mild whispers *use*
Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks.
Milton.

U'SEFUL. *adj.* [*use* and *full*.] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose; valuable for use.

Providence would only enter mankind into the *useful* knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. *More.*

Gold and silver being little *useful* to the life of man, in proportion to food, raiment, and carriage, has its value only from the consent of men. *Locke.*

That the legislature should have power to change the succession, is very *useful* towards preserving our religion and liberty. *Swift.*

Deliver a particular account of the great and *useful* things already performed. *Swift.*

Next to reading, meditation, and prayer, there is nothing that so secures our hearts from foolish passions, nothing that preserves so holy and wise a frame of mind, as some *useful*, humble employment of ourselves. *Law.*

U'SEFULLY. *adv.* [from *useful*.] In such a manner as to help forward some end.

In this account they must constitute two at least, male and female, in every species; which chance could not have made so very nearly alike without copying, nor so *usefully* differing without contrivance. *Bentley.*

U'SEFULNESS. *n. s.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end.

The grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were necessary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for ostentation than any real *usefulness*. *Addison.*

U'SELESS. *adj.* [from *use*.] Answering no purpose; having no end.

So have I seen the lost clouds pour
Into the sea an *useless* show'r;
And the vext sailors curse the rain
For which poor shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

The hurtful teeth of vipers are *useless* to us, and yet are parts of their bodies. *Boyle.*

His friend, on whose assistance he most relied, either proves false and forsakes him, or looks on with an *useless* pity, and cannot help him. *Rogers.*

The waterman forlorn along the shore
Pensive reclines upon his *useless* oar. *Gay.*

U'SELESSLY. *adv.* [from *useless*.] Without the quality of answering any purpose.

In a sauntering humour, some, out of custom, let a good part of their lives run *uselessly* away, without business or recreation. *Locke.*

U'SELESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *useless*.] Unfitness to any end.

He made a learned discourse on the trouble, *uselessness*, and indecency of foxes wearing tails. *L'Estrange.*

He would convince them of the vanity and *uselessness* of that learning, which makes not the possessor a better man. *South.*

U'SER. *n. s.* [from *use*.] One who uses.

Such things which, by imparting the delight to others, make the *user* thereof welcome, as musick, dancing, hunting, feasting, riding. *Sidney.*

That wind-like *user* of his feet, faire Thetis' progenie. *Chapman.*

My lord received from the countess of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous *user* of her power, the best advice that was ever given. *Wotton.*

U'SHER. *n. s.* [*huissier*, French.]

1. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank.

The wife of Antony
Should have an army for an *usher*, and
The neighs of horse to tell her approach,
Long ere she did appear. *Shakspeare.*

You make guards and *ushers* march before, and then enters your prince. *Tatler.*

Gay paid his courtship with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd;
Rejects a servile *usher*'s place,
And leaves St. James's in disgrace. *Swift.*

2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to higher learning.

Though grammar's pronouns less than rhetorick's are,
Yet ev'n in those his *usher* claims a share. *Dryden.*

To U'SHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun.

No sun shall ever *usher* forth my honours,
Or gild again the noble troops that waited
Upon my smiles. *Shakspeare.*

The sun,
Declin'd, was hasting now with prone career
To th' ocean isles; and, in th' ascending scale
Of heav'n, the stars, that *usher* evening, rose.
Milton.

As the deluge is represented a disruption of the abyss, so the future combustion of the earth is to be *ushered* in, and accompanied, with violent impressions upon nature, and the chief will be earthquakes. *Burnet.*

With songs and dance we celebrate the day,
And with due honours *usher* in the May. *Dryd.*

The Examiner was *ushered* into the world by a letter, setting forth the great genius of the author. *Addison.*

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Oh name for ever sad, for ever dear!
Still breath'd in sighs, still *usher'd* with a tear,
Pope.

USQUEBA'UGH. *n. s.* [An Irish and Erse word, which signifies the water of life.] It is a compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromaticks; and the Irish sort is particularly distinguished for its pleasant and mild flavour. The Highland sort is somewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scottish they call it *whisky*.

U'STION. *n. s.* [*ustion*, Fr. *ustus*, Latin.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.

USTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ustum*, Latin.] Having the quality of burning.

The power of a burning glass is by an *ustorious* quality in the mirror or glass, arising from a certain unknown substantial form. *Watts.*

U'SUAL. *adj.* [*usuel*, French.] Common; frequent; customary; frequently occurring.

Consultation with oracles was a thing very *usual* and frequent in their times. *Hooker.*

Could I the care of Providence deserve,
Heav'n must destroy me, if it would preserve;
And that's my fate, or sure it would have sent
Some *usual* evil for my punishment. *Dryden.*

For roots and herbage, rais'd at hours to spare,
With humble milk, compos'd his *usual* fare.
Harte.

U'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *usual*.] Commonly; frequently; customarily.

The finding out the similitudes of different things, wherein the fancy is conversant, is *usually* a bar to the discerning the disparities of similar appearances, which is the business of discretion. *Fell.*

If men's desires are *usually* as large as their abilities, what course we took to allure the former, by that we might engage the latter. *South.*

Where men err against this method, it is *usually* on purpose, and to shew their learning. *Swift.*

U'SUALNESS. *n. s.* [from *usual*.] Commonness; frequency.

USUCA'PTION. *n. s.* [*usus* and *capio*, Lat.] In the civil law, the acquisition of the property of a thing by possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years prescribed by law. *Dict.*

USUFRU'CT. *n. s.* [*usufruit*, French; *usus* and *fructus*, Latin.] The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.

The persons receiving the same have only the *usufruct* thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein. *Ayliffe.*

USUFRUCTU'ARY. *n. s.* [*usufructuaire*, Fr. *usufructuarius*, Latin.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing.

The parsons of parishes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only *usufructuaries*, as having no right of fee simple vested in them. *Ayliffe.*

To U'SURE. *v. n.* [*usura*, Latin.] To practise usury; to take interest for money.

Is this the balsam that the *usuring* senate
Pours into captains wounds? *Shakspeare.*

U'SURER. *n. s.* [*usurier*, French; *usura*, Latin.] One who puts money out at interest. Commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest.

Fie! thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit;
Which, like an *usurer*, abound'st in all,
And usest none in that true use indeed,
Which should bedeck thy shape, thy love, thy wit. *Shakspeare.*

When *usurers* tell their gold i' th' field,
And bawds and whores do churches build.
Shakspeare.

If thou lend money to any that is poor, thou shalt not be to him as an *usurer*, nor lay upon him usury. *Exodus.*

There may be no commutative injustice, while each retains a mutual benefit; the *usurer* for his money, the borrower for his industry. *Child.*

The asses usuræ occasioned great tumults among the people; yet he that took it was not reckoned to transgress any law; and there were some greedy *usurers* that exacted double, triple. *Arbuthnot.*

USU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*usuaire*, French; from *usury*.] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.

For every hour that thou wilt spare me now,
I will allow,
Usurious god of love, twenty to thee,
When with my brown my grey hairs equal be.
Donne.

To USU'RP. *v. a.* [*usurper*, Fr. *usurpo*, Lat.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize or possess without right.

So ugly a darkness, as if it would prevent the night's coming, *usurped* the day's right. *Sidney.*

Not having the natural superiority of fathers, their power must be *usurped*, and then unlawful; or, if lawful, then granted or consented unto by them over whom they exercise the same, or else given them extraordinarily from God. *Hooker.*

In as much as the due estimation of heavenly truth dependeth wholly upon the known and approved authority of those famous oracles of God, it greatly behoveth the church to have always most special care, lest human inventions *usurp* the room and title of divine worship. *Hooker.*

Victorious prince of York!
Before I see thee seated in that throne
Which now the house of Lancaster *usurps*,
These eyes shall never close. *Shakspeare.*

What art thou, that *usurp'st* this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form?
Shakspeare.

Their fox-like thefts are so rank, as a man may find whole pages *usurped* from one author. *Ben Jonson.*

So he dies,
But soon revives; death over him no pow'r
Shall long *usurp*: ere the third dawning light
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise
Out of his grave. *Milton.*

All fountains of the deep
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to *usurp*
Beyond all bounds, till inundation rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton.*

Farewell court,
Where vice not only hath *usurpt* the place,
But the reward, and even the name, of virtue.
Denham.

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threat'ning floods and inundations near:
If so, a just reprise would only be
Of what the land *usurp'd* upon the sea. *Dryden.*

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Who next *usurps* will a just prince appear,
So much your ruin will his reign endear. *Dryd.*
Struggling in vain, impatient of her load,
And lab'ring underneath the pond'rous God,
The more she strove to shake him from her breast,
With more and far superiour force he press'd,
Commands his entrance, and without controul
Usurps her organs, and inspires her soul. *Dryden.*
Who 's this, that dares *usurp*
The guards and habit of Numidia's prince?
Addison.

USURPA'TION. *n. s.* [*usurpation*, French; from *usurp*.] Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession.

The Piercies,
Finding his *usurpation* most unjust,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne.
Shakspeare.

Succeeding kings recovery of their right from unjust *usurpations*, shall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

To raise a tempest on the sea was *usurpation* on the prerogative of Neptune, who had given him no leave. *Dryden.*

O baseness to support a tyrant throne,
And crush your freeborn brethren of the world!
Nay, to become a part of *usurpation*,
T' espouse the tyrant's person and her crimes.
Dryden.

Whatever opposition was made to the *usurpations* of king James, proceeded altogether from the church of England. *Swift.*

USU'RPER. *n. s.* [from *usurp*.] One who seizes or possesses that to which he has no right. It is generally used to one who excludes the right heir from the throne.

Ever sithence he hath continued his first usurped power, and now exacteth upon all men what he list; so that now to subdue or expel an *usurper*, should be no unjust enterprize, but a restitution of antient right unto the crown.
Spenser.

Richard duke of York
Was rightful heir unto the English crown;
And that your majesty was an *usurper*. *Shaksp.*

But this *usurper* his encroachment proud
Stays not on man; to God his tow'r intends
Siege and defiance. *Milton.*

Few *usurpers* to the shades descend
By a dry death, or with a quiet end. *Dryden.*

He griev'd, the land he freed should be oppress'd,
And he less for it than *usurpers* do. *Dryden.*

USU'RPINGLY. *adv.* [from *usurp*.] Without just claim.

Lay aside the sword,
Which sways *usurpingly* these several titles,
And put the same into young Arthur's hand,
Thy right royal sovereign. *Shakspeare.*

U'SURY. *n. s.* [*usuré*, French; *usura*, Latin.]

1. Money paid for the use of money; interest.

He that high does sit, and all things see
With equal eyes, their merits to restore;
Behold, what ye this day have done for me,
And what I cannot quit, requite with *usury*.
Spenser.

The wished day is come at last,
That shall, for all the pains and sorrows past,
Pay to her *usury* of long delight. *Spenser.*

Our angles are like money put to *usury*; they may thrive, though we sit still and do nothing.
Walton.

What he borrows from the natients, he repays with *usury* of his own: in coin as good, and almost as universally valuable. *Dryden.*

2. The practice of taking interest. It is commonly used with some reproach.

Usury bringeth the treasure of a realm into few hands: for the usurer being at certainties, and others at uncertainties, at the end most of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

U'TENSIL. *n. s.* [*utensile*, French; *utensile*, low Latin.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.

Burn but his books; he has brave *utensils*,
Which, when he has a house, he 'll deck withal.
Shakspeare.

Mules after these, camels and dromedaries,
And waggons fraught with *utensils* of war.
Milton.

Tithes and lands given to God are never, and plate, vestments, and other sacred *utensils*, are seldom consecrated. *South.*

The springs of life their former vigour feel;
Such zeal he had for that vile *utensil*. *Garth.*

U'TERINE. *adj.* [*uterin*, French; *uterinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the womb.

In hot climates, and where the *uterine* parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of some simple, they may be reduced unto a conceptive constitution. *Brown.*

The vessels of the interiour glandulous substance of the womb, are contorted with turnings and meanders, that they might accommodate themselves without danger of rupture to the necessary extension of the *uterine* substance.
Ray.

U'TERUS. n. s. [Latin.] The womb.

UTI'LITY. *n. s.* [*utilité*, French; *utilitas*, Latin.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness: applied to things only; as, *this book is of great* utility; not, *this book was written for the* utility *of scholars*.

Those things which have long gone together, are confederate; whereas new things piece not so well; but though they help by their *utility*, yet they trouble by their inconformity. *Bacon.*

Should we blindly obey the restraints of physicians and astrologers, we should confine the *utility* of physick unto a very few days. *Brown.*

M. Zulichem desired me that I would give a relation of the cure of the gout, that might be made publick, as a thing which might prove of common *utility* to so great numbers as were subject to that disease. *Temple.*

U'TIS. *n. s.* A word which probably is corrupted, at least is not now understood. *Utis* was the *octave* of a saint's day, and may perhaps be taken for any festivity.

Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excellent stratagem. *Shakspeare.*

U'TMOST. *adj.* [utmœrt, Saxon; from utten.]

1. Extreme; placed at the extremity.

Much like a subtile spider, which doth sit
In middle of her web, which spreadeth wide;
If aught do touch the *utmost* thread of it,
She feels it instantly on every side. *Davies.*

As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th' *utmost* pole.
Milton.

I went, by your command,
To view the *utmost* limits of the land. *Dryden.*

2. Being in the highest degree.

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I'll undertake to bring him,
Where he shall answer by a lawful form,
In peace, to his *utmost* peril. *Shakspeare.*

U'TMOST. *n. s.* The most that can be; the greatest power; the highest degree; the greatest effort.

What miscarries,
Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
To th' *utmost* of a man. *Shakspeare.*

I will be free,
Even to the *utmost* as I please in words. *Shaksp.*

Such a conscience, as has employed the *utmost* of its ability, to give itself the best information, and clearest knowledge of its duty, that it can, is a rational ground for a man to build such an hope upon. *South.*

Try your fortune.——
——I have to the *utmost*. Dost thou think me desperate
Without just cause? *Dryden.*

A man, having carefully enquired into all the grounds of probability and unlikeliness, and done his *utmost* to inform himself in all particulars, may come to acknowledge on which side the probability rests. *Locke.*

The enemy thinks of raising threescore thousand men: let us perform our *utmost*, and we shall overwhelm them with our multitudes. *Addison.*

U'TTER. *adj.* [utten, Saxon.]

1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre.

In my flight
Through *utter* and through middle darkness borne,
I sung of chaos and eternal night. *Milton.*

2. Placed beyond any compass; out of any place.

Pursue these sons of darkness; drive them out
From all heav'n's bounds into the *utter* deep. *Milton.*

3. Extreme; excessive; utmost. This seems to be *Milton*'s meaning here, though the former sense may serve.

Such place eternal justice had prepar'd
For those rebellious; here their prison ordain'd
In *utter* darkness; and their portion set
As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th' utmost pole. *Milton.*

4. Complete; total.

The parliament thought the *utter* taking it away necessary for the preservation of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

5. Peremptory.

There could not be any other estimate made of the loss, than by the *utter* refusal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march farther. *Clarendon.*

6. Perfect; mere.

They feel fewer corporal pains, and are *utter* strangers to all those anxious thoughts which disquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

To U'TTER. *v. a.* [from the adjective; to make publick, or *let out*; *palam facere*.]

1. To speak; to pronounce; to express.

Men spake not with the instruments of writing, neither writ with the instruments of speech; and yet things recorded with the one, and *uttered* with the other, may be preached well enough with both. *Hooker.*

These very words I 've heard him *utter*. *Shakspeare.*

There 's more gold: but sirrah,
We say the dead are well. Bring it to that,
The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour
Down thy ill-*uttering* throat. *Shakspeare.*

Shall not they teach thee and tell thee, and *utter* words but of their heart? *Job.*

Who knows but his poor, bleeding heart,
Amidst its agonies, remember'd Marcia,
And the last words he *utter'd* call'd me cruel! *Addison.*

2. To disclose; to discover; to publish.

When do partial and sinister affections more *utter* themselves, than when an election is committed to many. *Whitgift.*

Were it folly to be modest in *uttering* what is known to all the world? *Raleigh.*

I meant my words should not reach your ears; but what I *utter'd* was most true. *Dryden.*

3. To sell; to vend.

Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them. *Shakspeare.*

They bring it home, and *utter* it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fish. *Abbot.*

The Devonshire and Somersetshire grasiers feed yearly great droves of cattle in the north quarter of Cornwall, and *utter* them at home. *Carew.*

4. To disperse; to emit at large.

To preserve us from ruin, the whole kingdom should continue in a firm resolution never to receive or *utter* this fatal coin. *Swift.*

U'TTERABLE. *adj.* [from *utter*.] Expressible; such as may be uttered.

U'TTERANCE. *n. s.* [from *utter*.]

1. Pronunciation; manner of speaking.

He with *utt'rance* grave, and countenance sad,
From point to point discours'd his voyage. *Spenser.*

Many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor *utterance*; while others have a charming manner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling. *Watts.*

2. [*outrance*, French.] Extremity; terms of extreme hostility. Out of use.

Of him I gather'd honour;
Which he to seek of me again perforce,
Behoves me keep at *utterance*. *Shakspeare.*

Come, fate, into the list,
And champion me to th' *utterance*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Vocal expression; emission from the mouth.

Till Adam, though no less than Eve abash'd,
At length gave *utterance* to these words constrain'd. *Milton.*

Speaking is a sensible expression of the notions of the mind, by several discriminations of *utterance* of voice, used as signs, having by consent several determinate significancies. *Holder.*

There have been some inventions, which have been able for the *utterance* of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words. *Wilkins.*

U'TTERER. *n. s.* [from *utter*.]

1. One who pronounces.
2. A divulger; a discloser.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Spenser.*

3. A seller; a vender.

U'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *utter*.] Fully; completely; perfectly. For the most part in an ill sense.

God, whose property is to shew his mercies then greatest, when they are nearest to be *utterly* despaired. *Hooker.*

Arguments taken from the authority of men, may not only so far forth as hath been declared, but further also be of some force in human sciences; which force, be it never so small, doth shew that they are not *utterly* naught. *Hooker.*

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All your int'rest in those territories
Is *utterly* bereft you; all is lost. *Shakspeare.*

He was so *utterly* tired with an employment so contrary to his humour, that he did not consider the means that would lead him out of it. *Clarendon.*

There is no where any nation so *utterly* lost to all things of law and morality, as not to believe the existence of God. *Wilkins.*

While in the flesh, we cannot be *utterly* insensible of the afflictions that befal us. *Atterbury.*

U'TTERMOST. *adj.* [from *utter.*]

1. Extreme; being in the highest degree.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counsel, in this *uttermost* distress. *Milton.*

2. Most remote.

The land, from the *uttermost* end of the straits on Peru side, did go towards the south. *Abbot.*

U'TTERMOST. *n. s.* The greatest.

There needed neither promise nor persuasion to make her do her *uttermost* for her father's service. *Sidney.*

He cannot have sufficient honour done unto him; but the *uttermost* we can do, we must. *Hooker.*

UVE'OUS. *adj.* [from *uva*, Latin.]

The *uveous* coat, or iris, of the eye, hath a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray.*

VULCA'NO. n. s. [Italian.] A burning mountain; it is commonly written, after the Italian, *volcano.*

Earth calcined flies off into the air; the ashes of burning mountains, in *volcanos*, will be carried to great distances. *Arbuthnot.*

VU'LGAR. *adj.* [*vulgaire*, French; *vulgaris*, Latin.]

1. Plebeian; suiting to the common people; practised among the common people.

Men who have passed all their time in low and *vulgar* life, cannot have a suitable idea of the several beauties and blemishes in the actions of great men. *Addison.*

2. Vernacular; national.

It might be more useful to the English reader, who was to be his immediate care, to write in our *vulgar* language. *Fell.*

3. Mean; low; being of the common rate.

It requiring too great a sagacity for *vulgar* minds, to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if most men attempt not a laborious scrutiny into things themselves, but only take names and words, and so rest in them. *South.*

Now wasting years my former strength confound,
And added woes have bowed me to the ground:
Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain,
And mark the ruins of no *vulgar* man. *Broome.*

4. Publick; commonly bruited.

Do you hear aught of a battle toward?——
——Most sure, and *vulgar*; every one hears that. *Shakspeare.*

VU'LGAR. *n. s.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] The common people.

I'll about;
Drive away the *vulgar* from the streets. *Shaksp.*

Those men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the affrighted *vulgar* as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myself. *King Charles.*

The most considering and wisest men, in all ages and nations, have constantly differed from the *vulgar* in their thought. *Wilkins.*

The *vulgar* imagine the pretender to have been a child imposed upon the nation by the fraudulent zeal of his parents, and their bigoted counsellors. *Swift.*

VU'LGARISM. *n. s.* [from *vulgar.*] Grossness; vulgarity.

The great events of Greek and Roman fable and history, which early education, and the usual course of reading, have made familiar and interesting to all Europe, without being degraded by the *vulgarism* of ordinary life in any country. *Reynolds.*

VULGA'RITY. *n. s.* [from *vulgar.*]

1. Meanness; state of the lowest people.

Although their condition may place them many spheres above the multitude; yet are they still within the line of *vulgarity* and democratical enemies to truth. *Brown.*

True it is, and I hope I shall not offend their *vulgarities* if I say, they are daily mocked into error by devisers. *Brown.*

2. Mean or gross mode.

Is the grandesophos of Persius, and the sublimity of Juvenal, to be circumscribed with the meanness of words, and *vulgarity* of expression? *Dryden.*

VU'LGARLY. *adv.* [from *vulgar.*] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

He was, which people much respect,
In princes, and which pleases *vulgarly*,
Of goodly personage and of sweet aspect. *Dan.*

He that believes himself uncapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming; such an one we call *vulgarly* a desperate person. *Hammond.*

As it is *vulgarly* understood, that he cut a passage for his army through these mighty mountains, it may seem incredible. *Brown.*

VU'LNERABLE. *adj.* [*vulnerable*, Fr. *vulnerabilis*, Lat.] Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* crests;
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakspeare.*

Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel untouched by that water, although he were fortified elsewhere, he was slain in that part, as only *vulnerable* in the inferiour and brutal part. *Brown.*

VU'LNERARY. *adj.* [*vulneraire*, Fr. *vulnerarius*, Lat.] Useful in the cure of wounds.

Try whether the same effect will not ensue by common *vulnerary* plaisters. *Brown.*

I kept the orifice open, and prescribed him *vulneraries*. *Wiseman.*

To VU'LNERATE. *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Latin.] To wound; to hurt.

There is an intercourse between the magnetick unguent and the *vulnerated* body. *Glanville.*

VU'LPINE. *adj.* [*vulpinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a fox.

VU'LTURE. *n. s.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey, remarkable for voracity.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells,
Nor griesly *vultures*, make us once afear'd. *Spenser.*

We 've willing dames enough, there cannot be
That *vulture* in you, to devour so many
As will to greatness dedicate themselves. *Shak.*

A rav'nous *vulture* in his open'd side
Her crooked beak and cruel talons tried. *Dryden.*

VU'LTURINE. *adj.* [*vulturius*, Latin.] Belonging to a vulture.

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U'VULA. *n. s.* [*uvula*, Lat.] In anatomy, a round soft spongeous body, suspended from the palate, near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis. *Dict.*

By an instrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the *uvula*. *Wiseman.*

UXO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*uxorius*, Lat.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.

Towards his queen he was nothing *uxorious*, nor scarce indulgent; but companionable and respective. *Bacon.*

That *uxorious* king, whose heart, though large,
Beguil'd by fair idolatresses, fell
To idols foul. *Milton.*

How wouldst thou insult,
When I must live *uxorious* to thy will
In perfect thraldom! how again betray me! *Milton.*

UXO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *uxorious*.] With fond submission to a wife.

If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck. *Dryden.*

UXO'RIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *uxorious*.] Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife.

W.

W Is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expressed the sound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and sound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin. *W* is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel for *u*; *view*, *strew*: the sound of *w* consonant, if it be a consonant, is uniform.

To WA'BBLE. *v. n.* [a low barbarous word.] To move from side to side; to change direction.

If in your work you find it *wabble*; that is, that one side of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with soft blows of an hammer set it to rights, and then screw it hard up. *Moxon.*

WAD. *n. s.* [peod, hay, Saxon.]

1. A bundle of straw or other loose matter thrust close together.

2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. *Woodward.*

WA'DDING. *n. s.* [from *wad*, *vad*, Islandick.] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

To WA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*waggelen*, Dutch, to *waggle*; whence, by a casual corruption, *waddle*.] To shake, in walking, from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line.

She could have run and *waddled* all about. *Shakspeare.*

The strutting petticoat smooths and levels all distinctions; while I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and *waddling* up and down, like big-bellied women. *Spectator.*

The farmer's goose,
Grown fat with corn and sitting still,
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door sill,
And hardly *waddles* forth to cool
Her belly in th' neighb'ring pool. *Swift.*

Dulness, of business the directing soul,
To human heads like biass to the bowl;
Which, as more pond'rous, makes their aim more true,
Obliquely *waddling* to the mark in view. *Pope.*

She drawls her words, and *waddles* in her pace;
Unwasht her hands, and much besnufft her face. *Young.*

To WADE. *v. n.* [from *vadum*, Lat. pronounced *wadum*.]

1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming.

We'll *wade* to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakspeare.*

She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off. *Shakspeare.*

I am in blood
Stept in so far, that, should I *wade* no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shaksp.*

He staid seven days at the Crassus, until a bridge was made for the transporting of his army, for that the river was not to be *waded* over. *Knolles.*

Then, since fortune's favours fade,
You that in her arms do sleep,
Learn to swim, and not to *wade*,
For the hearts of kings are deep. *Wotton.*

With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way,
And swims, or sinks, or *wades*, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*

It is hard to *wade* deep in baths where springs arise. *Brown.*

Fowls that frequent waters, and only *wade*, have as well long legs as long necks; and those that are made for swimming have feet like oars. *More.*

2. To pass difficultly and laboriously.

They were not permitted to enter into war, nor conclude any league of peace, nor to *wade* through any act of moment between them and foreign states, unless the oracle of God, or his prophets, were first consulted with. *Hooker.*

I have *waded* through the whole cause, searching the truth by the causes of truth. *Hooker.*

Virtue gives herself light, through darkness for to *wade*. *Spenser.*

Occasions you have met with to excite your faculties to *wade* a little farther into the positive part of these doctrines. *Hammond.*

I should chuse rather with spitting and scorn to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord; than,

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by a denial of those truths, through blood and perjury *wade* to a sceptre, and lord it in a throne. *South.*

'Tis not to my purpose to *wade* into those bottomless controversies, which, like a gulph, have swallowed up so much time of learned men. *Decay of Piety.*

The dame
Now tried the stairs, and *wading* through the night,
Search'd all the deep recess, and usher'd into light. *Dryden.*

The wrathful God then plunges from above,
And where in thickest waves the sparkles drove,
There lights, and *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way,
Half-sing'd, half-stifled. *Dryden.*

The king's admirable conduct has *waded* through all these difficulties. *Davenant.*

Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the deity, found that he *waded* but the more out of his depth, and that he lost himself in the thought. *Addison.*

WA'FER. *n. s.* [*wafel*, Dutch.]

1. A thin cake.

Wife, make us a dinner; spare flesh, neither corn;
Make *wafers* and cakes, for our sheepe must be shorne. *Tusser.*

Poor Sancho they persuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to subsist upon but *wafers* and marmalade. *Pope.*

2. The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists.

That the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once; that the whole body should lie hid in a little thin *wafer*, yet so that the members thereof should not one run into another, but continue distinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reason. *Hall.*

3. Paste made to close letters.

To WAFT. *v. a.* pret. *wafted*, or perhaps *waft*; participle passive *wafted*, or *waft*. [probably from *wave*.]

1. To carry through the air, or on the water.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits,
Than now the English bottoms have *waft* o'er,
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shaksp.*

Our high admiral
Shall *waft* them over with our royal fleet. *Shakspeare.*

Thence *wafted* with a merry gale,
Sees Leinster, and the golden vale. *Drayton.*

Nor dares his transport-vessel cross the waves,
With such whose bones are not compos'd in graves:
A hundred years they wander on the shore;
At length, their penance done, are *wafted* o'er. *Dryden.*

Lend to this wretch your hand, and *waft* him o'er
To the sweet banks of yon forbidden shore. *Dryden.*

From hence might first spring that opinion of the vehicles of spirits; the vulgar conceiving that the breath was that wherein the soul was *wafted* and carried away. *Ray.*

They before *wafted* over their troops into Sicily in open vessels. *Arbuthnot.*

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may *waft* him over:
Alas! what winds can happy prove,
That bear me far from what I love? *Prior.*

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And *waft* a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

2. To buoy; to make float; to hinder from sinking.

Whether cripples, who have lost their thighs, will not sink but float; their lungs being able to *waft* up their bodies, which are in others overpoised by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment. *Brown.*

3. To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

To WAFT. *v. n.* To float.

It *wafted* nearer yet, and then she knew,
That what before she but surmis'd, was true. *Dryden.*

Those trumpets his triumphant entry tell,
And now the shouts *waft* near the citadel. *Dryden.*

WAFT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A floating body. I know not whether authorized.

From the bellowing east oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains,
In one wide *waft*. *Thomson.*

2. Motion of a streamer. Used as a token or mean of information at sea.

WA'FTAGE. *n. s.* [from *waft*.] Carriage by water or air. Not in use.

What ship of Epidamnum stays for me?—
—A ship you sent me to, to hire *waftage*. *Shakspeare.*

I stalk about her door,
Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks,
Staying for *waftage*. *Shakspeare.*

WA'FTER. *n. s.* [from *waft*.] A passage boat. *Ainsworth.*

WA'FTURE. *n. s.* [from *waft*.] The act of waving. Not in use.

You answer'd not;
But with an angry *wafture* of your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you. *Shakspeare.*

To WAG. *v. a.* [pagian, Sax. *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to shake slightly.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To *wag* their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

All that pass hiss and *wag* their heads at thee. *Lamentations.*

Thou canst not *wag* thy finger, or begin
The least light motion, but it tends to sin. *Dryden.*

So have I seen in black and white,
A prating thing, a magpye hight,
Majestically stalk;
A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and *wags* the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

To WAG. *v. n.*

1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion.

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all,
For women are shrews both short and tall;
'Tis merry in hall, where beards *wag* all. *Shak.*

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and start at *wagging* of a straw. *Shak.*

I will fight with him upon this theme,
Until my eyelids will no longer *wag*. *Shaksp.*

2. To go; to pack off.

I will provoke him to't, or let him *wag*. *Shakspeare.*

3. To be moved.

Her charms she mutter'd o'er;
And yet the resty sieve *wagg'd* ne'er the more:
I wept for woe. *Dryden.*

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WAG. *n. s.* [*poegan*, Sax. to cheat.] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll.

Cupid the *wag*, that lately conquer'd had
Wise counsellors, stout captains puissant;
And tied them fast to lead his triumphs bad,
Glutted with them, now plays with meanest things. *Sidney.*

Was not my lord the verier *wag* o' th' two? *Shakspeare.*

We wink at *wags* when they offend,
And spare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*

A counsellor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand which he used to twist about a finger all the while he was speaking: the *wags* used to call it the thread of his discourse. *Addison.*

WAGE. *n. s.* the plural *wages* is now only used. [*wegen*, or *wagen*, German; *gages*, French.]

1. Pay given for service.

All friends shall taste
The *wages* of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their deservings. *Shakspeare.*

The last petition is for my men; they are the poorest,
But poverty could never draw them from me;
That they may have their *wages* duly paid them,
And something over to remember me. *Shaksp.*

He with a mighty *wage*
Won such, themselves by oath as deeply durst engage. *Drayton.*

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page,
He sent it, and doth him engage,
By promise of a mighty *wage*,
It secretly to carry. *Drayton.*

The thing itself is not only our duty, but our glory: and he who hath done this work, has in the very work partly received his *wages*. *South.*

2. Gage; pledge. *Ainsworth.*

To WAGE. *v. a.* [The origination of this word, which is now only used in the phrase *to wage war*, is not easily discovered; *waegen*, in German, is to attempt any thing dangerous.]

1. To attempt; to venture.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,
To wake and *wage* a danger profitless. *Shaksp.*

2. To make; to carry on. Applied to war.

Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd!
No; rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To *wage* against the enmity o' th' air,
To be a comrade with the wolf. *Shakspeare.*

The sonnes of Greece *wag'd war* at Troy. *Chapman.*

Your reputation *wages war* with the enemies of your royal family, even within their trenches. *Dryden.*

He ponder'd which of all his sons was fit
To reign, and *wage* immortal *war* with wit. *Dryden.*

3. [from *wage*, *wages*.] To set to hire. Not in use.

Thou must *wage*
Thy works for wealth, and life for gold engage. *Spenser.*

4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay; to employ for wages. Obsolete.

I seem'd his follower, not partner; and
He *wag'd* me with his countenance, as if
I had been mercenary. *Shakspeare.*

The officers of the admiralty having places of so good benefit, it is their parts, being well *waged* and rewarded, exactly to look into the sound building of ships. *Raleigh.*

The king had erected his courts of ordinary resort, and was at the charge not only to *wage* justice and their ministers, but also to appoint the safe custody of records. *Bacon.*

This great lord came not over with any great number of *waged* soldiers. *Davies.*

5. In law.

When an action of debt is brought against one, as for money or chattels left or lent the defendant, the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law; and when it is accomplished, it is called the making or doing of law. *Blount.*

WA'GER. *n. s.* [from *wage*, to venture.]

1. A bett; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance.

Love and mischief made a *wager*, which should have most power in me. *Sidney.*

Full fast she fled, ne ever look'd behind;
As if her life upon the *wager* lay. *Spenser.*

As soon hereafter will I *wagers* lay
'Gainst what an oracle shall say;
Fool that I was, to venture to deny
A tongue so us'd to victory!
A tongue so blest by nature and by art,
That never yet it spoke but gain'd a heart. *Cowley.*

Besides these plates for horse-races, the *wagers* may be as the persons please. *Temple.*

Factious, and fav'ring this or t'other side,
Their *wagers* back their wishes. *Dryden.*

If any atheist can stake his soul for a *wager*, against such an inexhaustible disproportion, let him never hereafter accuse others of credulity. *Bentley.*

2. Subject on which betts are laid.

The sea strove with the winds which should be louder; and the shrouds of the ship, with a ghastful noise, to them that were in it witnessed that their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contention. *Sidney.*

3. [In law.] An offer to make oath. See *To* WAGE in law.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and there by *wager* of law ousted; which discouraged many suits. *Hale.*

To WA'GER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bett; to pledge upon some casualty or performance.

'Twas merry, when you *wagered* on your angling. *Shakspeare.*

He that will lay much to stake upon every flying story, may as well *wager* his estate which way the wind will sit next morning. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

I feed my father's flock;
What can I *wager* from the common stock? *Dryden.*

WA'GES. *n. s.* See WAGE.

WA'GGERY. *n. s.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous merriment; roguish trick; sarcastical gayety.

'Tis not the *waggeries* or cheats practised among school-boys, that make an able man; but the principles of justice, generosity, and sobriety. *Locke.*

WA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *wag*.] Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous; frolicksome.

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Change fear and niceness,
The handmaids of all women, or more truly,
Woman its pretty self, to *waggish* courage.
Shakspeare.

This new conceit is the *waggish* suggestion of some sly and skulking atheists. *More.*

A company of *waggish* boys watching of frogs at the side of a pond, still as any of them put up their heads, they would be pelting them down with stones. Children, says one of the frogs, you never consider, that though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us. *L'Estrange.*

As boys, on holidays let loose to play,
Lay *waggish* traps for girls that pass that way;
Then shout to see in dirt and deep distress
Some silly cit. *Dryden.*

WA'GGISHLY. *adv.* [from *waggish.*] In a waggish manner.

WA'GGISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *waggish.*] Merry mischief.

A christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for gagging, in a *waggishness*, a long billed fowl. *Bacon.*

To WA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*waggbelen.* Germ.] To waddle; to move from side to side.

The sport Basilius would shew to Zelmane, was the mounting of his hawk at a heron, which getting upon his *waggling* wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit for his great body to fly through, was now grown to diminish the sight of himself. *Sidney.*

Why do you go nodding and *waggling* so, as if hip-shot? says the goose to her gosseling. *L'Estrange.*

WA'GON. *n. s.* [pœgen, Sax. *waeghens*, Dutch; *vagn*, Islandick.]

1. A heavy carriage for burdens.

The Hungarian tents were enclosed round with *waggons*, one chained to another. *Knolles.*

Waggons fraught with utensils of war. *Milton.*

2. A chariot. Not in use.

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste
His weary *waggon* to the western vale. *Spenser.*

Then to her *waggon* she betakes,
And with her bears the witch. *Spenser.*

O Proserpina,
For the flowers now that frighted thou let'st fall
From Dis's *waggon*. *Shakspeare.*

Her *waggon* spokes made of long spinners legs;
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers. *Shak.*

WA'GONAGE. *n. s.* [from *wagon.*] Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WA'GONER. *n. s.* [from *wagon.*] One who drives a wagon.

By this, the northern *waggoner* had set
His sevenfold team behind the steadfast star,
That was in ocean waves yet never wet. *Spenser.*

Gallop apace, you fiery-footed steeds,
Tow'rd Phœbus' mansion! such a *waggoner*
As Phaeton would whip you to the west. *Shak.*

A *waggoner* took notice upon the creaking of a wheel, that it was the worst wheel that made most noise. *L'Estrange.*

The *waggoners* that curse their standing teams
Would wake e'en drowsy Drusus from his dreams. *Dryden.*

WA'GTAIL. *n. s.* [*motacilla*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WAID. [I suppose for *weighed.*] Crushed.

His horse *waid* in the back, and shoulder shotten. *Shakspeare.*

WAIF. *n. s.* [*waivium*, *waivium*, law Lat. from *wave.*] Goods found, but claimed by no body; that of which every one waves the claim. Sometimes written *weif*, or *weft.*

To WAIL. *v. a.* [*gualare*, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to bewail.

Wise men ne'er *wail* their present woes,
But presently prevent the ways to *wail*. *Shak.*

Say, if my spouse maintains her royal trust?
Or if no more her absent lord she *wails*,
But the false woman o'er the wife prevails?
Pope.

To WAIL. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow.

Tom shall make him weep and *wail*. *Shakp.*
I will *wail* and howl. *Micah.*

WAIL. *n. s.* Audible sorrow.

Around the woods
She sighs her song, which with her *wail* resound.
Thomson.

WA'ILING. *n. s.* [from *wail.*] Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

Other cries amongst the Irish savour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with despairful outcries, and immoderate *wailings*. *Spenser.*

The camp filled with lamentation and mourning, which would be increased by the weeping and *wailing* of them which should never see their brethren. *Knolles.*

Take up *wailing* for us, that our eyes may run down with tears. *Jeremiah.*

The *wailings* of a maiden I recite. *Gay.*

WA'ILFUL. *adj.* [from *wail* and *full.*] Sorrowful; mournful.

Lay lime to tangle her desires
By *wailful* sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Should be full fraught with serviceable vows.
Shakspeare.

WAIN. *n. s.* [contracted from *wagon.*] A carriage.

There antient night arriving, did alight
From her high weary *wain*. *Spenser.*

Yours be the harvest; 'tis the beggar's gain
To glean the fallings of the loaded *wain*. *Dryden.*

WA'INAGE. *n. s.* [from *wain.*] A finding of carriages. *Ainsworth.*

WA'INROPE. *n. s.* [*wain* and *rope.*] A large cord with which the load is tied on the wagon; cartrope.

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together. *Shakspeare.*

WA'INSCOT. *n. s.* [*wageschot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall.

Some have the veins more varied and chamletted; as oak, whereof *wainscot* is made. *Bacon.*

She never could part with plain *wainscot* and clean hangings. *Arbuthnot.*

A rat your utmost rage defies,
That safe behind the *wainscot* lies. *Swift.*

To WA'INSCOT. *v. a.* [*waegenschotten*, Dutch.]

1. To line walls with boards.

Music soundeth better in chambers *wainscoted*, than hanged. *Bacon.*

2. To line buildings with different materials.

It is most curiously lined, or *wainscotted*, with a white testaceous crust, of the same substance and thickness with the *tubuli marini*. *Grew.*

One side commands a view of the garden, and the other is *wainscotted* with looking-glass. *Addison.*

WAIR. *n. s.* [In carpentry.] A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

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WAIST. *n. s.* [*gwase*, Welsh; from the verb *gwasen*, to press or bind.]

1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs.

The one seem'd woman to the *waist*, and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold,
Voluminous and vast. *Milton.*

She, as a veil, down to her *waist*
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevell'd. *Milton.*

They seiz'd, and with entangling folds embrac'd;
His neck twice compassing, and twice his *waist*. *Denham.*

Stiff stays constrain her slender *waist*. *Gay.*

2. The middle deck, or floor, of a ship.

Sheets of water from the clouds are sent,
Which hissing through the planks, the flames prevent,
And stop the fiery pest: four ships alone
Buru to the *waist*, and for the fleet atone. *Dryd.*

WA'ISTCOAT. *n. s.* [*waist* and *coat*.] An inner coat; a coat close to the body.

Selby leaned out of the coach to shew his laced *waistcoat*. *Richardson.*

To WAIT. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]

1. To expect; to stay for.

Bid them prepare within;
I am to blame to be thus *waited* for. *Shaksp.*

Aw'd with these words, in camps they still abide,
And *wait* with longing looks their promis'd guide. *Dryden.*

Such courage did the antient heroes shew,
Who, when they might prevent, would *wait* the blow. *Dryden.*

2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect.

He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryd.*

3. To attend as a consequence of something.

Such doom
Waits luxury, and lawless care of gain. *Philips.*

Remorse and heaviness of heart shall *wait* thee,
And everlasting anguish be thy portion. *Rowe.*

4. To watch as an enemy.

He is *waited* for of the sword. *Job.*

To WAIT. *v. n.*

1. To expect; to stay in expectation.

All the days of my appointed time will I *wait* till my change come. *Job.*

He never suffered any body to *wait* that came to speak with him, though upon a mere visit. *Fell.*

The poultry stand
Waiting upon her charitable hand. *Gay.*

I know, if I am depriv'd of you, I die:
But oh! I die if I *wait* longer for you. *A. Philips.*

2. To pay servile or submissive attendance: with *on* before the subject.

Though Syrinx your Pan's mistress were,
Yet Syrinx well might *wait on* her: *Milton.*

One morning *waiting on* him at Causham, smiling upon me, he said, he could tell me some news of myself. *Denham.*

Fortune and victory he did pursue,
To bring them, as his slaves, to *wait on* you. *Dryden.*

A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry, and then made him *wait* at table. *Swift.*

We can now not only converse with, but gladly attend and *wait upon*, the poorest kind of people. *Law.*

3. To attend: with *on*. A phrase of ceremony.

The dinner is on the table; my father desires your worship's company.—
—I will *wait on* him. *Shakspeare.*

4. To stay; not to depart from.

How shall we know when to *wait* for, when to decline, persecution? *South.*

With Vulcan's rage the rising winds conspire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire:
Haste, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait*,
And load my shoulders with a willing freight. *Dryden.*

5. To stay by reason of some hinderance.

6. To look watchfully.

It is a point of cunning to *wait* upon him, with whom you speak, with your eye, as the Jesuits give it in precept. *Bacon.*

7. To lie in ambush as an enemy.

Such ambush *waited* to intercept thy way. *Milton.*

8. To follow as a consequence.

It will import those men, who dwell careless, to enter into serious consultation how they may avert that ruin, which *waits* on such a supine temper. *Decay of Piety.*

WAIT. *n. s.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts. It is commonly used in these phrases, *to lay wait*, and *to lie in wait*.

If he hurl at him by laying of *wait*, that he die, he that smote him shall be put to death. *Numbers.*

As a lion shall lie in *wait* for them. *Ecclus.*

Why sat'st thou like an enemy in *wait*? *Milton.*

WA'ITER. *n. s.* [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.

Let the drawers be ready with wine and fresh glasses;
Let the *waiters* have eyes, though their tongues must be tied. *Ben Jonson.*

The least tart or pie,
By any *waiter* there stolen and set by. *Bp. Corbet.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all the *waiters* where you drink. *Tatler.*

The *waiters* stand in ranks; the yeomen cry,
Make room, as if a duke were passing by. *Swift.*

WA'ITING *gentlewoman.* WA'ITING *maid.* WA'ITING *woman.* *n. s.* [from *wait*.] An upper servant, who attends on a lady in her chamber.

He made me mad
To talk so like a *waiting gentlewoman*,
Of guns, and drums, and wounds. *Shakspeare.*

Flibbertigibbet, prince of mopping and mowing, since possesses chambermaids and *waiting women*. *Shakspeare.*

All the little lime twigs laid
By Machiavel, the *waiting maid*. *Cowley.*

The *waiting-woman* might be conversant in romances. *Swift.*

The *waiting-maid* hopes to ingratiate herself. *Swift.*

To WAKE. *v. n.* [*wakan*, Gothick; pacian, Saxon; *waecken*, Dutch.]

1. To watch; not to sleep.

All night she watch'd, ne once a down would lay
Her dainty limbs in her sad dreriment,
But praying still did *wake*, and *waking* did lament. *Spenser.*

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The father *waketh* for the daughter, and the care for her taketh away sleep. *Ecclesiasticus.*
Thou holdest mine eyes *waking*. *Psalms.*
I cannot think any time, *waking* or sleeping, without being sensible of it. *Locke.*
Though wisdom *wakes*, suspicion sleeps. *Milton.*

2. To be roused from sleep.
Each tree stirr'd appetite, whereat I *wak'd*. *Milton.*

3. To cease to sleep.
The sisters awaked from dreams, which flattered them with more comfort than their *waking* would consent to. *Sidney.*
Come, thou powerful God,
And thy leaden charming rod,
Dipt in the Lethean lake,
O'er his watchful temples shake,
Lest he should sleep, and never *wake*. *Denham.*

4. To be quick; to be alive.
In the valley of Jehoshaphat,
The judging God shall close the book of fate;
And there the last assizes keep,
For those who *wake*, and those who sleep. *Dryd.*

5. To be put in action; to be excited.
Gentle airs to fan the earth now *wak'd*. *Milton.*

To WAKE. *v. a.* [peccian, Saxon; *wecken*, Dutch.]

1. To rouse from sleep.
They *waked* each other, and I stood and heard them. *Shakspeare.*
Shock, who thought she slept too long,
Leap'd up, and *wak'd* his mistress with his tongue. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to put in motion or action.
Prepare war; *wake* up the mighty men, let them come up. *Joel.*
Thine, like Amphion's hand, had *wak'd* the stone,
And from destruction call'd the rising town;
Nor could he burn so fast as thou couldst build. *Prior.*
What you 've said
Has *wak'd* a thought in me which may be lucky. *Rowe.*
To *wake* the soul by tender strokes of art,
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart. *Prologue to Cato.*

3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death.
To second life
Wak'd, in the renovation of the just. *Milton.*

WAKE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The feast of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night.
Fill oven full of flawnes, Ginnie passe not for sleepe,
To-morrow thy father his *wake*-daie will keepe. *Tusser.*
The drolling peasant scarce thinks there is any world beyond his village, nor gaiety beyond that of a *wake*. *Government of the Tongue.*
Putting all the Grecian actors down,
And winning at a *wake* their parsley crown. *Dryden.*
Sometimes the vulgar will of mirth partake,
And have excessive doings at their *wake*. *King.*

2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep.
By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,
The wood-nymphs deckt with daisies trim
Their merry *wakes* and pastimes keep:
What hath night to do with sleep? *Milton.*

WA'KEFUL. *adj.* [*wake* and *full*.] Not sleeping; vigilant.
Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,
And *wakeful* watches, ever to abide. *Spenser.*
Why dost thou shake thy leaden sceptre? go,
Bestow thy poppy upon *wakeful* woe,
Sickness and sorrow, whose pale lids ne'er know
Thy downy finger; dwell upon their eyes,
Shut in their tears, shut out their miseries. *Crashaw.*
All thy fears,
Thy *wakeful* terrors, and affrighting dreams,
Have now their full reward. *Denham.*
Dissembling sleep, but *wakeful* with the fright,
The day takes off the pleasure of the night. *Dryd.*

WA'KEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *wakeful*.]

1. Want of sleep.
Other perfumes are fit to be used in burning agues, consumptions, and too much *wakefulness*. *Bacon.*

2. Forbearance of sleep.

To WA'KEN. *v. n.* [from *wake*.] To wake; to cease from sleep; to be roused from sleep.
Early Turnus *wak'ning* with the light,
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight. *Dryd.*

To WA'KEN. *v. a.*

1. To rouse from sleep.
When he was *waken'd* with the noise,
And saw the beast so small;
What's this, quoth he, that gives so weak a voice,
That *wakens* men withal? *Spenser.*
A man that is *wakened* out of sleep. *Zecher.*
We make no longer stay; go, *waken* Eve. *Milton.*

2. To excite to action.
Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muse
Waken'd the world, and sounded loud alarms. *Roscommon.*

3. To produce; to excite.
They introduce
Their sacred song, and *waken* raptures high. *Milton.*

WA'KEROBIN. *n. s.* [*arum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WALE. *n. s.* [pel, Saxon, a web.] A rising part in the surface of cloth.

To WALK. *v. n.* [*walen*, German; pealcan, Saxon, to roll.]

1. To move by leisurely steps, so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up.
A man was seen *walking* before the door very composedly. *Clarendon.*
The self-same sun
At once does slow and swiftly run.
Swiftly his daily journey he goes,
But treads his annual with a statelier pace,
And does three hundred rounds enclose
Within one yearly circle's space.
Thus with a double course, in the same sphere,
He runs the day and *walks* the year. *Cowley.*

2. It is used in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come* or *go*.
Sir, *walk* in.—
—I had rather *walk* here, I thank you. *Shakspeare.*

3. To move for exercise or amusement.
What mean you, Cæsar? think you to *walk* forth? *Shakspeare.*
These bow'rs as wide as we need *walk*. *Milt.*

4. To move the slowest pace; not to trot, gallop, or amble. Applied to a horse.

5. To appear as a spectre.

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The spirits of the dead
May *walk* again; if such things be, thy mother
Appear'd to me last night. *Shakspeare.*
It then draws near the season
Wherein the spirit is wont to *walk*. *Shaksp.*
There were *walking* spirits of the house of
York, as well in Ireland as in England. *Davies.*
Some say no evil thing that *walks* by night,
In fog, or fire, by lake, or moorish fen,
Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost,
That breaks his magick chains at curfew time,
No goblin, or swart fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milt.*
In vain the cock has summon'd sprights away,
She *walks* at noon, and blasts the bloom of day.
Young.

6. To act on any occasion.
Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot,
Where madam Sempronia should take place of me,
And Fulvia come i' th' rear? *Ben Jonson.*

7. To be in motion. Applied to a clamorous or abusive female tongue; and is still in low language retained.
As she went, her tongue did *walk*
In foul reproach, and terms of vile despight;
Provoking him by her outrageous talk. *Spenser.*

8. To act in sleep.
When was it she last *walk'd*?——
——I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take forth paper, fold it, write upon 't, read it, and return to bed; yet all this while in a most fast sleep. *Shaksp.*

9. To range; to be stirring.
Affairs that *walk*,
As they say spirits do at midnight, have
In them a milder nature than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shaksp.*

10. To move off; to depart.
When he comes forth, he will make their cows and garrans to *walk*, if he doth no other harm to their persons. *Spenser.*

11. To act in any particular manner.
Do justly, love mercy, and *walk* humbly with thy God. *Micah.*
I'll love with fear the only God, and *walk*
As in his presence. *Milton.*

12. To travel.
The Lord hath blessed thee; he knoweth thy *walking* through this wilderness. *Deuteronomy.*

To WALK. *v. n.*

1. To pass through.
I do not without danger *walk* these streets.
Shakspeare.
No rich or noble knave
Shall *walk* the world in credit to his grave.
Pope.

2. To lead out, for the sake of air or exercise: as, he *walked* his horse in the meadow.

WALK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of walking for air or exercise.
Not *walk* by moonlight, without thee, is sweet.
Milton.
Her keeper by her side,
To watch her *walks*, his hundred eyes applied.
Dryden.
Philander used to take a *walk* in a neighbouring wood. *Addison.*
I long to renew our old intercourse, our morning conferences, and our evening *walks*. *Pope.*

2. Gait; step; manner of moving.
Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd
The shape of man, and imitated best;
The *walk*, the words, the gesture could supply,
The habit mimick, and the mien belie. *Dryden.*

3. A length of space, or circuit, through, which one walks.
He usually from hence to th' palace gate
Makes it his *walk*. *Shakspeare*
She would never miss one day
A *walk* so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior.*

4. An avenue set with trees.
He hath left you all his *walks*,
His private arbours, and new-planted orchards,
On that side the Tiber. *Shakspeare.*
Goodliest trees planted with *walks* and bow'rs.
Milton.

5. Way; road; range; place of wandering.
The mountains are his *walks*, who wand'ring feeds
On slowly-springing herbs. *Sandys.*
If that way be your *walk*, you have not far.
Milton.
Set women in his eye, and in his *walk*,
Among daughters of men the fairest found.
Milton.
Our souls, for want of that acquaintance here,
May wander in the starry *walks* above. *Dryden.*
That bright companion of the sun,
Whose glorious aspect seal'd our new-born king,
And now a round of greater years begun,
New influence from his *walks* of light did bring.
Dryden.

6. Region; space.
Wanting an ampler sphere to expatiate in, he opened a boundless *walk* for his imagination.
Pope.
They are to be cautiously studied by those who are ambitious of treading the great *walk* of history. *Reynolds.*

7. [*turbo*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

8. *Walk* is the slowest or least raised pace, or going, of a horse.
In a *walk*, a horse lifts two legs of a side, one after the other, beginning with the hind leg first; as suppose that he leads with the legs on his right side, then he lifts his far hind foot first; and in the time that he is setting it down, which in a step is always short of the tread of his fore foot upon the same side, he lifts his far fore foot, and sets it down before his near foot, and just as he lifts up his near hind foot, and sets it down again just short of his near fore foot, and just as he is setting it down, he lifts his near fore foot, and sets it down just before his far fore foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

WA'LKER. *n. s.* [from *walk*.] One that walks.
I ride and walk, and am reputed the best *walker* in this town. *Swift to Gay.*
May no such vicious *walkers* crowd the street.
Gay.

WA'LKINGSTAFF. *n. s.* A stick which a man holds to support him in walking.
The club which a man of an ordinary size could not lift, was but a *walking-staff* for Hercules.
Glanville.

WALL. *n. s.* [*wal*, Welsh; *vallum*, Lat. pall, Sax. *walle*, Dutch.]

1. A series of brick or stone, or other materials carried upward, and cemented with mortar; the side of a building.
Poor Tom! that eats the *wall*-newt and the water-newt. *Shakspeare.*
Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone,
And none between my weakness judge and me;
Yet ev'n these gentle *walls* allow my moan,
Whose doleful echoes with my plaints agree.
Wotton

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Part rise in crystal *wall* or ridge direct. *Milton.*

2. Fortification; works built for defence. In this sense it is commonly used plurally.

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these *walls*;
For stony limits cannot hold out love. *Shaksp.*

General, the *walls* are thine:
Witness the world, that I create thee here
My lord and master. *Shaksp.*

A prey
To that proud city, whose high *walls* thou saw'st
Left in confusion. *Milton.*

I rush undaunted to defend the *walls*. *Dryd.*

3. *To take the wall.* To take the upper place; not to give place.

I will *take the wall* of any man or maid of Montague's. *Shakspeare.*

When once the poet's honour ceases,
From reason far his transports rove:
And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces,
Makes Louis *take the wall* of Jove. *Prior.*

To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enclose with walls.

There bought a piece of ground, which, Birsa call'd,
From the bull's hide they first inclos'd and *wall'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To defend by walls.

The *walled* towns to work my greater woe;
The forest wide is fitter to resound
The hollow echo of my careful cries. *Spenser.*

His council advised him to make himself master of some good *walled* town. *Bacon.*

The Spaniards cast themselves continually into roundels, their strongest ships *walling* in the rest. *Bacon.*

The terror of his name, that *walls us* in
From danger. *Denham.*

WALLCREE'PER. *n. s.* [*picus martius*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WA'LLET. *n. s.* [pealltan, to travel, Sax.]

1. A bag in which the necessaries of a traveller are put; a knapsack.

Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his *wallet*, and spread his carpet, in order to repose himself upon it. *Addison.*

2. Any thing protuberant and swagging.

Who would believe, that there were mountaineers
Dewlapt like bulls, whose throats had hanging at them
Wallets of flesh? *Shakspeare.*

WALLEY'E. *n. s.* [from *wall* and *eye*.] A disease in the crystalline humour of the eye; the glaucoma.

WA'LLEYED. *adj.* [*wall* and *eye*.] Having white eyes.

Wall-eyed slave! whither wouldst thou convey
This growing image of thy fiend-like face? *Shakspeare.*

WA'LLFLOWER. *n. s.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] A species of stockgilliflower.

WA'LLFRUIT. *n. s.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

To *wall-fruit* and garden plants there cannot be a worse enemy than snails. *Mortimer.*

To WA'LLOP. *v. n.* [pealan, to boil, Sax.] To boil.

WA'LLOUSE. *n. s.* [*cimex*, Latin.] An insect; a bug. *Ainsworth.*

To WA'LLOW. *v. n.* [*walgan*, Goth. palpian, Sax.]

1. To move heavily and clumsily.

Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean. *Milton.*

2. To roll himself in mire, or any thing filthy.

Gird thee with sackcloth, and *wallow* thyself in ashes. *Jeremiah.*

Dead bodies, in all places of the camp, *wallowed* in their own blood. *Knolles.*

A boar was *wallowing* in the water, when a horse was going to drink. *L'Estrange.*

3. To live in any state of filth or gross vice.

God sees a man *wallowing* in his native impurity, delivered over as an absolute captive to sin, polluted with its guilt, and enslaved by its power; and in this most loathsome condition fixes upon him as an object of his distinguishing mercy. *South*

WA'LLOW. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk.

One taught the toss, and one the French new *wallow*;
His sword-knot this, his cravat that design'd. *Dryden.*

WALLRU'E. *n. s.* [*adiantum album*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WA'LLWORT. *n. s.* [*ebulum*, Latin.] A plant, the same with dwarf-elder, or danewort.

WA'LNUT. *n. s.* [palh hnuta, Saxon; *nux juglans*, Lat.] A tree and fruit.

The characters are, it hath male flowers, or katkins, which are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree; the outer cover of the fruit is very thick and green, under which is a rough hard shell, in which the fruit is inclosed, surrounded with a thin skin: the kernel is deeply divided into four lobes; and the leaves of the tree are pinnated or winged. The species are, 1. The common walnut. 2. The large French walnut. 3. The thin-shelled walnut. 4. The double walnut. 5. The late ripe walnut. 6. The hard-shelled walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. Virginian black walnut, with a long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickery, or white Virginian walnut. 10. The small hickery, or white Virginian walnut. *Miller.*

'Tis a cockle, or a *walnut*-shell;
A knack, a toy. *Shakspeare.*

Help to search my house this one time; if I find not what I seek, let them say of me, as jealous as Ford, that searcheth a hollow *walnut* for his wife's leman. *Shaksp.*

Some woods have the veins smooth, as fir, and *walnut*. *Bacon.*

WA'LTRON. *n. s.*

The morse, or *waltron*, is called the sea-horse. *Woodward.*

To WA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nausea and sickness. It is used of the stomach.

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a *wambling* stomach, and an unsettled mind. *L'Estrange.*

WAN. *adj.* [pann, Saxon; *gwan*, weakly, Welsh.] Pale, as with sickness; languid of look.

Sad to view his visage pale and *wane*,
Who erst in flowers of freshest youth was clad. *Spenser.*

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All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, soften thy *wan* lip;
Let witchcraft join with beauty. *Shakesp.*
Why so pale and *wan*, fond lover?
Pr'ythee, why so pale?
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking ill prevail? *Suckling.*
Their course through thickest constellations held,
Spreading their bane; the blasted stars look'd *wan*. *Milton.*
How chang'd from him,
Companion of my arms! how *wan*, how dim,
How faded all thy glories! *Dryden.*

WAN, for *won*; the old preterit of *win*.
And those with which th'Eubœan young man *wan*
Swift Atalanta, when through craft he her outran. *Spenser.*
Th' report of his great acts that over Europe ran,
In that most famous field he with the emperor *wan*. *Drayton.*
He *wan* the king with secrecy and diligence; but chiefly because he was his old servant in his less fortunes. *Bacon.*

WAND. *n. s.* [*vaand*, Danish.]

1. A small stick, or twig; a long rod.
The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain *wands*. *Shakspeare.*
With a whip or *wand* if you strike the air, the sharper and quicker you strike it, the louder sound it giveth. *Bacon.*
His spear, to equal which the tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast
Of some great admiral, were but a *wand*. *Milton.*
A child runs away laughing with good smart blows of a *wand* on his back, who would have cried for an unkind word. *Locke.*

2. Any staff of authority, or use.
Though he had both spurs and *wand*, they seemed rather marks of sovereignty, than instruments of punishment. *Sidney.*
He held before his decent steps a silver *wand*. *Milton.*

3. A charming rod.
Nay, lady, sit; if I but wave this *wand*,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster. *Milton.*
Picus bore a buckler in his hand:
His other wav'd a long divining *wand*. *Dryden.*

To WA'NDER. *v. n.* [panðpian, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]

1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go without any certain course. It hath always a sense either evil or slight, and imports either idleness, vitiousness, or misery.
I have no will to *wander* forth of doors. *Shakspeare.*
I will go lose myself,
And *wander* up and down to view the city. *Shakspeare.*
The old duke is banished; four loving lords have put themselves into exile with him, whose revenues enrich the new duke, therefore he gives them good leave to *wander*. *Shakesp.*
Then came *wand'ring* by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood, and he shriek'd out aloud. *Shakspeare.*
They *wandered* about in sheeps and goats skins. *Hebrews.*
Let them *wander* up and down for meat. *Psalms.*
From this nuptial bow'r
How shall I part, and whither *wander* down
Into a lower world? *Milton.*
They give the reins to *wand'ring* thoughts,
Till, by their own perplexities involv'd,
They ravel more. *Milton.*
Here should my wonder dwell, and here my praise;
But my fixt thoughts my *wand'ring* eye betrays. *Denham.*
A hundred years they *wander* on the shore. *Dryden.*
Virgil introduces his Æneas in Carthage, before he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that he *wanders* to the kingdom of Evander. *Dryden.*

2. To deviate; to go astray.
O let me not *wander* from thy commandments. *Psalms.*

To WA'NDER. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course.
The nether flood
Runs diverse, *wand'ring* many a famous realm. *Milton.*
Those few escap'd
Famine and anguish will at last consume,
Wand'ring that wat'ry desert. *Milton.*
See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,
And *wander* roads unstable not their own. *Gay.*

WA'NDERER. *n. s.* [from *wander*.] Rover; rambler.
Nor for my peace will I go far,
As *wanderers* that still do roam;
But make my strengths, such as they are,
Here in my bosom, and at home. *B. Jonson.*
He here to every thirsty *wanderer*,
By sly enticement, gives his baneful cup. *Milt.*
The whole people is a race of such merchants as are *wanderers* by profession, and at the same time are in all places incapable of lands or offices. *Spectator.*
Taste, that eternal *wanderer*, which flies
From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes. *Pope.*

WA'NDERING. *n. s.* [from *wander*.]

1. Uncertain peregrination.
He asks the god, what new appointed home
Should end his *wand'rings*, and his toils relieve *Addison.*

2. Aberration; mistaken way.
If any man's eagerness of glory has made him oversee the way to it, let him now recover his *wanderings*. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Uncertainty; want of being fixed.
A proper remedy for this *wandering* of thoughts would do great service to the studious. *Locke.*
When a right knowledge of ourselves enters into our minds, it makes as great a change in all our thoughts and apprehensions, as when we awake from the *wanderings* of a dream. *Law.*

To WANE. *v. n.* [panian, to grow less, Saxon.]

1. To grow less; to decrease. Applied to the moon: opposed to *wax*.
The husbandman, in sowing and setting, upon good reason observes the waxing, and *waning* of the moon. *Hakewill.*
Waning moons their settled periods keep,
To swell the billows, and ferment the deep. *Addison.*

2. To decline; to sink.
A lady far more beautiful
Than any woman in this *waining* age. *Shakesp.*
I will interchange
My *wained* state for Henry's regal crown. *Shakspeare.*

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Your father were a fool
To give thee all; and in his *waining* age
Set foot under thy table. *Shaksp.*

In these confines slily have I lurk'd,
To watch the *waining* of mine enemies. *Shaksp.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, towards the *waining* time, and suspect of satiety. *Wotton.*

I'm *waining* in his favour, yet I love him. *Dryden.*

You saw but sorrow in its *waining* form,
A working sea remaining from a storm;
When the now weary waves roll o'er the deep,
And faintly murmur, ere they fall asleep. *Dryd.*

Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together. *Child.*

Her *waining* form no longer shall incite
Envy in woman, or desire in man. *Rowe.*

WANE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Decrease of the moon.

The sowing at the *wane* of the moon is thought to make the corn sound. *Bacon.*

Young cattle that are brought forth in the full of the moon, are stronger and larger than those that are brought forth in the *wane*. *Bacon.*

This is fair Diana's case;
For all astrologers maintain,
Each night a bit drops off her face,
When mortals say she's in her *wane*. *Swift.*

2. Decline; diminution; declension.

You're cast upon an age in which the church is in its *wane*. *South.*

WANG. *n. s.* Jaw teeth. *Ainsworth.*

WA'NNED. *adj.* [from *wan.*] Turned pale and faint-coloured.

Is it not monstrous that this player here,
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion;
Could force his soul so to his own conceit,
That, from her working, all his visage *wann'd*? *Shakspeare.*

WA'NNESS. *n. s.* [from *wan.*] Paleness; languor.

To WANT. *v. a.* [pana, Saxon.]

1. To be without something fit or necessary.

Want no money, sir John; you shall *want* none. *Shaksp.*

A man to whom God hath given riches, so that he *wanteth* nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof. *Ecclesiastes.*

Smells do most of them *want* names. *Locke.*

2. To be defective in something.

Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou did'st *want*,
Obedience to the law. *Milton.*

3. To fall short of; not to contain.

Nor think, though men were none,
That heav'n would *want* spectators, God *want* praise. *Milton.*

4. To be without; not to have.

By descending from the thrones above,
Those happy places thou hast deign'd a while
To *want*, and honour these. *Milton.*

How loth I am to have recourse to rites
So full of horror, that I once rejoice
I *want* the use of sight. *Dryden and Lee.*

The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Richards.*

5. To need; to have need of; to lack.

It hath caused a great irregularity in our calendar, and *wants* to be reformed, and the equinox to be rightly computed. *Holder.*

The sylvans to their shades retire;
Those very shades and streams new shades and streams require,
And *want* a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire. *Dryden.*

God, who sees all things intuitively, does not *want* helps; he neither stands in need of logick, nor uses it. *Baker.*

6. To wish; to long; to desire.

Down I come, like glist'ring Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of unruly jades. *Shaksp.*

What *wants* my son? for know
My son thou art, and I must call thee so. *Addison.*

Men who *want* to get a woman into their power, seldom scruple the means. *Richardson.*

To WANT. *v. n.*

1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent; not to be in sufficient quantity.

Nor did there *want* cornice or freeze. *Milt.*

Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it *wants*;
Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants. *Denh.*

We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them is *wanting*. *Addison.*

As in bodies, thus in souls, we find
What *wants* in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind. *Pope.*

The design, the disposition, the manners, and the thoughts, are all before it; where any of those are *wanting*, or imperfect, so much *wants* in the imitation of human life. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to be deficient.

Nor shall I to the work thou enterprisest
Be *wanting*, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*

Though England is not *wanting* in a learned nobility; yet unhappy circumstances have confined me to a narrow choice. *Dryden.*

Whatever fortune, good or bad, betide,
No time shall find me *wanting* to my truth. *Dryden.*

Religion will never be without enemies, nor those enemies be *wanting* in endeavours to expose it to the contempt of mankind. *Rogers.*

Several are against his severe usage of you, and would be glad of an occasion to convince the rest of their error, if you will not be *wanting* to yourself. *Swift.*

3. To be missed; to be not had.

Twelve, *wanting* one, he slew,
My brethren: I alone surviv'd. *Dryden.*

Granivorous animals have a long colon and cæcum, which in carnivorous are *wanting*. *Arbuthnot.*

WANT. *n. s.*

1. Need.

It infers the good
By thee communicated, and our *want*. *Milton.*

Parents should distinguish between the *wants* of fancy, and those of nature. *Locke.*

Here learn the great unreal *wants* to feign,
Unpleasing truths here mortify the vain. *Sav.*

Ev'n to brute beasts his righteous care extends,
He feels their suff'rings, and their *wants* befriends. *Harte.*

2. Deficiency.

This proceeded not from any *want* of knowledge, but of judgment. *Dryden.*

One objection to Civita Vecchia is, that the air is not wholesome: this proceeds from *want* of inhabitants. *Addison.*

The blood flows through the vessels, by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent pressure, which in fat people is excessive; and as *want* of a due quantity of motion of the fluids increaseth fat, the disease is the cause of itself. *Arbuthnot.*

Wants of all kinds are made to frame a plea,
One learns to lisp, another not to see. *Young.*

3. The state of not having.

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You shall have no reason to complain of me, for *want* of a generous disdain of this world. *Pope.*

4. Poverty; penury; indigence.
Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in *want*. *Swift.*

5. [pan̄, Saxon.] A mole.
A kind of hare resembling a *want* in his feet, and a cat in his tail. *Heylin.*

WA'NTON. *adj.* [This word is derived by *Minshew* from *want one*, a man or woman that wants a companion. This etymology, however odd, *Junius* silently adopts. *Skinner*, who had more acuteness, cannot forbear to doubt it, but offers nothing better.]

1. Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful.
Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace, Lascivious, *wanton*; more than well beseems A man of thy profession. *Shakſp.*
Entic'd to do him *wanton* rites. *Milton.*

2. Licentious; dissolute.
My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fulness, seek to hide themselves In drops of sorrow. *Shakspeare.*
Men grown *wanton* by prosperity Study'd new arts of luxury and ease. *Rescomm.*

3. Frolicksome; gay; sportive; airy.
As flies to *wanton* boys, we are to th' gods: They kill us for their sport. *Shakspeare.*
Note a wild and *wanton* herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts, Fetching mad bounds. *Shakspeare.*
How eargerly ye follow my disgrace, As if it fed ye! and how sleek and *wanton* Y' appear, in every thing may bring my ruin. *Shakspeare.*
Time drives the flocks from field to fold; The flow'rs do fade, and *wanton* fields To wayward winter reckoning yields. *Raleigh.*

4. Loose; unrestrained.
How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise! *Addison.*

5. Quick and irregular of motion.
She as a veil down to the slender waist Her unadorned golden tresses wore, Dishevell'd, but in *wanton* ringlets wav'd, As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton.*

6. Luxuriant; superfluous.
What we by day lop overgrown,
One night or two with *wanton* growth derides, Tending to wild. *Milton.*
Women richly gay in gems and *wanton* dress. *Milton.*

7. Not regular; turned fortuitously.
The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green, For want of tread, are undistinguishable. *Milt.*

WA'NTON. *n. s.*

1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger.
To lip a *wanton* in a secure couch, And to suppose her chaste. *Shakſp.*
An old *wanton* will be doating upon women, when he can scarce see without spectacles. *South.*

2. A trifler; an insignificant flutterer.
Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd, silken *wanton*, brave your fields, Mocking the air with colours idly spread, And find no check? *Shakspeare.*
Pass with your best violence;
I am afraid you make a *wanton* of me. *Shakſp.*

3. A word of slight endearment.
Peace, my *wantons*; he will do
More than you can aim unto. *Ben Jonson.*

To WA'NTON. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play lasciviously.
He from his guards and midnight tent Disguis'd o'er hills and vallies went To *wanton* with the sprightly dame, And in his pleasure lost his fame. *Prior.*

2. To revel; to play. In *Otway* it may be an adjective.
Oh! I heard him *wanton* in his praise; Speak things of him might charm the ears. *Otway.*
Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*
O ye muses! deign your bless'd retreat, Where Horace *wantons* at your spring, And Pindar sweeps a bolder string. *Fenton.*

3. To move nimbly and irregularly.

WA'NTONLY. *adv.* [from *wanton*] Lasciviously; frolicksomely; gayly; sportively; carelesly.
Into what sundry gyries her wondered self she throws,
And oft inisles the shore, as *wantonly* she flows. *Drayton.*
Thou dost but try how far I can forbear, Nor art that monster which thou wouldst appear:
But do not *wantonly* my passion move, I pardon nothing that relates to love. *Dryden.*

WA'NTONNESS. *n. s.* [from *wanton*.]

1. Lasciviousness; lechery.
The spirit of *wantonness* is scar'd out of him. *Shakspeare.*
Bulls and goats bled apace; but neither the violence of the one, nor the *wantonness* of the other, ever died a victim at any of their altars. *South.*

2. Sportiveness; frolick; humour.
As sad as night,
Only for *wantonness*. *Shakspeare.*
Love, rais'd on beauty, will like that decay; Our hearts may bear its slender chain a day: As flow'ry bands in *wantonness* are worn, A morning's pleasure, and at evening torn. *Pope.*

3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.
The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonness*. *King Charles.*
Wantonness and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milton.*

WA'NTWIT. *n. s.* [*want* and *wit*.] A fool; an idiot.
Such a *want-wit* sadness makes of me, That I have much ado to know myself. *Shakſp.*

WA'NTY. *n. s.* [I know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse; a surcingle.
A panel and *wanty*, pack-saddle and ped, With line to fetch litter. *Tusser.*

WA'PED. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the original, except that to *whape*, to shock, or deject, is found in *Spenser*; from which the meaning may be gathered.] Dejected; crushed by misery.
This makes the *waped* widow wed again. *Shakspeare.*

WA'PENTAKE. *n. s.* [from pœpun, Sax. and *take*; *wapentakium*, *wapentagium*, low Latin.]

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Wapentake is all one with what we call a hundred: as, upon a meeting for that purpose, they touched each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowell.*

Hundred signifieth a hundred pledges, which were under the command and assurance of their alderman; which, as I suppose, was also called a *wapentake*; so named, of touching the weapon or spear of their alderman, and swearing to follow him faithfully, and serve their prince truly. But others think that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs. *Spenser.*

WAR. *n. s.* [*werre*, old Dut. *guerre*, Fr.]

1. *War* may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders; force, authority, and resistance, being the essential parts thereof. Violence, limited by authority, is sufficiently distinguished from robbery, and the like outrages; yet, consisting in relation towards others, it necessarily requires a supposition of resistance, whereby the force of war becomes different from the violence inflicted upon slaves or yielding malefactors. *Raleigh.*

On, you noblest English,
Whose blood is fetcht from fathers of *war* proof.
Shakspeare.

After a denunciation or indiction of *war*, the *war* is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but left at large. *Bacon.*

I saw the figure and armour of him that headed the peasants in the *war* upon Bern, with the several weapons found on his followers. *Addis.*

2. The instruments of war, in poetical language.

The god of love inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His compliment of stores, and total *war*. *Prior.*

3. Forces; army. Poetically.

On th' embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the *war*. *Milton.*

4. The profession of arms.

Thine almighty word leapt down from heaven, as a fierce man of *war* into the midst of a land of destruction. *Wisdom.*

5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition.

Duncan's horses
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience, as they would
Make *war* with man. *Shaksp.*

To WAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a state of hostility.

Was this a face
To be expos'd against the *warring* winds?
Shakspeare.

Why should I *war* without the walls of Troy,
That find such cruel battle here within? *Shaks.*

Make peace with God, for you must die, my lord.—
—Have you that holy feeling in your soul,
To counsel me to make my peace with God;
And are you yet to your own souls so blind,
That you will *war* with God by murd'ring me?
Shakspeare.

He teacheth my hands to *war*. 2 *Samuel.*

This charge I commit unto thee, son Timothy, that thou by them mightest *war* a good warfare. 1 *Timothy.*

He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the Britons, but in no wise to *war* upon the French. *Bacon.*

We seem ambitious God's whole work t' undo;
With new diseases on ourselves we *war*,
And with new physick, a worse engine far.
Donne.

His next design
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,
And *war* on Thesus. *Dryden.*

To the island of Delos, by being reckoned a sacred place, nations *warring* with one another resorted with their goods, and traded as in a neutral country. *Arbuthnot.*

To WAR. *v. a.* To make war upon. Not used. In *Spenser* it is probably falsely printed for *warraid.*

And them long time before great Nimrod was,
That first the world with sword and fire *warred*.
Spenser.

To them the same was render'd, to the end,
To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend. *Dani*

To WARBLE. *v. a.* [*werben*, old Teutonick; *werwelen*, German, to twirl, or turn round.]

1. To quaver any sound.

Fountains, and ye that *warble* as ye flow
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise.
Milton.

2. To cause to quaver.

Follow me as I sing,
And touch the *warbled* string. *Milton.*

3. To utter musically.

She can thaw the numbing spell,
If she be right invok'd with *warbled* song.
Milton.

To WA'RBLE. *v. n.*

1. To be quavered.

Such strains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat.
Gay.

2. To be uttered melodiously.

A plaining song plain singing voice requires,
For *warbling* notes from inward cheering flow.
Sidney.

There birds resort, and in their kind thy praise
Among the branches chant in *warbling* lays.
Wotton.

3. To sing.

Creatures that liv'd, and mov'd, and walk'd, or flew;
Birds on the branches *warbling*; all things smil'd.
Milton.

She *warbled* in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note,
But indistinct. *Dryden.*

A bard amid the joyous circle sings
High airs attemper'd to the vocal strings;
Whilst *warbling* to the varied strain advance
Two sprightly youths to form the bounding dance.
Pope.

WA'RBLER. *n. s.* [from *warble.*] A singer; a songster.

Hark! on ev'ry bough,
In lulling strains, the feather'd *warblers* woo.
Tickel.

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way; from peapd, Saxon: it notes tendency *to* or *from*.

Before she could come to the arbour, she saw walking from her-*ward* a man in shepherdish apparel. *Sidney.*

To WARD. *v. a.* [peapdian, Sax. *weren*, Dutch; *garder*, French.]

1. To guard; to watch.

He marched forth towards the castle wall,

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Whose gates he found fast shut; ne living wight
To *ward* the same, nor answer comer's call.
Spenser.

2. To defend; to protect.
Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him
From thousand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shaks.*

3. To fence off; to obstruct or turn aside any thing mischievous. It is now used with *off*, less elegantly.
Not once the baron lift his armed hand
To strike the maid, but gazing on her eyes,
Where lordly Cupid seem'd in arms to stand,
No way to *ward* or shun her blows he tries.
Fairfax.
Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now *wards* a felling blow, now strikes again.
Daniel.
Toxeus amaz'd, and with amazement slow,
Or to revenge or *ward* the coming blow
Stood doubting; and, while doubting thus he stood,
Receiv'd the steel bath'd in his brother's blood.
Dryden.
The pointed javelin *warded off* his rage. *Addis.*
The provision of bread for food, cloathing to *ward off* the inclemency of the air, were to be first looked after. *Woodward.*
It instructs the scholar in the various methods of *warding off* the force of objections, and of discovering and repelling the subtle tricks of sophisters. *Watts.*

To WARD. *v. n.*

1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.

2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon.
So redoubling her blows, drove the stranger to no other shift than to *ward* and go back.
Sidney.
Short crooked swords in closer fight they wear,
And on their *warding* arms light bucklers bear.
Dryden.

WARD. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Watch; act of guarding.
Still when she slept he kept both watch and *ward*. *Spenser.*
Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd,
And dire Tisiphone there keeps the *ward*;
Girt in her sanguine gown, by night and day
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way. *Dryden.*

2. Garrison; those who are intrusted to keep a place.
By reason of these two forts, though there be but small *wards* left in them, there are two good towns now grown, which are the greatest stay of both those two countries, *Spenser.*
Th' assieged castles *ward*,
Their stedfast staunds did mightily maintain.
Spenser.

3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing.
Thou know'st my old *ward*; here I lay, and thus I bore my point. *Shakspeare.*
Come from thy *ward*,
For I can here disarm thee with this stick.
Shakspeare.
Now by proof it shall appear,
Whether thy horns are sharper, or my spear.
At this I threw: for want of other *ward*,
He lifted up his hand his front to guard. *Dryd.*

4. Fortress; strong hold.
She dwells securely on the excellency of her honour. Now could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her from the *ward* of her purity, her reputation, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly embattled against me. *Shaksp.*

5. [*warda*, law Lat.] District of a town.
Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,
Dealing an equal share to every *ward*. *Dryden.*

6. Custody; confinement.
That wretched creature, being deprehended in that impiety, was held in *ward*. *Hooker.*
Stopt there was his too veh'ment speech with speed,
And he sent close to *ward* from whence he stood.
Daniel.

7. The part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it.
In the key-hole turns
Th' intricate *wards*, and ev'ry bolt and bar.
Milton.
As there are locks for several purposes, so are there several inventions in the making and contriving their *wards*, or guards. *Moxon.*
The keys, as well as the locks, were fitted *ward* to *ward* by the same wisdom. *Grew.*

8. One in the hands of a guardian.
The king causeth bring up his *wards*, but bestoweth no more of their rents upon them than is useful. *Drummond.*
You know our father's *ward*,
The fair Monimia: is your heart at peace?
Is it so guarded that you could not love her?
Otway.
Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,
Compell'd to wed before she was my *ward*.
Dryden.
When, stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We lash the pupil, and defraud the *ward*. *Dryd.*
Titles of honour, and privileges, the rich and the great can never deserve, unless they employ them for the protection of these, the true *wards* and children of God. *Sprat.*

9. The state of a child under a guardian.
I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now in *ward*, evermore in subjection. *Shakspeare.*
Lewis the eleventh of France having much abated the greatness and power of the peers, would say, that he had brought the crown out of *ward*. *Bacon.*

10. Guardianship; right over orphans.
It is also inconvenient, in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords.
Spenser.

WA'RDEN. *n. s.* [*waerden*, Dutch.]

1. A keeper; a guardian.

2. A head officer.
The *warden* of apothecaries hall. *Garth.*

3. Warden of the cinque ports.
A magistrate that has the jurisdiction of those havens in the east part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or five havens, who has there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt. The reason why one magistrate should be assigned to these havens seems to be, because, in respect of their situation, they formerly required a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater danger of invasion by our enemies. *Cowell.*

4. [*pyrum volemum*, Latin. I know not whence denominated.] A large pear.
Nor must all shoots of pears alike be set,
Crustumian, Syrian pears, and *wardens* great.
May.
Ox-cheek when hot, and *wardens* bak'd, some cry. *King.*

WA'RDER. *n. s.* [from *ward*.]

1. A keeper; a guard.

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Upon those gates with force he fiercely flew,
And rending them in pieces, felly slew
Those *warders* strange, and all that else he met. *Spenser.*
Where be these *warders*, that they wait not here?
Open the gates. *Shakspeare.*
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
Though castles topple on their *warders* heads. *Shakspeare.*
The *warders* of the gate but scarce maintain
Th' unequal combat, and resist in vain. *Dryden.*

2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

Then, then, when there was nothing could have staid
My father from the breast of Bolingbroke,
O, when the king did throw his *warder* down,
His own life hung upon the staff he threw. *Shakspeare.*

WA'RDMOTE. *n. s.* [peapo and mot, or gemot, Sax. *wardemotus*, low Lat.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or district in London, for the direction of their affairs.

WA'RDROBE. *n. s.* [*garderobe*, Fr. *garderoba*, low Lat.] A room where clothes are kept.

The third had of their *wardrobe* custody,
In which were not rich tires nor garments gay,
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,
But cloaths meet to keep keen cold away. *Spenser.*
I will kill all his coats,
I'll murder all his *wardrobe* piece by piece,
Until I meet the king. *Shakspeare.*
Behold,
What from his *wardrobe* her belov'd allows,
To deck the wedding-day of his unspotted spouse. *Dryden.*

It would not be an impertinent design to make a kind of an old Roman *wardrobe*, where you should see togas and tunicas, the chalmys and trabea, and all the different vests and ornaments so often mentioned in the Greek and Roman authors. *Addison.*

WA'RDSHIP. *n. s.* [from *ward.*]

1. Guardianship.

By reason of the tenures in chief revived, the sums for respect of homage be encreased, and the profits of *wardships* cannot but be much advanced. *Bacon.*

2. Pupillage; state of being under ward.

The houses sued out their livery, and redeemed themselves from the *wardship* of tumults. *King Charles.*

WARE. The preterit of *wear*, more frequently *wore.*

A certain man *ware* no cloaths. *Luke.*

WARE. *adj.* [for this we commonly say *aware.*]

1. Being in expectation of; being provided against.

The lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not *ware* of him. *Matthew.*

2. Cautious; wary.

What man so wise, what earthly wit so *ware*,
As to descry the crafty cunning train
By which deceit doth mask in vizor fair. *Spenser.*
Bid her well be *ware* and still erect. *Milton.*

To WARE. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware.

A shuffled, sullen, and uncertain light
That dances through the clouds, and shuts again,
Then *ware* a rising tempest on the main. *Dryd.*

WARE. *n. s.* [paph, Sax. *waare*, Dutch; *vara*, Swedish.] Commonly something to be sold.

Let us, like merchants, shew our foulest *wares*,
And think, perchance, they 'll sell. *Shaksp.*
If the people bring *ware* or any victuals to sell, that we would not buy it. *Nehemiah.*
I know thou whole art but a shop
Of toys and trifles, traps and snares,
To take the weak, and make them stop;
Yet art thou falser than thy *wares*. *B. Jonson.*
Why should my black thy love impair?
Let the dark shop commend the *ware*. *Cleave.*
London, that vents of false *ware* so much store,
In no *ware* deceives us more. *Cowley.*
He turns himself to other *wares* which he finds your markets take off. *Locke.*

WA'REFUL. *adj.* [*ware* and *full.*] Cautious; timorously prudent.

WA'REFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *wareful.*] Cautiousness. Obsolete.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full; but full of *warefulness*. *Sidney.*

WA'REHOUSE. *n. s.* [*ware* and *house.*] A storehouse of merchandise.

His understanding is only the *warehouse* of other men's lumber, I mean false and unconcluding reasonings, rather than a repository of truth for his own use. *Locke.*
She had never more ships at sea, greater quantities of merchandise in her *warehouses*, than at present. *Addison.*
She the big *warehouse* built,
Rais'd the strong crane. *Thomson.*

WA'RELESS. *adj.* [from *ware.*] Uncautious; unwary. *Spenser.*

WA'RELY. *adv.* [from *ware.*] Warily; cautiously; timorously.

They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,
And with continual watch did *warely* keep. *Spenser.*

WA'RFARE. *n. s.* [*war* and *fare.*] Military service; military life; state of contest and solicitude.

In the wilderness
He shall first lay down the rudiments
Of his great *warfare*, ere I send him forth
To conquer sin and death. *Milton.*
Faithful hath been your *warfare*, and of God
Accepted, fearless in his righteous cause. *Milt.*
Tully, when he read the Tactics, was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle: the knowledge of *warfare* is thrown away on a general who does not make use of what he knows. *Dryden.*
The state of christians, even when they are not actually persecuted, is a perpetual state of *warfare* and voluntary sufferings. *Atterbury.*
The scripture has directed us to refer these miscarriages in our christian *warfare* to the power of three enemies. *Rogers.*

To WA'RFARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military life.

That was the only amulet, in that credulous *warfaring* age, to escape dangers in battles. *Camden.*

WA'RHABLE. *adj.* [*war* and *habile*, from *habilis*, Lat. or *able.*] Military; fit for war.

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The weary Britons, whose *warbable* youth
Was by Maximilian lately led away,
With wretched miseries and woeful ruth,
Were to those Pagans made an open prey.
Spenser.

WA'RILY. *adv.* [from *wary*.] Cautiously; with timorous prudence; with wise forethought.

The charge thereof unto a courteous sprite
Commended was who thereby did attend,
And *warily* awaited day and night,
From other covetous fiends it to defend. *Spenser.*

The change of laws, especially concerning matters of religion, must be *warily* proceeded in. *Hooker.*

So rich a prize could not so *warily* be fenced, but that Portugals, French, English, and now of late the Low Countrymen, have laid in their own barns part of the Spaniards harvest. *Heylin.*

They searched diligently, and concluded *warily*. *Sprat.*

It will concern a man to treat conscience awfully and *warily*, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids. *South.*

WA'RINESS. *n. s.* [from *wary*.] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous scrupulousness.

For your own conscience he gives innocence,
But for your fame a discreet *wariness*. *Donne.*

It will deserve our special care and *wariness* to deliver our thoughts in this manner. *Hamm.*

To determine what are little things in religion, great *wariness* is to be used. *Sprat.*

The path was so very slippery, the shade so exceeding gloomy, and the whole wood so full of echoes, that they were forced to march with the greatest *wariness*, circumspection, and silence. *Addison.*

Most men have so much of ill-nature, or of *wariness*, as not to sooth the vanity of the ambitious man. *Addison.*

I look upon it to be a most clear truth; and expressed it with more *wariness* and reserve than was necessary. *Atterbury.*

WARK. *n. s.* [anciently used for *work*; whence *bulwark*.] Building.

Thou findest fault where any's to be found,
And buildest strong *wark* upon a weak ground.
Spenser.

WA'RLIKE. *adj.* [*war* and *like*.]

1. Fit for war; disposed to war.

She using so strange, and yet so well succeeding a temper, made her people by peace *warlike*. *Sidney.*

Old Siward with ten thousand *warlike* men,
All ready at appoint, was setting forth. *Shakesp.*

When a *warlike* state grows soft and effeminate, they may be sure of a war. *Bacon.*

O imprudent Gauls,
Relying on false hopes, thus to incense
The *warlike* English. *Philips.*

2. Military; relating to war.

The great arch-angel from his *warlike* toil
Surceas'd. *Milton.*

WA'RLING. *n. s.* [from *war*.] This word is I believe only found in the following adage, and seems to mean, one often quarrelled with.

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warling*. *Camden.*

WA'RLOCK. } *n. s.* [*vardlokr*, Islandick,
WA'RLUCK. } a charm; peplog, Saxon, an evil spirit. This etymology was communicated by Mr. *Wise*.] A male witch; a wizard.

Warluck in Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar suppose to be conversant with spirits, as a woman who carries on the same commerce is called a witch: he is supposed to have the invulnerable quality which *Dryden* mentions, who did not understand the word.

He was no *warluck*, as the Scots commonly call such men, who they say are iron free or lead free. *Dryden.*

WARM. *adj.* [*warm*, Gothick; *peapm*, Saxon; *warm*, Dutch.]

1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a small degree.

He stretched himself upon the child, and the flesh of the child waxed *warm*. *2 Kings.*

Main ocean flowed not idle, but with *warm*
Prolifick humour soft'ning all her globe. *Milt.*

We envy not the *warmer* clime that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies. *Addison.*

2. Zealous; ardent.

I never thought myself so *warm* in any party's cause as to deserve their money. *Pope.*

Each *warm* wish springs mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

Scaliger in his poetics is very *warm* against it. *Broome.*

3. Habitually; passionate; ardent; keen.

4. Violent; furious; vehement.

Welcome day-light; we shall have *warm* work on't:
The Moor will 'gage
His utmost forces on his next assault,
To win a queen and kingdom. *Dryden.*

5. Busy in action; heated with action.

I hate the ling'ring summons to attend,
Death all at once would be a nobler end;
Fate is unkind: methinks a general
Should *warm*, and at the head of armies fall.
Dryden.

6. Fanciful; enthusiastick.

If there be a sober and a wise man, what difference will there be between his knowledge and that of the most extravagant fancy in the world? If there be any difference between them, the advantage will be on the *warm*-headed man's side, as having the more ideas, and the more lively. *Locke.*

7. Vigorous; sprightly.

Now *warm* in youth, now with'ring in thy bloom,
Lost in a convent's solitary gloom. *Pope.*

To WARM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree.

It shall be for a man to burn, for he shall take thereof and *warm* himself. *Isaiah.*

The mounted sun
Shot down direct his fervid rays, to *warm*
Earth's inmost womb. *Milton.*

These soft fires, with kindly heat
Of various influence, foment and *warm*. *Milton.*

2. To heat mentally; to make vehement.

The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that of Virgil, is more pleasing to the reader: one *warms* you by degrees, the other sets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden.*

To WARM. *v. n.* To grow less cold.

There shall not be a coal to *warm* at, nor fire to sit before it. *Isaiah.*

WA'RMINGPAN. *n. s.* [*warm* and *pan*.]

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A covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WA'RMINGSTONE. *n. s.* [*warm* and *stone*.] To stones add the *warming-stone*, digged in Cornwall, which being well heated at the fire retains warmth a great while, and hath been found to give ease in the internal hæmorrhoids. *Ray.*

WA'RMLY. *adv.* [from *warm*.]

1. With gentle heat.

There the warming sun first *warmly* smote
The open field. *Milton.*

2. Eagerly; ardently.

Now I have two right honest wives;
One to Atrides I will send,
And t'other to my Trojan friend;
Each prince shall thus with honour have
What both so *warmly* seem to crave. *Prior.*

The ancients expect you should do them right in the account you intend to write of their characters: I hope you think more *warmly* than ever of that design. *Pope.*

WA'RMNESS. **WARMTH.** *n. s.* [from *warm*.]

1. Gentle heat.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my gaol; from the loathed *warmth* whereof deliver me. *Shakspeare.*

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun encreasing than the hot herbs have; as a cold hand will sooner find a little *warmth* than an hot. *Bacon.*

He vital virtue infus'd, and vital *warmth*,
Throughout the fluid mass. *Milton.*

Here kindly *warmth* their mounting juice ferments
To nobler tastes, and more exalted scents. *Addison.*

2. Zeal; passion; fervour of mind.

What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of these princely suitors that are already come? *Shakspeare.*

Our duties towards God and man we should perform with that unfeigned integrity which belongs to christian piety; with that temper and sobriety which becomes christian prudence and charity; with that *warmth* and affection which agrees with christian zeal. *Sprat.*

Your opinion, that it is entirely to be neglected, would have been my own, had it been my own case; but I felt more *warmth* here than I did when first I saw his book against myself. *Pope.*

The best patriots, by seeing with what *warmth* and zeal the smallest corruptions are defended, have been wearied into silence. *Davenant.*

3. Fancifulness; enthusiasm.

The same *warmth* of head disposes men to both. *Temple.*

***To* WARN.** *v. a.* [pænnian, Saxon; *waernen*, Dutch; *warna*, Swedish; *varna*, Islandick.]

1. To caution against any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill.

What, dost thou scorn me for my gentle counsel?
And sooth the devil that I *warn* thee from? *Shakspeare.*

The hand can hardly lift up itself high enough to strike, but it must be seen, so that it *warns* while it threatens; but a false insidious tongue may whisper a lie so close and low, that though you have ears to hear, yet you shall not hear. *South.*

Juturna *warns* the Daunian chief
Of Lausus' danger, urging swift relief. *Dryden.*

He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying the command of their usurping master; he had *warned* them from the seas; he had beaten down the billows. *Dryden.*

If we consider the mistakes in men's disputes and notions, how great a part is owing to words, and their uncertain or mistaken significations; this we are the more carefully to be *warned* of, because the arts of improving it have been made the business of men's study. *Locke.*

The father, whilst he *warn'd* his erring son,
The sad examples which he ought to shun
Describ'd. *Prior.*

When first young Maro sung of kings and wars,
Ere *warning* Phœbus touch'd his trembling ears,
Perhaps he seem'd above the criticks law,
And but from nature's fountains scorn'd to draw. *Pope.*

2. To admonish of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forsaken.

Cornelius was *warned* from God, by an holy angel, to send for thee. *Acts.*

3. To inform previously of good or bad.

He wonders to what end you have assembled
Such troops of citizens to come to him,
His grace not being *warn'd* thereof before. *Shakspeare.*

He charg'd the soldiers, with preventing care,
Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare,
Warn'd of th' ensuing fight, and bade 'em hope the war. *Dryden.*

Man, who knows not hearts, should make examples,
Which like a *warning*-piece must be shot off,
To fright the rest from crimes. *Dryden.*

4. *Milton* put no preposition before the thing.

Our first parents had been *warn'd*
The coming of their secret foe, and 'scap'd
His mortal snare. *Paradise Lost.*

WA'RNING. *n. s.* [from *warn*.]

1. Caution against faults or dangers; previous notice of ill.

I will thank the Lord for giving me *warning* in the night. *Psalms.*

He, groaning from the bottom of his breast,
This *warning* in these mournful words exprest. *Dryden.*

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,
Could *warning* make the world more just or wise. *Dryden.*

You have fairer *warning* than others who are unexpectedly cut off, and so have a better opportunity, as well as greater engagements, to provide for your latter end. *Wake.*

A true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of use and *warning* to credulous maids, never to put too much trust in deceitful men. *Swift.*

2. Previous notice: in a sense indifferent.

Suppose he have a more leisurely death, that some disease give him *warning* of its approach, yet perhaps he will not understand that *warning*, but will still flatter himself, as very often sick people do, with hopes of life to the last. *Duty of Man.*

Death called up an old man, and bade him come; the man excused himself, that it was a great journey to take upon so short a *warning*. *L'Estrange.*

I saw, with some disdain, more nonsense than either I, or as bad a poet, could have crammed into it at a month's *warning*; in which time it was wholly written. *Dryden.*

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WARP. *n. s.* [peapp, Sax. *werp*, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that crosses the woof.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as it is in the *warp* and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward. *Bacon.*

To WARP. *v. n.* [peappan, Sax. *werpen*, Dutch, to throw; whence we sometimes say, *the work casts.*]

1. To change from the true situation by intestine motion; to change the position of one part to another.

This fellow will but join you together as they join wainscot, then one of you will prove a shrunk pannel, and, like green timber, *warp*. *Shaksp.*

They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another piece, to keep it from casting or *warping*. *Moxon.*

2. To lose its proper course or direction.

There 's our commission
From which we would not have you *warp*.
Shakspeare.

This is strange! methinks
My favour here begins to *warp*. *Shakspeare.*

All attest this doctrine, that the Pope can give away the right of any sovereign, if he shall never so little *warp*. *Dryden.*

This we should do as directly as may be, with as little *warping* and declension towards the creature as is possible. *Norris.*

3. To turn. I know not well the meaning here.

The potent rod
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day
Wav'd round the coast, up call'd a pitchy cloud
Of locusts, *warping* on the eastern wind,
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung
Like night. *Milton.*

To WARP. *v. a.*

1. To contract; to shrivel.

2. To turn aside from the true direction.

This first avow'd, nor folly *warp'd* my mind;
Nor the frail texture of the female kind
Betray'd my virtue. *Dryden.*

Not foreign or domestick treachery
Could *warp* thy soul to their unjust decree.
Dryden.

A great argument of the goodness of his cause, which required in its defender zeal, to a degree of warmth able to *warp* the sacred rule of the word of God. *Locke.*

I have no private considerations to *warp* me in this controversy, since my first entering upon it. *Addison.*

Not *warp'd* by passion, aw'd by rumour,
Nor grave through pride, or gay through folly;
An equal mixture of good-humour,
And sensible soft melancholy. *Swift.*

A constant watchfulness against all those prejudices that might *warp* the judgment aside from truth. *Watts.*

Aristotle's moral, rhetorical, and political writings, in which his excellent judgment is very little *warped* by logical subtleties, are far the most useful part of his philosophy. *Beattie.*

3. It is used by *Shakspeare* to express the effect of frost.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky!
Thou dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot:
Though thou the waters *warp*,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friends remember'd not. *As you like it.*

To WA'RRANT. *v. n.* [*garantir*, Fr.]

1. To support or maintain; to attest.

She needed not disdain any service, though never so mean, which was *warranted* by the sacred name of father. *Sidney.*

He that readeth unto us the scriptures delivereth all the mysteries of faith, and not any thing amongst them all more than the mouth of the Lord doth *warrant*. *Hooker.*

If this internal light be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason *warrants* it, and we may safely receive it for true. *Locke.*

2. To give authority.

Now we'll together, and the chance of goodness
Be like our *warranted* quarrel. *Shakspeare.*

3. To justify.

How can any one *warrant* himself in the use of those things against such suspicions, but in the trust he has in the common honesty and truth of men in general? *South.*

True fortitude is seen in great exploits,
That justice *warrants* and that wisdom guides;
All else is tow'ring frenzy and distraction.
Addison.

4. To exempt; to privilege; to secure.

If my coming, whom, she said, he feared, as soon as he knew me by the armour, had not *warranted* her from that near approaching cruelty. *Sidney.*

These thoughts cannot, in this your loneliness, *warrant* you from suspicion in others, nor defend you from melancholy in yourself. *Sidney.*

I'll *warrant* him from drowning. *Shakspeare.*

In a place
Less *warranted* than this, or less secure,
I cannot be, that I should fear to change it.
Milton.

5. To declare upon surety.

What a gall'd neck have we here! Look ye, mine 's as smooth as silk, I *warrant* ye.
L'Estrange.

The Moors king
Is safe enough, I *warrant* him for one. *Dryden.*

WA'RRANT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A writ conferring some right or authority.

Are you now going to dispatch this deed?
—We are, my lord, and come to have the *warrant*,
That we may be admitted where he is. *Shaksp.*

He sent him a *warrant* for one thousand pounds a year pension for his life. *Clarendon.*

2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption.

There was a damn'd design, cries one, no doubt:
For *warrants* are already issued out. *Dryden.*

3. A secure inviolable grant.

His promise is our plain *warrant*, that in his name what we ask we shall receive. *Hooker.*

4. A justificatory commission.

Is this a *warrant* sufficient for any man's conscience to build such proceedings upon, as have been and are put in use for the establishment of that cause? *Hooker.*

When at any time they either wilfully break any commandment, or ignorantly mistake it, that is no *warrant* for us to do so likewise.
Kettlewell.

5. Attestation.

The place of paradise might be seen unto Moses, and unto the prophets who succeeded him; both which I take for my *warrant* to guide me in this discovery. *Raleigh.*

His *warrant* does the christian faith defend;
On that relying, all their quarrels end. *Waller.*

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The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore, that this might so enter as not to intrude, it was to bring its *warrant* from the same hand of Omnipotence. *South.*

6. Right; legality. Obsolete.

I attach thee
For an abuser of the world, a practicer
Of arts inhibited and out of *warrant*. *Shaksp.*

Therefore to horse,
And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,
But shift away: there's *warrant* in that theft,
Which steals itself when there 's no mercy left.
Shakspeare.

WA'RRANTABLE. *adj.* [from *warrant*.] Justifiable; defensible.

To purchase a clear and *warrantable* body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know. *Brown.*

His meals are coarse and short, his employment *warrantable*, his sleep certain and refreshing. *South.*

If I can mend my condition by any *warrantable* industry, the way is fair and open; and that is a privilege every reasonable creature has in his commission. *L'Estrange.*

WA'RRANTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *warrantable*.] Justifiableness.

By the foil thereof you may see the nobleness of my desire to you, and the *warrantableness* of your favour to me. *Sidney.*

WA'RRANTABLY. *adv.* [from *warrantable*.] Justifiably.

The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all those that believe in him, and obey his commandments; but for the particular application of this faith to ourselves, that deserves no more of our assent, nor can indeed *warrantably* have it, than what is founded upon the serious consideration of our own performances. *Wake.*

WA'RRANTER. *n. s.* [from *warrant*.]

1. One who gives authority.
2. One who gives security.

WA'RRANTISE. *n. s.* [*warrantiso*, law Latin; from *warrant*.] Authority; security.

There 's none protector of the realm but I:
Break up the gates, I'll be your *warrantise*.
Shakspeare.

WA'RRANTY. *n. s.* [*warrantia*, law Lat. *garantie*, *garant*, Fr.]

1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another, for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowell.*

2. Authority; justificatory mandate.

Her obsequies have been so far enlarg'd
As we have *warranty*: her death was doubtful;
And, but that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground unsanctify'd have lodg'd
Till the last trump. *Shakspeare.*

In the use of those epithets we have the *warranty* and consent of all the churches, since they ever had a liturgy. *Taylor.*

If they disobey any precept, that is no excuse to us, nor gives us any *warranty*, for company's sake, to disobey likewise. *Kettlewell.*

3. Security.

Every one cannot distinguish between fine and mixed silver: those who have had the care and government of politick societies, introduced coinage as a remedy; the stamp was a *warranty* of the publick, that under such a denomination they should receive a piece of such a weight and fineness. *Locke.*

To WARRA'Y. *v. a.* [from *war*; or from *guerroyer*, old Fr.] To make war upon. A word very elegant and expressive, though obsolete.

But Ebranc salved both their infancies
With noble deeds, and *warray'd* on Brunchild
In Hainault, where yet of his victories
Brave monuments remain, which yet that land envys. *Spenser.*

Of these a mighty people shortly grew,
And pùissant kings, which all the world *warraid*,
And to themselves all nations did subdue.
Spenser.

This continual, cruel, civil war,
The which myself against myself do make,
Whilst my weak powers of passions *warraid* are,
No skill can stint, nor reason can aslake. *Spenser.*

Six years were run since first in martial guise
The christian lords *warraid* the eastern land.
Fairfax.

WARRE. *adj.* [pœpp, Saxon.] Worse. Obsolete.

They say the world is *warre* than it wont,
All for her shepherds is beastly and bloont:
Others saine, but how truly I note,
All for they holden shame of their cote. *Spenser.*

WA'RREN. *n. s.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerenne*, Fr.] A kind of park for rabbits.

I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a *warren*. *Shakspeare.*

The coney convenes a whole *warren*, tells her story, and advises upon revenge. *L'Estrange.*

Men should set snares in their *warren* to catch polecats and foxes. *Dryden.*

WA'RRENER. *n. s.* [from *warren*.] The keeper of a warren.

WA'RRIANGLE. *n. s.* [*lanio*.] A hawk. *Ainsworth.*

WA'RRIOUR. *n. s.* [from *war*.] A soldier; a military man.

I came from Corinth,
Brought to this sown by that most famous *warriour*,
Duke Menaphon. *Shakspeare.*

Fierce fiery *warriours* fight upon the clouds
In ranks and squadrons, and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the capitol. *Shakp.*

I sing the *warriour* and his mighty deeds.
Lauderdale.

The *warriour* horses tied in order fed. *Dryd.*

The mute walls relate the *warriour's* fame,
And Trojan chiefs the Tyrians pity claim.
Dryden.

Camilla led her troops, a *warriour* dame;
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd,
She chose the nobler Pallas of the field. *Dryden.*

Desire of praise first broke the patriot's rest,
And made a bulwark of the *warriour's* breast.
Young.

WART. *n. s.* [peapt, Sax. *werte*, Dut.]

1. A corneous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh.

If thou prate of mountains, let them throw
Millions of acres on us, till our ground,
Singeing his pate against the burning sun,
Make Ossa like a *wart*. *Shakspeare.*

In old statues of stone, which have been put in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, there it appeared the lead did swell, insomuch as it hanged upon the stone like *warts*. *Bacon.*

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Like vile stones lying in saffron'd tin,
Or *warts*, or weals, it hangs upon her skin.
Donne.

In painting, the *warts* and moles, adding a likeness to the face, are not to be omitted.
Dryden.

2. A protuberance of trees.

Malpighi, in his treatise of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumours of plants, doth demonstrate that all such *warts*, tumours, and excrescences, where any insects are found, are excited or raised up by some venenose liquors, which with their eggs such insects shed; or boring with their terrebræ, instil into the very pulp of such buds. *Ray.*

WA'RTWORT. *n. s.* [*wart* and *wort*; *verrucaria*, Lat.] Spurge. *Ainsworth.*

WA'RTY. *adj.* [from *wart.*] Grown over with warts.

WA'RWORN. *adj.* [*war* and *worn.*] Worn with war.

Their gesture sad,
Invest in lank lean cheeks and *warworn* coats
Presented them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghosts. *Shakspeare.*

WA'RY. *adj.* [pœn, Saxon.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent.

He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behoveth our words to be *wary* and few.
Hooker.

Leontius, their bishop, although an enemy to the better part, yet *wary* and subtle, as all the heads of the Arians faction were, could at no time be plainly heard to use either form.
Hooker.

Good cause he had to hasten thence away;
For on a day his *wary* dwarf had spy'd,
Where in a dungeon deep huge numbers lay
Of captive wretched thrals, that wailed night and day. *Spenser.*

Each thing feigned ought more *wary* be.
Spenser.

Each warns a *warier* carriage in the thing,
Lest blind presumption work their ruining.
Daniel.

Others grow *wary* in their praises of one, who sets too great a value on them, lest they should raise him too high in his own imagination.
Spectator.

WAS. The preterit of *To* BE.

Enoch walked with God, and *was* not; for God took him. *Genesis.*

To WASH. *v. a.* [parcan, Sax. *wæsschen*, Dutch.]

1. To cleanse by ablution.

How fain, like Pilate, would I *wash* my hands
Of this most grievous guilty murther done!
Shakspeare.

Look how she rubs her hands.——
——It is an accustomed action with her to seem thus *washing* her hands. *Shakspeare.*

Wash me throughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. *Psalms.*

Thou didst *wash* thyself. *Ezekiel.*

2. To moisten; to wet: as, the rain *washes* the flowers; the sea *washes* many islands.

3. To affect by ablution.

Be baptized, and *wash* away thy sins. *Acts.*

Sins of irreligion must still be so accounted for, as to crave pardon, and be *washed* off by repentance. *Taylor.*

Recollect the things you have heard, that they may not be *washed* all away from the mind by a torrent of other engagements. *Watts.*

4. To colour by washing.

To *wash* over a coarse or insignificant meaning, is to counterfeit nature's coin. *Collier.*

Shall poesy, like law, turn wrong to right,
And dedications *wash* an Æthiop white? *Young.*

To WASH. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of ablution.

I will go *wash*;
And, when my face is fair, you shall perceive
Whether I blush or no. *Shakspeare.*

Wash, and be clean. *2 Kings.*

Let each becalm his troubled breast,
Wash and partake serene the friendly feast.
Pope.

2. To cleanse clothes.

She can *wash* and scour.—
—A special virtue; for then she need not be *washed* and scoured. *Shakspeare.*

WASH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water.

The *wash* of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain-water hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land. *Mortimer.*

2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire.

Full thirty times hath Phœbus' car gone round
Neptune's salt *wash*, and Tellus' orbed ground.
Shakspeare.

The best part of my power
Were in the *washes* all unwarily
Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shakspeare.*

3. A medical or cosmetic lotion.

Try whether children may not have some *wash* to make their teeth better and stronger.
Bacon.

They paint and patch their imperfections
Of intellectual complections,
And daub their tempers o'er with *washes*
As artificial as their faces. *Hudibras.*

He tried all manner of *washes* to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done. *L'Estrange.*

None are welcome to such, but those who speak paint and *wash*; for that is the thing they love; and no wonder, since it is the thing they need. *South.*

To steal from rainbows, ere they drop in show'rs,
A brighter *wash*. *Pope.*

Here gallypots and vials plac'd,
Some fill'd with *washes*, some with paste. *Swift.*

4. A superficial stain or colour.

Imagination stamps signification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much, who oftentimes being deceived by the *wash*, never examine the metal, but take him upon content.
Collier.

5. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes.

The wretched, bloody, and usurping boar,
That spoil'd your summer-fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like *wash*, and makes his trough
In your embowell'd bosoms. *Shakspeare.*

6. The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.

WA'SHBALL. *n. s.* [*wash* and *ball.*] Ball made of soap.

I asked a poor man how he did; he said he was like a *washball*, always in delay. *Swift.*

WA'SHER. *n. s.* [from *wash.*] One that washes.

Quickly is his laundress, his *washer*, and his wringer. *Shakspeare.*

WA'SHPOT. *n. s.* [*wash* and *pot.*] A vessel in which any thing is washed.

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Behold sev'n comely blooming youths appear,
And in their hands sev'n golden *washpots* bear.
Cowley.

WA'SHY. *adj.* [from *wash.*]

1. Watery; damp.
On the *washy* ooze deep channels wore,
Easy, ere God had bid the ground be dry.
Milton.

2. Weak; not solid.
A polish of clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not over thin and *washy*, but of a pretty solid consistence. *Wotton.*

WASP. *n. s.* [peapp, Sax. *vespa*, Latin; *guespe*, Fr.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee.
More *wasps*, that buz about his nose,
Will make this sting the sooner. *Shakspeare.*
Why, what a *wasp*-tongued and impatient
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own?
Shakspeare.
Encount'ring with a *wasp*,
He in his arms the fly doth clasp. *Drayton.*

WA'SPISH. *adj.* [from *wasp.*] Peevish; malignant; irritable: irascible.
I'll use you for my laughter,
When you are *waspish*. *Shakspeare.*
Come, you wasp, you are too angry.
—If I be *waspish*, best beware my sting. *Shaks.*
By the stern brow and *waspish* action,
Which she did use as she was writing of it,
It bears an angry tenour. *Shakspeare.*
The taylor's wife was only a good hearty shrew, under the impotency of an unruly *waspish* humour: she would have her will.
L'Estrange.
Upon this gross mistake the poor *waspish* creature runs on for many leaves. *Stilling fleet.*
Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, *waspish*, wrong-head, rhiming race.
Pope.

WA'SPISHLY. *adv.* [from *waspish.*] Peevishly.

WA'SPISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *waspish.*] Peevishness: irritability.

WA'SSAIL. *n. s.* [from pæphœl, your health, Saxon.]

1. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English good-fellows.

2. A drunken bout.
The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps *wassail*, and the swagg'ring upspring reels. *Shakspeare.*

3. A merry song. *Ainsworth.*

WA'SSAILER. *n. s.* [from *wassail.*] A toper; a drunkard.
I'm loth to meet the rudeness and swill'd insolence
Of such late *wassailers*. *Milton.*

WAST. The second person of *was*, from *To be.*

To WASTE. *v. a.* [apertan, Sax. *woesten*, Dut. *guastare*, Ital. *vastare*, Latin.]

1. To diminish.
The fire that mounts the liquor till 't run o'er,
Seeming t' augment it, *wastes* it. *Shakspeare.*
Could sighs furnish new breath, or draw life and spirits from the *wasting* of yours, your friends would encourage your passion. *Temple.*
The patient is much *wasted* and enfeebled; and he is the more so, because in his confined state of the distemper there is generally a great deiection of appetite. *Blackmore.*

2. To destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to squander.
The people's praying after the minister, they say, *wasteth* time. *Hooker.*
There must be providence used, that our ship timber be not *wasted*. *Bacon.*
No ways and means their cabinet employ,
But their dark hours they *waste* in barren joy.
Garth.

3. To destroy; to desolate.
He only their provisions *wastes* and burns.
Daniel.
Peace to corrupt, no less than war to *waste*.
Milton.
First vegetive, then feels, and reasons last;
Rich of three souls, and lives all three to *waste*.
Dryden.
The Tyber
Insults our walls, and *wastes* our fruitful grounds.
Dryden.
Now *wasting* years my former strength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;
Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain,
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Broome.*

4. To wear out.
Here condemn'd
To *waste* eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*

5. To spend; to consume.
O were I able
To *waste* it all myself, and leave you none!
Milton.

To WASTE. *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption.
Man dieth and *wasteth* away. *Job.*
Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; *wasting* and destruction are in their paths.
Isaiah.
The latter watch of *wasting* night,
And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite. *Dryd.*

WASTE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Destroyed; ruined.
The Sophi leaves all *waste* in his retreat.
Milton.
The multiplication and obstinacy of disputes, which have so laid *waste* the intellectual world, is owing to nothing more than to the ill use of words: *Locke.*
When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love,
In my swoln bosom, with long war had strove,
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood *waste*,
And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past. *Prior.*

2. Desolate; uncultivated.
There be very *waste* countries and wildernesses; but we find not mention whether any do inhabit there. *Abbot.*
He found him in a desert land, and in the *waste* howling wilderness. *Deuteronomy.*

3. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers.
Quite surcharg'd with her own weight,
And strangled with her *waste* fertility. *Milton.*

4. Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made: as, *waste* wood.

5. That of which no account is taken, or value found.
It may be published as well as printed, that so much skill in Hebrew derivations may not be for *waste* paper. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Wanton or luxurious destruction; the act of squandering.

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Freedom who loves, must first be wise and good;
But from that mark how far they rove we see,
For all this *waste* of wealth, and loss of blood.
Milton.

So foolish and lavish are we, that too often we use some words in mere *waste*, and have no ideas for them. *Watts.*

2. Consumption; loss.

Reasons induce us to think it a good work, which they, in their care for well bestowing of time, account *waste*. *Hooker.*

Thin air is better pierced, but thick air preserveth the sound better from *waste*. *Bacon.*

It was providently designed to repair the *waste* daily made by the frequent attrition in mastication. *Ray.*

3. Useless expence.

But youth, the perishing good, runs on too fast,
And unenjoy'd it spends itself to *waste*;
Few know the use of life before 'tis past. *Dryd.*

Secure the workings of your soul from running to *waste*, and even your looser moments will turn to happy account. *Watts.*

4. Desolate or uncultivated ground.

See the man, who spacious regions gave
A *waste* for beasts, himself denied a grave. *Pope.*

Land that is left wholly to nature, and hath no improvement of pasturage, tillage, or planting, is called *waste*. *Locke.*

5. Ground, place, or space unoccupied.

Lifted aloft, he 'gan to mount up higher,
And, like fresh eagle, made his hardy flight
Thro' all that great wide *waste*, yet wanting light. *Spenser.*

These gentlemen, on their watch,
In the dead *waste* and middle of the night,
Had been thus encountred. *Shakspeare.*

Forty days Elijah, without food,
Wander'd this barren *waste*. *Milton.*

Lords of the world's great *waste*, the ocean, we
Whole forests send to reign upon the sea.
Waller.

From that dire deluge, through the wat'ry *waste*,
Such length of years, such various perils past.
Dryden.

Thee I pursue, oh great ill-fated youth!
Through all the dismal *waste* of gloomy death.
Smith.

6. Region ruined and deserted.

All the leafy nation sinks at last,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waste*.
Dryden.

7. Mischief; destruction.

The spirit of wantonness is, sure, scarce out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-simple, he will never, I think, in the way of *waste*, attempt us again. *Shakspeare.*

8. [A law term.] Destruction of wood or other products of land.

You are but tenant for life, and shall make no *waste*. *Shadwell.*

WA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*waste* and *full*.]

1. Destructive; ruinous.

The folly of man
Let in these *wasteful* furies. *Milton.*

2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive.

To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
Is *wasteful* and ridiculous excess. *Shakspeare.*

In such cases they set them off more with wit and activity, than with costly and *wasteful* expences. *Bacon.*

3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal.

How has kind heav'n adorn'd the happy land,
And scatter'd blessings with a *wasteful* hand!
Addison.

4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.

In wilderness and *wasteful* deserts stray'd,
To seek her knight. *Spenser.*

Outrageous as a sea, dark, *wasteful*, wild.
Milton.

WA'STEFULLY. *adv.* [from *wasteful*.] With vain and dissolute consumption.

Never any man would think our labour misspent, or the time *wastefully* consumed. *Hooker.*

To her new-made favourite, Morat,
Her lavish hand is *wastefully* profuse. *Dryden.*

WA'STEFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *wasteful*.] Prodigality.

WA'STENESS. *n. s.* [from *waste*.] Desolation; solitude.

She, of nought afraid,
Through woods and *wasteness* wide him daily sought. *Spenser.*

That day is a day of wrath, a day of *wasteness*. *Zephaniah.*

WA'STER. *n. s.* [from *waste*.] One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer.

Divers Roman knights,
The profuse *wasters* of their patrimonies,
So threaten'd with their debts, as they will now
Run any desperate fortune. *Ben Jonson.*

Plenty in their own keeping makes them wanton and careless, and teaches them to be squanderers and *wasters*. *Locke.*

Upon cards and dice never learn any play, and so be incapacitated for those encroaching *wasters* of useful time. *Locke.*

Sconces are great *wasters* of candles. *Swift.*

WA'STREL. *n. s.* [from *waste*.]

Their works, both stream and load, lie in several or in *wastrell*, that is, in inclosed grounds or in commons. *Carew.*

WATCH. *n. s.* [pæcce, Saxon.]

1. Forbearance of sleep.

2. Attendance without sleep.

All the long night their mournful *watch* they keep,
And all the day stand round the tomb and weep.
Addison.

3. Attention; close observation.

In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow, of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more advised *watch*,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both. *Shakspeare.*

4. Guard; vigilant keep.

Still, when she slept, he kept both *watch* and ward. *Spenser.*

Hie thee to thy charge;
Use careful *watch*, chuse trusty centinels. *Shak.*

Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but also into a heart well fortified, if *watch* be not well kept. *Bacon.*

5. Watchman; men set to guard. It is used in a collective sense.

Before her gate high God did sweat ordain,
And wakeful *watches*, ever to abide. *Spenser.*

Such stand in narrow lanes,
And beat our *watch*, and rob our passengers.
Shakspeare.

The ports he did shut up, or at least kept a *watch* on them, that none should pass to or fro that was suspected. *Bacon.*

When by God's mercy in Christ, apprehended by faith, our hearts shall be purified, then to set *watch* and ward over them, and to keep them with all diligence. *Perkins.*

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The towers of heaven are fill'd
With armed *watch*, that render all access impregnable. *Milton.*

An absurdity our Saviour accounted it for the blind to lead the blind, and to put him that cannot see to the office of a *watch*. *South.*

6. Place where a guard is set.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch*. *Shakspeare.*

7. Post or office of a watchman.

As I did stand my *watch* upon the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakspeare.*

8. A period of the night.

Your fair daughter,
At this odd, even, and dull *watch* o' th' night,
Is now transported with a gondelier
To the gross clasps of a lascivious Moor. *Shakspeare.*

All night he will pursue; but his approach
Darkness defends between, till morning *watch*. *Milton.*

The latter *watch* of wasting night,
And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite. *Dryd.*

9. A pocket clock; a small clock moved by a spring.

A *watch*, besides the hour of the day, gives the day of the month, and the place of the sun in the zodiack. *Hale.*

On the theatre we are confined to time; and though we talk not by the hour-glass, yet the *watch* often drawn out of the pocket, warns the actors that their audience is weary. *Dryden.*

That Chloe may be serv'd in state,
The hours must at her toilet wait;
Whilst all the reasoning fools below
Wonder their *watches* go so slow. *Prior.*

To WATCH. *v. n.* [pacian, Saxon.]

1. Not to sleep; to wake.

I have two nights *watch'd* with you; but can perceive no truth in your report. *Shakspeare.*

Watching care will not let a man slumber, as a sore disease breaketh sleep. *Ecclesiasticus.*

Sleep, list'ning to thee, will *watch*. *Milton.*

2. To keep guard.

I will *watch* over them for evil, and not for good. *Jeremiah.*

In our *watching* we have *watched* for a nation that could not save us. *Lamentations.*

He gave signal to the minister that *watch'd*. *Milton.*

3. To look with expectation.

My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that *watch* for the morning. *Psalms.*

4. To be attentive; to be vigilant.

Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions. 2 *Timothy.*

5. To be cautiously observant.

Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impartially. *Taylor.*

6. To be insidiously attentive.

He somewhere nigh at hand
Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find
His wish, and best advantage us asunder,
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd. *Milton.*

To WATCH. *v. a.*

1. To guard; to have in keep.

Flaming ministers *watch* and tend their charge. *Milton.*

2. To observe in ambush.

Saul sent messengers unto David's house to *watch* him, and to slay him. 1 *Samuel.*

He is bold, and lies near the top of the water, *watching* the motion of any water-rat that swims betwixt him and the sky. *Walton.*

They under rocks their food
In jointed armour *watch*. *Milton.*

3. To tend.

Paris *watched* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome.*

4. To observe, in order to detect or prevent.

WA'TCHER. *n. s.* [from *watch*.]

1. One who sits up; one who does not go to sleep.

Get on your night-gown, lest occasion call us,
And shew us to be *watchers*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Diligent overlooker or observer.

Love hath chas'd sleep from my enthralled eyes,
And made them *watchers* of mine own heart's sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

It is observed by those that are more attentive *watchers* of the works of nature. *More.*

WA'TCHET. *adj.* [pæcen, Saxon, weak. *Skinner.*] Blue; pale blue.

Whom 'midst the Alps do hanging throats surprise?
Who stares in Germany at *watchet* eyes? *Dryden.*

WA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [*watch* and *full*.] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant. It has *of* before the thing to be regulated, and *against* before the thing to be avoided.

Call home our exil'd friends,
That fled the snares of *watchful* tyranny. *Shak.*

Be *watchful*, and strengthen the things ready to die. *Revelations.*

Nodding a while, and *watchful* of his blow,
He fell; and falling crush'd th' ungrateful nymph below. *Dryden.*

Readers should not lay by that caution which becomes a sincere pursuit of truth, and should make them always *watchful* against whatever might conceal or misrepresent it. *Locke.*

Be *watchful* of their behaviour, and as ready to require of them an exact observance of the duties of christianity, as of the duties of their servants. *Law.*

WA'TCHFULLY. *adv.* [from *watchful*.] Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully.

If this experiment were very *watchfully* tried in vessels of several sizes, some such things may be discovered. *Boyle.*

WA'TCHFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *watchful*.]

1. Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; diligent observation.

The experience of our own frailties, and the consideration of the *watchfulness* of the tempter, discourage us. *Hammond.*

Love, fantastick pow'r! that is afraid
To stir abroad till *watchfulness* be laid,
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys strays,
And leads his vot'ries safe through pathless ways. *Prior.*

Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and so to neglect a due *watchfulness* over their manners. *Arbuthnot.*

Prejudices are cured by a constant jealousy and *watchfulness* over our passions, that they may never interpose when we are call'd to pass a judgment. *Watts.*

By a solicitous *watchfulness* about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be constrained. *Locke.*

2. Inability to sleep.

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Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes too great sleepiness. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TCHHOUSE. *n. s.* [*watch* and *house*.] Place where the watch is set.

Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump or lonely *watchhouse* stands.
Gay.

WA'TCHING. *n. s.* [from *watch*.] Inability to sleep.

The bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned great pain and *watchings*. *Wiseman.*

WA'TCHMAKER. *n. s.* [*watch* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket clocks.

Smithing comprehends all trades which use forge or file, from the anchorsmith to the *watchmaker*; they all using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Moxon.*

WA'TCHMAN. *n. s.* [*watch* and *man*] Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward.

On the top of all I do espy
The *watchman* waiting, tydings glad to hear.
Spenser.

Turn him into London streets, that the *watchmen* might carry him before a justice. *Bacon.*

Drunkenness calls off the *watchmen* from their towers; and then all evils that proceed from a loose heart, an untied tongue, and a dissolute spirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*

Our *watchmen* from the tow'rs, with longing eyes,
Expect his swift arrival. *Dryden.*

The melancholy tone of a *watchman* at midnight. *Swift.*

WA'TCHTOWER. *n. s.* [*watch* and *tower*.] Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.

In the day-time she sitteth in a *watchtower* and flieth most by night. *Bacon.*

Up unto the *watchtower* get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies. *Donne.*

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And singing startle the dull night
From his *watchtower* in the skies,
Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton.*

The senses in the head, as sentinels in a *watchtower*, convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Ray.*

WA'TCHWORD. *n. s.* [*watch* and *word*.] The word given to the sentinels to know their friends.

All have their ears upright, waiting when the *watchword* shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion. *Spenser.*

We have heard the chimes at midnight, master Shallow.—
—That we have, sir John: our *watchword*, hem! boys. *Shakspeare.*

A *watchword* every minute of the night goeth about the walls, to testify their vigilancy. *Sandys.*

WA'TER. *n. s.* [*waeter*, Dutch; pœtep, Saxon.]

1. Sir Isaac Newton defines *water*, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all savour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specifick gravities, as Dr. Cheyne observes; and also that there are between them spaces so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious on all sides. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily over one another's surfaces; their sphericity keeps them also from touching one another in more points than one; and by both these their friction in sliding over one another is rendered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the incompressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is at least forty times as much space as matter in it; for water is nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently rarer in the same proportion. *Quincy.*

My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs,
My mercy dry'd their *water*-flowing tears.
Shakspeare.

Your *water* is a sore decayer of your whoreson dead body. *Shakspeare.*

The sweet manner of it forc'd
Those *waters* from me, which I would have stopp'd,
But I had not so much of man in me;
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakspeare.*

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues
We write in *water*. *Shakspeare.*

Those healths will make thee and thy state look ill, Timon! here's that which is too weak to be a sinner, honest *water*, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakspeare.*

Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and solids; for a dry bone, distilled, affords a great quantity of insipid *water*: therefore *water* seems to be proper drink for every animal. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The sea.

Travel by land or by *water*. *Common Prayer.*

By *water* they found the sea, westward from Peru, always very calm. *Abbot.*

3. Urine.

If thou couldst, doctor, cast
The *water* of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakspeare.*

Go to bed, after you have made *water*. *Swift.*

4. *To hold* WATER. To be sound; to be tight. From a vessel that will not leak.

A good christian and an honest man must be all of a piece, and inequalities of proceeding will never *hold water*. *L'Estrange.*

5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond.

'Tis a good form,
And rich: here is a *water*, look ye! *Shaksp.*

6. WATER is much used in composition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*.

She might see the same *water*-spaniel, which before had hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea's gloves, whose fine proportion shewed well what a dainty guest was wont there to be lodged. *Sidney.*

Oh that I were a mockery king of snow,
Standing before the sun of Bolingbroke,
And melt myself away in *water*-drops. *Shaks.*

Poor Tom eats the wall-newt, and the *water*-newt. *Shakspeare.*

Touch me with noble anger!
O let not women's weapons, *water*-drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

Let not the *water*-flood overflow me. *Psalms.*

They shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the *water*-courses. *Isaiah.*

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As the hart panteth after the *water*-brook, so panteth my soul after thee, O God. *Psalms.*

Deep calleth unto deep, at the noise of thy *water*-spouts. *Psalms.*

He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the *water*-springs into dry ground. *Psalms.*

There were set six *water*-pots of stone. *John.*

Hercules's page, Hylas, went with a *water*-pot to fill it at a pleasant fountain that was near. *Bacon.*

As the carp is accounted the *water*-fox, for his cunning, so the roach is accounted the *water*-sheep. *Walton.*

Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;
The *water*-snakes with scales upstanding die. *May.*

By making the *water*-wheels larger, the motion will be so slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward streams. *Wilkins.*

Rain carried away apples, together with a dung-hill that lay in the *water*-courte. *L'Estrange.*

Oh help, in this extremest need,
If *water*-gods are deities indeed. *Dryden.*

Because the outermost coat of the eye might be pricked, and this humour let out, therefore nature hath made provision to repair it by the help of certain *water*-pipes, or lymphæ-ducts, inserted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glandules that separate this water from the blood. *Ray.*

The *lacerta aquatica*, or *water*-newt, when young, hath four neat ramified fins, two on one side, growing out a little above its forelegs, to poise and keep its body upright, which fall off when the legs are grown. *Derham.*

Other mortar, used in making *water*-courses, cisterns, and fish-ponds, is very hard and durable. *Moxon.*

The most brittle *water*-carriage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in boats made of earthenware. *Arbuthnot.*

A gentleman watered saintfoin in dry weather at new sowing, and, when it came up, with a *water*-cart, carrying his water in a cask, to which there was a tap at the end, which lets the water run into a long trough full of small holes. *Mortimer.*

In Hampshire they sell *water*-trefoil as dear as hops. *Mortimer.*

To WA'TER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture.

A river went out of Eden to *water* the garden. *Genesis.*

A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably *water* the one, and destroy the other. *Bacon.*

Chaste moral writing we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompense;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never *water* weeds. *Waller.*

Could tears *water* the lovely plant, so as to make it grow again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be so far from accusing your passion, that they would encourage it, and share it. *Temple.*

You may *water* the lower land when you will. *Mortimer.*

2. To supply with water for drink.

Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to steep
His fiery face in billows of the west,
And his faint steeds *water'd* in ocean deep,
Whilst from their journal labours they did rest. *Spenser.*

Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox from the stall, and lead him away to *watering*. *Luke.*

His horsemen kept them in so strait, that no man could, without great danger, go to *water* his horse. *Knolles.*

Water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with bran. *Dryd.*

3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams.

Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that *water* it. *Addison.*

4. To diversify as with waves.

The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and *watered* silk, does the like. *Locke.*

To WA'TER. *v. n.*

1. To shed moisture.

I stain'd this napkin with the blood
That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point
Made issue from the bosom of the boy;
And if thine eyes can *water* for his death,
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shakspeare.*

Mine eyes,
Seeing those beads of sorrow stand in thine,
Began to *water*. *Shakspeare.*

The tickling of the nostrils within, doth draw the moisture to the nostrils, and to the eyes by consent; for they also will *water*. *Bacon.*

How troublesome is the least mote, or dust, falling into the eye! and how quickly does it weep and *water* upon the least grievance! *South.*

2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water.

He set the rods he had pulled before the flocks in the gutters in the *watering* troughs. *Genesis.*

Mahomet sent many small boats, manned with harquebusiers and small ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to keep the christians from *watering* there. *Knolles.*

3. *The mouth* WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement desire. From dogs who drop their slaver when they see meat which they cannot get.

Cardinal Wolsey's *teeth watering* at the bishoprick of Winchester, sent one unto bishop Fox, who had advanced him, for to move him to resign the bishoprick, because extreme age had made him blind; which Fox did take in so ill part, that he willed the messenger to tell the cardinal, that, although I am blind, I have espied his malicious unthankfulness. *Camden.*

These reasons made his *mouth* to *water*
With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*

Those who contend for 4 *per cent.* have set men's *mouths a-watering* for money at that rate. *Locke.*

WA'TERCOLOURS. *n. s.* [*water* and *colour*.]

Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water or oil; those they call *watercolours*, and these they term oil colours. *Boyle.*

Less should I daub it o'er with transitory praise,
And *watercolours* of these days:
These days! where e'en the extravagance of poetry
Is at a loss for figures to express
Men's folly, whimsies, and inconstancy. *Swift.*

WA'TERCRESSES. *n. s.* [*sisymbrium*, Lat.]

A plant. *Miller.*

The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their heads are garlands of *watercresses*. *Peacham.*

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WA'TERER. *n. s.* [from *water*.] One who waters.

This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, maugre the warmers and *waterers*, hath been ever parched up. *Carew.*

WA'TERFALL. *n. s.* [*water* and *fall*.] Cataract; cascade.

I have seen in the Indies far greater *waterfalls* than those of Nilus. *Raleigh.*

Not Lacedæmon charms me more
Than high Albana's airy walls,
Resounding with her *waterfalls*. *Addison.*

WA'TERFLAG. *n. s.* [from *water* and *flag*; *iris aquatica*, Latin.] Water flower-de-luce.

WA'TERFOWL. *n. s.* Fowl that live or get their food in water.

Waterfowl joy most in that air which is likest water. *Bacon.*

Waterfowls supply the weariness of a long flight by taking water, and numbers of them are found in islands, and in the main ocean. *Hale.*

Fish and *waterfowl*, who feed of turbid and muddy slimy water, are accounted the cause of phlegm. *Floyer.*

WATERGRU'EL. *n. s.* [*water* and *gruel*.] Food made with oatmeal boiled in water.

For breakfast, milk, milk-pottage, *watergruel*, and flummery, are very fit to make for children. *Locke.*

The aliment ought to be slender, as *watergruel* acidulated. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERHEN. *n. s.* [from *water* and *hen*; *fulica*, Lat.] A coot; a waterfowl.

WA'TERINESS. *n. s.* [from *watery*.] Humidity; moisture.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulness, nightmares, weakness, *wateriness*, and torgidity of the eyes. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERISH. *adj.* [from *water*.]

1. Resembling water.

Where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected from the *waterish* matter, but an insipid manhood, and a stupid old infancy? *Dryden.*

2. Moist; boggy.

Some parts of the earth grow moorish or *waterish*, others dry. *Hale.*

WA'TERISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *waterish*.] Thinness; resemblance of water.

A pendulous sliminess answers a pituitous state, or an acerbity, which resembles the tartar of our humours; or *waterishness*, which is like the serosity of our blood. *Floyer.*

WA'TERLEAF. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WA'TERLILLY. *n. s.* [*nymphæa*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Let them lie dry twelve months to kill the water-weeds, as *waterlillies* and bull-rushes. *Walton.*

WA'TERMAN. *n. s.* [*water* and *man*.] A ferryman; a boatman.

Having blocked up the passage to Greenwich, they ordered the *watermen* to let fall their oars more gently. *Dryden.*

Bubbles of air working upward from the very bottom of the lake, the *watermen* told us that they are observed always to rise in the same places. *Addison.*

The *waterman* forlorn, along the shore,
Pensive reclines upon his useless oar. *Gay.*

WA'TERMARK. *n. s.* [*water* and *mark*.] The utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

Men and beasts
Were borne above the tops of trees that grew
On th' utmost margin of the *watermark*. *Dryd.*

WATERME'LON. *n. s.* A plant.

It hath trailing branches, as the cucumber or melon, and is distinguished from other cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing uneatable fruit. *Miller.*

WA'TERMILL. *n. s.* Mill turned by water.

Forth flowed fresh
A gushing river of black gory blood,
That drowned all the land whereon he stood;
The stream thereof would drive a *watermill*. *Spenser.*

Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or in the plains where the *watermills* stood. *Mortimer.*

WA'TERMINT. *n. s.* [*mentha aquatica*.] A plant.

WATERRA'DISH. *n. s.* A species of watercresses.

WA'TERRAT. *n. s.* [*mus aquaticus*.] A rat that makes holes in banks.

There be land-rats, and *water-rats*. *Shakesp.*

The pike is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog, or *water-rat*, or mouse. *Walton.*

WATERRO'CKET. *n. s.*

1. A species of watercresses. [*eruca aquatica*.]

2. A kind of firework to be discharged in the water.

WATERVI'OLET. *n. s.* [*bottonia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WATERSA'PPHIRE. *n. s.* A sort of stone.

Watersapphire is the occidental sapphire, and is neither of so bright a blue, nor so hard, as the oriental. *Woodward.*

WATERWI'LLOW. *n. s.* [from *water* and *willow*; *lysimachia*, Lat.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WA'TERWITH. *n. s.* [*water* and *with*.] A plant.

The *waterwith* of Jamaica, growing on dry hills in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords so plentiful a limpid, innocent, and refreshing water, or sap, as gives new life to the droughty traveller or hunter. *Derham.*

WA'TERWORK. *n. s.* [*water* and *work*.] Play of fountains; artificial spouts of water; any hydraulick performance.

Engines invented for mines and *waterworks* often fail in the performance. *Wilkins.*

The French took from the Italians the first plans of their gardens, as well as *waterworks*. *Addison.*

WA'TERY. *adj.* [from *water*.]

1. Thin; liquid; like water.

Quicksilver, which is a most crude and *watery* body, heated, and pent in, hath the like force with gunpowder. *Bacon.*

The bile, by its saponaceous quality, mixeth the oily and *watery* parts of the aliment together. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless.

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross, *watery* pumpion. *Shakspeare.*

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No heterogeneous mixture use, as some
With *watery* turneps have debas'd their wines.
Philips.

3. Wet; abounding with water.
When the big lip, and *wat'ry* eye,
Tell me the rising storm is nigh;
'Tis then thou art yon angry main,
Deform'd by winds, and dash'd by rain. *Prior.*

4. Relating to the water.
On the brims her sire, the *wat'ry* god,
Roll'd from a silver urn his crystal flood. *Dryd.*

5. Consisting of water.
The *wat'ry* kingdom is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia. *Shakspeare.*
Those few escap'd
Famine and anguish will at last consume,
Wand'ring that *wat'ry* desart. *Milton.*
Betwixt us and you wide oceans flow,
And *wat'ry* desarts. *Dryden.*
Perhaps you'll say,
That the attracted *wat'ry* vapours rise
From lakes and seas, and fill the lower skies.
Blackmore.

WA'TTLE. *n. s.* [from *waghelen*, to shake, German. *Skinner.*]

1. The barbs, or loose red flesh, that hangs below the cock's bill.
The loach is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of *wattles* like a barbel. *Walton.*
The barbel is so called, by reason of his barb, or *wattles*, at his mouth, which is under his nose or chops. *Walton.*
The cock's comb and *wattles* are an ornament becoming his martial spirit. *More.*

2. A hurdle. *Ainsworth.*

To WA'TTLE. *v. a.* [pætelar, Sax. *twigs.*] To bind with twigs; to form by platting twigs one within another.
Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their *wattled* cotes,
Or sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops.
Milton.
A plough was found in a very deep bog, and a hedge *wattled* standing. *Mortimer.*

WAVE. *n. s.* [pæge, Sax. *waegh*, Dutch; *vague*, Fr.]

1. Water raised above the level of the surface; billow; water driven into inequalities.
The shore, that o'er his *wave*-worn basis bow'd. *Shakspeare.*
The *waves* that rise would drown the highest hill;
But at thy check they flee, and when they hear
Thy thund'ring voice, they post to do thy will.
Wotton.
Amidst these toils succeeds the balmy night;
Now hissing waters the quench'd guns restore;
And weary *waves* withdrawing from the fight,
Are lull'd, and pant upon the silent shore.
Dryden.
The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before.
Pope.
Luxuriant on the *wave*-worn bank he lay
Stretch'd forth and panting in the sunny ray.
Pope.

2. Unevenness; inequality.
Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plane and well polished, without those numberless *waves*, or curls, which usually arise from sand-holes a little smoothed in polishing with putty. *Newton.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play loosely; to float.
I may find
Your warlike ensigns *waving* in the wind.
Dryden.
Messapus' helm
He laces on, and wears the *waving* crest. *Dryd.*

2. To be moved as a signal.
A bloody arm it is, that holds a pine
Lighted above the capitol, and now
It *waves* unto us. *Ben Jonson.*

3. To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate; to waver.
They *wave* in and out, no way sufficiently grounded, no way resolved, what to think, speak, or write, more than only that, because they have taken it upon them, they must be opposite. *Hooker.*
If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he *waved* indifferently betwixt doing them neither good nor harm. *Shakspeare.*

To WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To raise into inequalities of surface.
He had a thousand noses,
Horns welk'd and *wav'd* like the enridged sea.
Shakspeare.

2. To move loosely.
They *wav'd* their fiery swords, and in the air
Made horrid circles. *Milton.*
Æneas *wav'd* his fatal sword
High o'er his head. *Dryden.*
He beckoned to me, and by the *waving* of his hand, directed me to approach the place where he sat. *Addison.*

3. To waft; to remove any thing floating.
Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth below should *wave* one from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown.*

4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing.
Look with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground:
But do not go with it. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*guesver*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To put off; to quit; to depart from.
He resolved not to *wave* his way upon this reason, that if he should but once, by such a diversion, make his enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he should never live without. *Wotton.*
These, *waving* plots, found out a better way;
Some god descended, and preserv'd the play.
Dryden.

6. To put aside for the present.
I have *wav'd* the subject of your greatness, to resign myself to the contemplation of what is more peculiarly yours. *Dryden.*
Since she her interest for the nation's *wav'd*,
Then I, who sav'd the king, the nation sav'd.
Dryden.
If any had a better right, they were content to *wave* it, and recognize the right of the other. *Locke.*

To WA'VER. *v. n.* [paran, Sax.]

1. To play to and fro; to move loosely.
I took two triangular glasses, and one of them being kept fixt in the same posture, that the iris it projected on the floor might not *waver*, I cast on the same floor another iris, with another prism, moving it to and fro. *Boyle.*
The whitening shower descends
At first thin *wavering*. *Thomson.*

2. To be unsettled; to be uncertain or inconstant; to fluctuate; not to be determined.

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In which amazement when the miscreant
Perceived him to *waver*, weak and frail,
Whilst trembling horror did his conscience daunt,
And hellish anguish did his soul assail. *Spenser.*

Remember where we are;
In France, among a fickle *wavering* nation. *Shakspeare.*

Thou almost mak'st me *waver* in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakspeare.*

Hold fast the faith without *wavering*. *Heb.*

The *wav'ring* faith of people vain and light. *Daniel.*

Faith as absolutely determines our minds, and as perfectly excludes all *wavering*, as our knowledge isself; and we may as well doubt of our own being, as we can whether any revelation from God be true. *Locke.*

What if Hospinian should have said, that Luther *wavered* in the point of the sacrament? does it follow that he really did so? *Atterbury.*

They, who at this distance from the first rise of the gospel, after weighing the several evidences of it, *waver* in their faith, would have *wavered* though they had seen the first promulgers work wonders. *Atterbury.*

3. To totter; to be in danger of falling.

Has any disloyalty dared to feign that religion *wavers*? They foully mistake; as commonly they do, that are more cunning in other men's lives than in their own; 'tis not religion *wavers*, but their loyalty. *Holyday.*

WA'VERER. *n. s.* [from *waver*.] One unsettled and irresolute.

Come, young *waverer*, come, and go with me;
In one respect I'll thy assistant be. *Shakp.*

WA'VY. *adj.* [from *wave*.]

1. Rising in waves.

In safe conduct of these
Did thirtie hollow-bottom'd barkes divide the *wavie* seas. *Chapman.*

For thee the ocean smiles, and smooths her *wavy* breast;
And heav'n itself with more serene and purer light is blest. *Dryden.*

2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

Where full-ear'd sheaves of rye
Grow *wavy* on the tilth, that soil select
For apples. *Philips.*

Let her glad vallies smile with *wavy* corn;
Let fleecy flocks her rising hills adorn. *Prior.*

WAWES, *or* WAES. *n. s.* A word used by *Spenser*, according to the Saxon pronunciation.

1. For waves.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron tongs, and sprinkled oft the same
With liquid *waes*. *Spenser.*

2. In the following passage it seems to be for *woes*. [pa, Saxon.]

Whilst they fly that gulph's devouring jaws,
They on this rock are rent, and sunk in helpless *wawes*. *Spenser.*

To WAWL. *v. n.* [pa, grief, Saxon.] To cry; to howl.

The first time that we smell the air,
We *wawle* and cry. *Shakspeare.*

WAX. *n. s.* [peaxe, Saxon; *wex*, Danish; *wacks*, Dutch.]

1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey.

Wax consists of an acid spirit of a nauseous taste, and an oil, or butter, which is emollient, laxative, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot.*

They gave us food which may with nectar vie;
And *wax*, that does the absent sun supply. *Roscommon.*

All the magistrates, every new or full moon, give honour to Confucius, with bowings, *wax* candles, and incense. *Stillingfleet.*

While visits shall be paid on solemn days,
When num'rous *wax* lights in bright order blaze;
So long my honour, name, and praise shall live. *Pope.*

2. Any tenacious mass, such as is used to fasten letters.

We soften the *wax* before we set on the seal. *More.*

3. A kind of concretion in the flesh.

A fontanel in her neck was much inflamed, and many *wax*-kernels about it. *Wiseman.*

To WAX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear; to join with wax.

He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are,
Unequal in their length, and *wax'd* with care;
They still retain the name of his ungrateful fair. *Dryden.*

To WAX. *v. n.* pret. *wox*, *waxed*; part. pass. *waxed*, *waxen*. [peaxan, Saxon; *wachsen*, German.]

1. To grow; to increase; to become bigger, or more. Used of the moon in opposition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and less.

The husbandman in sowing and setting, upon good reason, observes the *waxing* and waning of the moon. *Hakewill.*

They *wax* and wane
'Twixt thrift and penury. *Carew.*

2. To pass into any state; to become; to grow. It is in either sense now almost disused.

Where things have been instituted, which, being convenient and good at the first, do afterward in process of time *wax* otherwise, we make no doubt but they may be altered, yea, though councils or customs general have received them. *Hooker.*

Careless the man soon *wax*, and his wit weak
Was overcome of things that did him please. *Spenser.*

Art thou like the adder *waxen* deaf? *Shaks.*

We will destroy this place; because the cry of them is *waxen* great before the Lord. *Gen.*

Flowers removed *wax* greater, because the nourishment is more easily come by in the loose earth. *Bacon.*

This answer given, Argantes wild drew near,
Trembling for ire, and *waxing* pale for rage:
Nor could he hold. *Fairfax.*

If I *wax* but cold in my desire,
Think heav'n hath motion lost, and the world fire. *Donne.*

Their manners *wax* more and more corrupt, in proportion as their blessings abound. *Atterb.*

WA'XCHANDLER. *n. s.* [from *wax* and *chandler*.] A maker of wax candles.

WA'XEN. *adj.* [from *wax*.] Made of wax.

Swarming next appear'd
The female bee, that feeds her husband drone
Deliciously, and builds her *waxen* cells,
With honey stor'd. *Milton.*

I can yet shoot beams, whose heat can melt
The *waxen* wings of this ambitious boy. *Dryd.*

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So weary bees in little cells repose;
But if night-robbers lift the well-stor'd hive,
An humming through their *waxen* city grows,
And out upon each others wings they drive.
Dryden.

WAY. *n. s.* [pœg, Sax. *weigh*, Dutch.]

1. The road in which one travels. This word is applied in many relations which seem unlike one another, but have all the original of *road* or *travel*, noting either progression, or the mode of progression, local or intellectual.

I am amaz'd, and lose my *way*
Among the thorns and dangers of this world.
Shakspeare.

You cannot see your *way*.—
—I have no *way*, and therefore want no eyes:
I stumbled when I saw. *Shakspeare.*

To God's eternal house direct the *way*,
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*

Flutt'ring the god, and weeping said,
Pity poor Cupid, generous maid!
Who happen'd, being blind, to stray,
And on thy bosom lost his *way*. *Prior.*

2. Road made for passengers.

Know'st thou the *way* to Dover?—
—Both stile and gate, horse-*way*, and foot path.
Shakspeare.

Attending long in vain, I took the *way*
Which through a path but scarcely printed lay.
Dryden.

3. A length of space.

Birnbaumer forest extends a great *way*, wherein are many deer, wild boars, foxes, wolves, and bears. *Brown.*

An old man, that had travelled a great *way* under a huge burden, found himself so weary, that he called upon death to deliver him.
L'Estrange.

4. Course; direction of motion; local tendency.

I now go toward him, therefore follow me,
And mark what *way* I make. *Shakspeare.*

Come a little nearer this *way*, I warrant thee no body bears. *Shakspeare.*

He stood in the gate, and ask'd of ev'ry one
Which *way* she took, and whither she was gone.
Dryden.

With downward force he took his *way*,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryd.*

My seven brave brothers, in one fatal day,
To death's dark mansions took the mournful *way*. *Dryden.*

To observe every the least difference that is in things, keeps the understanding steady and right in its *way* to knowledge. *Locke.*

5. Advance in life.

The boy was to know his father's circumstances, and that he was to make his *way* by his own industry. *Spectator.*

6. Passage; power of progression made or given.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head:
This sword of mine shall give them instant *way*,
Where they shall rest for ever. *Shakspeare.*

Th' angelick choirs,
On each hand parting, to his speed gave *way*,
Through all th' empyreal road. *Milton.*

Youth and vain confidence thy life betray:
Through armies this has made Melantius *way*.
Waller.

The reason may be, that men seldom come into those posts till after forty; about which time the natural heat beginning to decay, makes *way* for those distempers. *Temple.*

The air could not readily get out of those prisons, but by degrees, as the earth and water above would give *way*. *Burnet.*

As a soldier, foremost in the fight,
Makes *way* for others. *Dryden.*

Some make themselves *way*, and are suggested to the mind by all the ways of sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

7. Vacancy made by timorous or respectful recession.

There would be left no difference between truth and falsehood, if what we certainly know give *way* to what we may possibly be mistaken in. *Locke.*

Nor was he satisfied, unless he made the pure profession of the gospel give *way* to superstition and idolatry, wherever he had power to expel the one, and establish the other. *Atterbury.*

The senate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wisest course to give *way* also to the time. *Swift.*

I would give *way* to others, who might argue very well upon the same subject. *Swift.*

8. Course; regular progression.

But give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,
And let eternal justice take the *way*. *Dryden.*

9. Course or progress considered as obstructed or hindered.

The imagination being naturally tumultuous, interposeth itself without asking leave, casting thoughts in our *way*, and forcing the understanding to reflect upon them. *Dryden.*

10. Tendency to any meaning, or act.

There is nothing in the words that sounds that *way*, or points particularly at persecution.
Atterbury.

11. Access; means of admittance.

Being once at liberty, 'twas said, having made my *way*, with some foreign prince, I would turn pirate. *Raleigh.*

12. Sphere of observation.

These inquisitions are never without baseness, and very often useless to the curious inquirer. For men stand upon their guards against them, laying all their counsels and secrets out of their *way*. *Taylor.*

The general officers and the publick ministers that fell in my *way*, were generally subject to the gout. *Temple.*

13. Means; mediate instrument; intermediate step.

By noble *ways* we conquest will prepare;
First offer peace, and that refus'd, make war.
Dryden.

What conceivable *ways* are there, whereby we should come to be assured that there is such a being as God? *Tillotson.*

A child his mother so well instructed this *way* in geography, that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world. *Locke.*

It is not impossible to God to make a creature with more *ways* to convey into the understanding the notice of corporeal things, than those five he has given to man. *Locke.*

14. Method; scheme of management.

He durst not take open *way* against them, and as hard it was to take a secret, they being so continually followed by the best, and every way ablest, of that region. *Sidney.*

A physician unacquainted with your body, may put you in a *way* for a present cure, but overthroweth your health in some other kind.
Bacon.

Will not my yielded crown redeem my breath?
Still am I fear'd? is there no *way* but death?
Daniel.

As by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to himself in the *way* of flattery; so by

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stilling good evil, he is misrepresented to others in the *way* of slander. *South.*

Now what impious *ways* my wishes took!
How they the monarch, and the man forsook!
Prior.

15. Private determination; particular will or humour.

He was of an high mind, and loved his own will and his *way*, as one that revered himself, and would reign indeed. *Bacon.*

If I had my *way*,
He had mew'd in flames at home, not in the senate;
I had sing'd his furs by this time. *Ben Jonson.*

16. Manner; mode.

She with a calm carelessness let every thing slide, as we do by their speeches, who neither in matter nor person do any *way* belong unto us. *Sidney.*

God hath so many times and *ways* spoken to men. *Hooker.*

Few writers make an extraordinary figure, who have not something in their *way* of thinking or expressing, that is entirely their own. *Spectator.*

His *way* of expressing and applying them, not his invention of them, is what we admire. *Addis.*

17. Method; manner of practice.

Having lost the *way* of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*

Matter of mirth
She could devise, and thousand *ways* invent
To feed her foolish humour and vain jolliment.
Spenser.

Taught
To live th' easiest *way*, not with perplexing thoughts. *Milton.*

18. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action.

To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal *ways*,
All human thought comes short. *Milton.*

When a man sees the prodigious expense our forefathers have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles they would have left us, had they only been instructed in the right *way*. *Addison.*

19. Process of things good or ill.

The affairs here began to settle in a prosperous *way*. *Heylin.*

20. Right method to act or know.

We are quite out of the *way*, when we think that things contain within themselves the qualities that appear to us in them. *Locke.*

They are more in danger to go out of the *way*, who are marching under the conduct of a guide that will mislead them, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to enquire after the right *way*. *Locke.*

By me they offer all that you can ask,
And point an easy *way* to happiness. *Rowe.*

21. General scheme of acting.

Men who go out of the *way* to hint free things, must be guilty of absurdity, or rudeness. *Clarissa.*

22. *By the way.* Without any necessary connexion with the main design; *en passant.*

Note, *by the way*, that unity of continuance is easier to procure, than unity of species. *Bacon.*

Will. Honeycomb, now on the verge of threescore, asked me, in his most serious look, whether I would advise him to marry lady Betty Single, who, *by the way*, is one of the greatest fortunes about town. *Spectator.*

23. *To go or come one's way, or ways*; to come along, or depart. A familiar phrase.

Nay, *come your ways*;
This is his majesty, say your mind to him.
Shakspeare.

To a boy fast asleep upon the brink of a river, fortune came and wak'd him; prithee get up, and *go thy ways*, thou'lt tumble in and be drown'd else. *L'Estrange.*

24. *Way* and *ways* are now often used corruptly for *wise*.

But if he shall any *ways* make them void after he hath heard them, then he shall bear her iniquity. *Numbers.*

They erect conclusions no *way* inferrible from their premises. *Brown.*

Being sent to reduce Paros, he mistook a great fire at a distance for the fleet, and being no *ways* a match for them, set sail for Athens. *Swift.*

'Tis no *way* the interest even of priesthood. *Pope.*

WA'YBREAD. *n. s.* [*plantago.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WAYFA'RER. *n. s.* [*way* and *fare*, to go.] Passenger; traveller.

Howsoever, many *wayfarers* make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, especially the women, forslow not to bain them. *Carew.*

WAYFA'RING. *adj.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey.

They to whom all this is revealed, if they will not be directed into a path so planed and smoothed, that the *wayfaring* men, though fools, shall not err therein, must needs acknowledge themselves in the number of the blind, that will not enter into God's rest. *Hammond.*

WAYFA'RINGTREE. *n. s.* [*viburnum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

To WAYLA'Y *v. a.* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch insidiously in the way; to beset by ambush.

I will *waylay* thee going home, where if it be thy chance to kill me,—thou kill'st me like a rogue and a villain. *Shakspeare.*

The employment of money is chiefly merchandizing or purchasing, and usury *waylays* both; it dulls and damps all industries. *Bacon.*

How thou lurk'st
In valley or green meadow, to *waylay*
Some beauty rare. *Milton.*

Now on their coasts our conquering navy rides,
Waylays their merchants, and their land besets,
Each day new wealth without their care provides,
They lay asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryd.*
Like hunted castors, conscious of their store,
Their *waylaid* wealth to Norway's coast they bring. *Dryden.*

WAYLA'YER. *n. s.* [from *waylay.*] One who waits in ambush for another.

WA'YLESS. *adj.* [from *way.*] Pathless; untracked.

When on upon my *wayless* walk
As my desires me draw,
I, like a madman, fell to talk
With every thing I saw. *Drayton.*

WA'YMARK. *n. s.* [*way* and *mark.*] Mark to guide in travelling.

Set thee up *waymarks*, make thee high heaps. *Jeremiah.*

To WA'YMENT. *v. a.* [pa, Saxon.] To lament, or grieve. Obsolete.

What boots it to weep and to *waymeat*,

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When ill is chatic'd, but doth the ill increase,
And the weak mind with double woe torment. *Spenser.*

WA'YWARD. *adj.* [pa, woe, and peapo, Saxon.] Froward; peevish; morose; vexatious; liking his own way.

That night, the elder it was, the more *wayward* it shewed itself to them. *Sidney.*

How *wayward* is this foolish love,
That like a testy babe, will scratch the nurse,
And presently, all humbled, kiss the rod!
Shakspeare.

Wayward beauty doth not fancy move;
A frown forbids, a smile engendereth love.
Fairfax.

To mischief bent,
He seldom does a good, with good intent;
Wayward, but wise; by long experience taught
To please both parties, for ill ends he fought.
Dryden.

WA'YWARDLY. *adv.* [from *wayward.*] frowardly; perversely.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold; because extremely faulty. *Sidney.*

Howsoever, some will still be *waywardly* disposed; yet if such as be in authority will do their duties, they may by convenient discipline be kept within the bounds of modesty, or else removed. *Whitgift.*

WA'YWARDNESS. *n. s.* [from *wayward.*] frowardness; perverseness.

Such the behaviour of ladies, as builded their chastity not upon *waywardness*, but choice of worthiness. *Sidney.*

The best of his time hath been but rash; then must we look from his age to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted condition, but the unruly *waywardness* that infirm and cholerick years bring. *Shakspeare.*

A child will have as much wit as he hath *waywardness*. *Wotton.*

WE. *pronoun.* [in oblique cases *us.*] See *I.*

1. The plural of *I.*

Retire *we* to our chamber,
A little water clears us of this deed. *Shaksp.*

Fair and noble hostess,
We are your guests to-night. *Shakspeare.*

Notwithstanding animals had nothing like the use of reason, *we* find in them all the lower parts of our nature in the greatest strength. *Addison.*

2. I and others, indefinitely.

We first endure, then pity, then embrace.
Pope.

3. Improperly and ungrammatically for the oblique case, *us.*

To poor *we*,
Thine enmity's most capital. *Shakspeare.*

WEAK. *adj.* [pæc, Saxon; *week*, Dutch.]

1. Feeble; not strong.

He is weary and *weak* handed. *2 Samuel.*

Here only *weak*,
Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance.
Milton.

Wert thou not *weak* with hunger, mad with love,
My hand should force thee. *Dryden.*

Fame and reputation are *weak* ties: many have not the least sense of them: powerful men are only awed by them as they conduce to their interest. *Dryden.*

Children, being by the course of nature born *weak*, and unable to provide for themselves, they have, by the appointment of God, a right to be maintained by their parents. *Locke.*

2. Infirm; not healthy.

Here I stand your brave,
A poor, infirm, *weak*, and despis'd old man.
Shakspeare.

He is now daily watching over the *weak* and infirm; humbling himself to perverse, rude, ignorant people, wherever he can find them. *Law.*

3. Soft; pliant; not stiff.

4. Low of sound.

A voice not soft, *weak*, piping, and womanish; but audible, strong, and manlike. *Ascham.*

5. Feeble of mind; wanting spirit; wanting discernment.

As the case stands with this present age, full of tongue, and *weak* of brain, we yield to the stream thereof. *Hooker.*

This murder'd prince, though *weak* he was,
He was not ill, nor yet so *weak*, but that
He shew'd much martial valour in his place.
Daniel.

She first his *weak* indulgence will accuse.
Milton.

That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms, they may thank the Whigs, whose false representations they were so *weak* to believe. *Swift.*

Origen was never *weak* enough to imagine that there were two Gods, equal in invisibility, in eternity, in greatness. *Waterland.*

To think every thing disputable, is a proof of a *weak* mind, and captious temper. *Beattie.*

6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as, a *weak* tincture, *weak* beer.

7. Not powerful; not potent.

I must make fair weather yet awhile,
Till Henry be more *weak* and I more strong.
Shakspeare.

The *weak*, by thinking themselves strong, are induced to venture and proclaim war against that which ruins them; and the strong, by conceiting themselves *weak*, are thereby rendered unactive and useless. *South.*

If the poor found the rich disposed to supply their wants, or if the *weak* might always find protection from the mighty, they could none of them lament their own condition. *Swift.*

8. Not well supported by argument.

A case so *weak* and feeble hath been much persisted in. *Hooker.*

9. Unfortified.

To quell the tyrant love, and guard thy heart
On this *weak* side, where most our nature fails,
Would be a conquest worthy Cato's son. *Addis.*

To WEA'KEN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength.

The first which *weakened* them was their security. *Hooker.*

Their hands shall be *weakened* from the work, that it be not done. *Nehemiah.*

Intestine broils,
Weakening the sceptre of old night. *Milton.*

Every violence offered to the body, *weakens* and impairs it, and renders it less durable. *Ray.*

Let us not *weaken* still the weaker side
By our divisions. *Addison.*

Solemn impressions, that seem to *weaken* the mind, may, by proper reflection, be made to strengthen it. *Clarissa.*

WEA'KLING. *n. s.* [from *weak.*] A feeble creature.

Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight;
And, *weakling*, Warwick takes his gift again;
And Henry is my king, Warwick his subject.
Shakspeare.

Ulysses; who I thought was mand
With great and goodly personage; and bore

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A vertue answerable; and this shore
Should shake with weight of such a conqueror,
When now a *weakling* came, a dwarfie thing.
Chapman.

Æsop begged his companions not to overcharge him; they found him a *weakling*, and bade him please himself. *L'Estrange.*

WEA'KLY. *adv.* [from *weak*.]

1. Feebly; faintly; without strength.

2. With want of efficacy.

The motion of gravity worketh *weakly*, both far from the earth, and also within the earth. *Bacon.*

Was plighted faith so *weakly* seal'd above,
That for one error I must lose your love?
Dryden.

3. Indiscreetly; injudiciously; timorously; with feebleness of mind.

This high gift of strength committed to me,
Under the seal of silence, could not keep,
But *weakly* to a woman must reveal it. *Milton.*

Tancred, I neither am dispos'd to make
Request for life, nor offer'd life to take:
Much less deny the deed; but least of all
Beneath pretended justice *weakly* fall. *Dryden.*

WEA'KLY. *adj.* [from *weak*.] Not strong; not healthy.

Being old and *weakly*, twenty years in prison, it was ten to one that ever I should have returned. *Raleigh.*

WEA'KNESS. *n. s.* [from *weak*.]

1. Want of strength; want of force; feebleness.

Troy in our *weakness* lives, not in her strength. *Shakspeare.*

Argument
Of human *weakness* rather than of strength. *Milton.*

The general's force, as kept alive by fight,
Now, not oppos'd, no longer can pursue:
Lasting till heav'n had done his courage right,
When he had conquer'd, he his *weakness* knew. *Dryden.*

2. Want of sprightliness.

New graces yearly like thy works display,
Soft without *weakness*, without glaring gay. *Pope.*

3. Want of steadiness.

By such a review we shall discern and strengthen our *weaknesses* with good resolution, and so order our future conversation as may render us least exposed to falling. *Rogers.*

4. Infirmity; unhealthiness.

Persons in those posts derive a *weakness* of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the delicacy of their own education. *Temple.*

5. Want of cogency.

She seems to be conscious of the *weakness* of those testimonies. *Tillotson.*

6. Want of judgment; want of resolution; foolishness of mind.

A woman, and thence weak.——
——*Weakness* is thy excuse,
And I believe it; *weakness* to resist
Philistian gold: if *weakness* may excuse,
What murderer, what traitor, parricide,
Incestuous, sacrilegious, but may plead it?
All wickedness is *weakness*. *Milton.*

7. Defect; failing.

If you will work on any man, you must know his nature, and so lead him; or his *weaknesses* and disadvantages, and so awe him. *Bacon.*

Many find a pleasure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in spreading abroad the *weaknesses* of an exalted character. *Spectator.*

WEAKSI'DE. *n. s.* [*weak* and *side*.] Foible; deficience; infirmity.

This dog would have fought for his master in any other case; but the love of mutton was his *weakside*. *L'Estrange.*

Trade has increased their shipping, which they found to be their *weakside* in their last attempts. *Temple.*

WEAL. *n. s.* [pelan, Saxon; *wealust*, Dutch.]

1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state.

Our *weal* on you depending,
Counts it your *weal*, that he have liberty. *Shakspeare.*

As we love the *weal* of our souls and bodies, let us so behave ourselves as we may be at peace with God. *Bacon.*

Thine, and of all thy sons,
The *weal* or woe in thee is plac'd; beware! *Milton.*

Ireland ought to be considered not only in its own interest, but likewise in relation to England, upon whose *weal* in the main that of this kingdom depends. *Temple.*

2. Republick; state; publick interest.

Blood hath been shed
Ere human statute purg'd the general *weal*? *Shakspeare.*

How shall the muse from such a monarch steal
An hour, and not defraud the publick *weal*? *Pope.*

WEAL. *n. s.* [palan, Saxon.] The mark of a stripe.

Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*

WEAL *away. interj.* Alas. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

WEALD, *Wald*, *Walt*. Whether singly or jointly, signify a wood or grove, from the Saxon peal'd. *Gibson.*

WEALTH. *n. s.* [pelð, rich, Saxon.]

1. Prosperity; eternal happiness.

In all time of our tribulation, in all time of our *wealth*, in the hour of death, and in the day of judgment, good Lord deliver us. *Com. Prayer.*

2. Riches; money, or precious goods.

In desart hast thine habitance,
And these rich heaps of *wealth* dost hide apart
From the world's eye and from her right usance. *Fairy Queen.*

I should forge
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for *wealth*. *Shaksp.*

Once they flourished in *wealth* and wit. *Holyday.*

I wish thee, Vin, above all *wealth*,
Both bodily and ghostly health:
Not too much wit or *wealth* come to thee;
For much of either may undo thee. *Bp. Corbet.*

Each day new *wealth* without their care provides,
They lie asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*

WEA'LTHILY. *adv.* [from *wealthy*.] Richly.

I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua,
If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua. *Shakp.*

WEA'LTHINESS. *n. s.* [from *wealthy*.] Richness.

WEA'LTHY. *adj.* [from *wealth*.] Rich; opulent; abundant.

If a gentleman, or any *wealthy* yeoman, have any children, the eldest shall be kept in some

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order, but all the rest shall shift and fall to this occupation of stealing. *Spenser.*

I will be married to a *wealthy* widow
Ere three days pass. *Shakspeare.*

My speculations, when sold single, like cherries upon the stick, are delights for the rich and *wealthy*; after some time they come to market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money. *Spectator.*

Not Neptune's self from all his floods receives
A *wealthier* tribute than to thine he gives. *Pope.*

To WEAN. *v. a.* [penan, Saxon.]

1. To put from the breast; to ablactate.

She was weaned when it did taste the wormwood on the nipple; pretty fool! to see it fall out with the dug. *Shaksp.*

I have behaved as a child that is *weaned* of his mother. *Psalms.*

In *weaning* young creatures, the best way is never to let them suck the paps at all; for then they will drink up milk without any difficulty. *Ray.*

A fortnight before you *wean* calves from milk, let water be mixed with it. *Mortimer.*

2. To withdraw from any habit or desire.

Here the place whose pleasant sight
From other shades have *wean'd* my wand'ring mind;
Tell me what wants me here. *Spenser.*

I the rather *wean* me from despair,
For love of Edward's offspring in my womb. *Shakspeare.*

Seriously reflect on the happy state he shall most certainly arrive to, if he but *wean* himself from these worldly impediments here that clog his soul's flight. *Digby.*

Children newly *weaned* from their parents, put out their hands towards them in their dreams, as if they were still present. *Stillingfl.*

There the coarse cake, and homely husks of beans,
From pamp'ring riot the young stomach *weans.* *Dryden.*

The troubles of age were intended by the Author of our being to *wean* us gradually from our fondness of life, the nearer we approach to the end of it. *Swift.*

WEA'NEL. **WEA'NLING.** } *n. s.* [from *wean.*]

1. An animal newly weaned.

Though when as Lowder was far away,
This wolfish sheep would catchen his prey;
A lamb, or a kid, or a *weanel* wast,
With that to the wood would he speed haste. *Spenser.*

To gorge the flesh of lambs and *weanling* kids,
On hills where flocks are fed, flies tow'rd the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes. *Milton.*

2. A child newly weaned.

WEA'PON. *n. s.* [peapon, Saxon.] Instrument of offence; something with which one is armed to hurt another.

The giant
Down let fall his arm, and soft withdrew
His *weapon* huge, that heaved was on high,
For to have slain the man that on the ground did lie. *Spenser.*

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;
For I have loaden me with many spoils,
Using no other *weapon* but his name. *Shaksp.*

Take this *weapon*
Which I have here recover'd from the Moor. *Shakspeare.*

Touch me with noble anger;
O let not women's *weapons*, water drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shaksp.*

His foes, who came to bring him death,
Bring him a *weapon* that before had none. *Dryden.*

With his full force he whirl'd it first around;
Imperial Juno turn'd the course before,
And fix'd the wand'ring *weapon* in the door. *Dryden.*

WE'APONED. *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Armed for offence; furnished with arms.

In what sort, so ill *weaponed*, could you achieve this enterprize? *Sidney.*

Both the combatants entered, apparelled only in their doublets and hose, and *weaponed* with sword, buckler, and dagger. *Heywood.*

WE'APONLESS. *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Having no weapon; unarmed.

Sampson
Ran on embattled armies, clad in iron,
And *weaponless* himself
Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail,
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

WE'APONSALVE. *n. s.* [*weapon* and *salve.*] A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.

That the sympathetick powder and the *weaponsalve* constantly perform what is promised, I leave others to believe. *Boyle.*

To WEAR. *v. a.* preterit *wore*; participle *worn.* [penan, Saxon.]

1. To waste with use, or time, or instruments; to impair or lessen by gradual diminution.

O wicked world! one that is well nigh *worn* to pieces with age, to shew himself a young gallant. *Shakspeare.*

Protogenes could lay his colours so artificially, that one being *worn* off, a fresh should succeed to the number of five. *Peacham.*

Waters *wear* the stones. *Job.*

An hasty word, or an indiscreet action, does not dissolve the bond, but that friendship may be still sound in heart; and so outgrow and *wear* off these little distempers. *South.*

They have had all advantages to the making them wise unto salvation, yet suffer their manhood to *wear* out and obliterate all those rudiments of their youth. *Decay of Piety.*

To his name inscrib'd, their tears they pay,
Till years and kisses *wear* his name away. *Dryd.*

Kings titles commonly begin by force,
Which time *wears* off and mellows into right. *Dryden.*

No differences of age, tempers, or education, can *wear* out religion, and set any considerable number of men free from it. *Tillotson.*

Theodosius exerted himself to animate his penitent in the course of life she was entering upon, and *wear* out of her mind groundless fears. *Spectator.*

2. To consume tediously.

What masks, what dances,
To *wear* away this long age of three hours! *Shakspeare.*

In most places, their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours; the residue they *wear* out at coites and kayles. *Carew.*

Wisest and best of men full oft beguil'd,
With goodness principled, not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to *wear* out miserable days. *Milton.*

3. To carry appendant to the body.

This pale and angry rose
Will I for ever *wear*, *Shakſp.*

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Why art thou angry?——
——That such a slave as this should *wear* a sword,
Who *wears* not honesty. *Shaksp.*

What is this
That *wears* upon his baby brow the round
And top of sovereignty? *Shaksp.*

I am the first-born son of him that last
Wore the imperial diadem of Rome. *Shaksp.*

Their adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of *wearing* of gold. 1 *Peter.*

Eas'd the putting off
These troublesome disguises which we *wear*. *Milton.*

He ask'd what arms the swarthy Memnon *wore*;
What troops he landed. *Dryden.*

This is unconscionable dealing, to be made a slave, and not know whose livery I *wear*. *Dryd.*

On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore*. *Pope.*

4. To exhibit in appearance.

Such an infectious face her sorrow *wears*,
I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears. *Dryd.*

5. To affect by degrees.

Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Locke.*

A man who has any relish for true writing, from the masterly strokes of a great author, every time he peruses him, *wears* himself into the same manner. *Spectator.*

6. *To* WEAR *out*. To harass.

He shall *wear out* the saints. *Daniel.*

7. *To* WEAR *out*. To waste or destroy by degrees.

This very rev'rent lecher, quite *worn out*
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout. *Dryden.*

To WEAR. *v. n.*

1. To be wasted with use or time. It has commonly some particle, as, *out*, *away*, *off*.

Thou wilt surely *wear away*. *Exodus.*

In those who have lost their sight when young, in whom the ideas of colours having been but slightly taken notice of, and ceasing to be repeated, do quite *wear out*. *Locke.*

2. To be tediously spent.

Thus *wore out* night; and now the herald lark
Left his ground-nest high tow'ring to descry
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song. *Milton.*

3. To pass away by degrees.

If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon *wears off*; and inclination will easily learn to slight such scarecrows. *Locke.*

The difficulty will every day grow less and *wear off*, and obedience become easy and familiar. *Rogers.*

WEAR. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of wearing; the thing worn.

It was th' inchantment of her riches
That made m' apply t' your crony witches;
That in return would pay th' expence,
The *wear* and tear of conscience. *Hudibras.*

2. [pæn, Saxon, a fen; *wâr*, German, a mound.] A dam to shut up and raise the water: often written *weir* or *wier*.

They will force themselves through floodgater, or over *wears*, hedges, or stops in the water. *Walton.*

3. A net of twigs to catch fish.

WEARD. *n. s.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care; from the Saxon peapoan, to ward or keep. *Gibson.*

WEARER. *n. s.* [from *wear*.]

1. One who has any thing appendant to his person.

Were I the *wearer* of Antonio's beard,
I would not shave't to-day. *Shaksp.*

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their *wearers* tost,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*

Armour bears off insults, and preserves the *wearer* in the day of battle; but the danger once repelled, it is laid aside as being too rough for civil conversation. *Dryden.*

We ought to leave room for the humour of the artist or *wearer*. *Addison.*

2. That which wastes or diminishes.

Take away this measure from our dress and habits, and all is turned into such paint and glitter, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real shame to the *wearer*. *Law.*

WEARINESS. *n. s.* [from *weary*.]

1. Lassitude; state of being spent with labour.

Come, our stomachs
Will make what's homely savoury; *weariness*
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shaksp.*

Water-fowls supply the *weariness* of a long flight by taking water. *Hale.*

Heaven, when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and *weariness*, spreads the covering of night and darkness to conceal it. *South.*

To full bowls each other they provoke;
At length, with *weariness* and wine oppress'd,
They rise from table, and withdraw to rest. *Dryden.*

2. Fatigue; cause of lassitude.

The more remained out of the *weariness* and fatigue of their late marches. *Clarendon.*

3. Impatience of any thing.

4. Tediousness.

WEARING. *n. s.* [from *wear*.] Clothes.

It was his bidding;
Give me my nightly *wearing*, and adieu. *Shakspeare.*

WEARISH. *adj.* [I believe from pæn, Saxon, a quagmire. See WEERISH.]

1. Boggy; watery.

2. Weak; washy.

A garment over rich and wide for many of their *wearish* and ill-disposed bodies. *Carew.*

WEARISOME. *adj.* [from *weary*.] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness.

The soul preferreth rest in ignorance before *wearisome* labour to know. *Hooker.*

These high wild hills, and rough uneven ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them *wearisome*. *Shakspeare.*

Troops came to the army the day before, harassed with a long and *wearisome* march. *Bacon.*

Costly I reckon not them alone which charge the purse, but which are *wearisome* and importune in suits. *Bacon.*

Shrinking up or stretching out are *wearisome* positions, and such as perturb the quiet of those parts. *Brown.*

This must be our task
In heav'n, this our delight; how *wearisome*
Eternity so spent, in worship paid
To whom we hate! *Milton.*

Satiety from all things else doth come,
Then life must to itself grow *wearisome*. *Denh.*

WEARISOMELY. *adv.* [from *wearisome*.]

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Tediously; so as to cause weariness.

As of Nimrod, so are the opinions of writers different touching Assur, and the beginning of that great state of Assyria; a controversy *wearisomely* disputed, without any direct proof or certainty. *Raleigh.*

WEA'RISOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *wearisome.*]

1. The quality of tiring.

2. The state of being easily tired.

A wit, quick without lightness, sharp without brittleness, desirous of good things without new-fangleness, diligent in painful things without *wearisomeness.* *Ascham.*

To WEA'RY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour.

Better that the enemy seek us;
So shall he waste his means, *weary* his soldiers,
Doing himself offence. *Shaksp.*

The people labour in the very fire, *weary* themselves for very vanity. *Habakkuk.*

Dewy sleep oppress'd them *weary'd.* *Milton.*

Sea would be pools without the brushing air,
To curl the waves; and sure some little care
Should *weary* nature so, to make her want repose. *Dryden.*

You have already *weary'd* fortune so,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe,
But sits all breathless. *Dryden.*

It would not be difficult to continue a paper by resuming the same subjects, and *wearying* out the reader with the same thoughts in a different phrase. *Addison.*

2. To make impatient of continuance.

I stay too long by thee, I *weary* thee. *Shaksp.*

Should the government be *wearied* out of its present patience, what is to be expected by such turbulent men? *Addison.*

3. To subdue or harass by any thing irksome.

Must'ring all her wiles,
With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries, she surceas'd not day nor night
To storm me over-watch'd and *weary'd* out. *Milton.*

WEA'RY. *adj.* [peɼuʒ, Sax. *waeren*, to be tired, Dutch.]

1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.

Fair Phœbus 'gan decline, in haste,
His *weary* waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*

Gentle Warwick,
Let me embrace thee in my *weary* arms!
I, that did never weep, now melt with woe. *Shakspeare.*

I am *weary*, yea, my memory is tir'd:
Have we no wine here? *Shaksp.*

An old man, broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his *weary* bones among ye:
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shaksp.*

Let us not be *weary* in well doing. *Galatians.*

Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
That they at length grew *weary* to destroy:
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,
Made sorrow and despair attend for death. *Dryden.*

2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome.

The king was as *weary* of Scotland, as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things proposed to him without consideration of his honour or interest. *Clarendon.*

My hopes all flat, nature within me seems,
In all her functions, *weary* of herself. *Milton.*

3. Desirous to discontinue.

See the revolution of the times,
Make mountains level, and the continent,
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
Into the seas. *Shakspeare.*

4. Causing weariness; tiresome.

Their gates to all were open evermore
That by the *weary* way were travelling;
And one sat waiting ever them before,
To call in comers by that needy were and poor. *Spenser.*

The *weariest* and most lothed life
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,
Can lay on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death. *Shaksp.*

Put on what *weary* negligence you please,
You and your fellows; I'd have it come to question. *Shaksp.*

WEA'SAND. *n. s.* [paɼen, Saxon. This word is very variously written, but this orthography is nearest to the original word.] The windpipe; the passage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx.

Marry Diggon, what should him affray,
To take his own where ever it lay;
For had his *weasand* been a little wider,
He would have devoured both hidder and shidder. *Spenser.*

Cut his *wezand* with thy knife. *Shaksp.*

Matter to be discharged by expectoration must first pass into the lungs, then into the aspera arteria, or *weasand*, and from thence be coughed up, and spit out by the mouth. *Wisem.*

The shaft that slightly was impress'd,
Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd,
Drove through his neck aslant; he spurns the ground,
And the soul issues through the *weazon's* wound. *Dryden.*

WEA'SEL. *n. s.* [peɼel, Sax. *wesel*, Dut. *mustela*, Lat.] A small animal that eats corn and kills mice.

Ready in gybes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As quarrelsome as the *weasel.* *Shaksp.*

A *weasel* once made shift to slink
In at a corn-loft through a chink. *Pope.*

WEA'THER. *n. s.* [peðeɼ, Saxon.]

1. State of the air, respecting either cold or heat, wet or dryness.

Who's there, besides foul *weather?*——One minded like the *weather*, most unquietly. *Shaks.*

I am far better born than is the king;
But I must make fair *weather* yet a while,
Till Henry be more weak, and I more strong. *Shakspeare.*

Again the northern winds may sing and plow,
And fear no haven but from the *weather* now. *Cowley.*

Men must content themselves to travel in all *weathers*, and through all difficulties. *L'Estra.*

The sun
Foretels the change of *weather* in the skies;
Whene'er through mists he shoots his sullen beams,
Suspect a drisling day. *Dryden.*

2. The change of the state of the air.

It is a reverend thing to see an ancient castle not in decay; how much more to behold an ancient family, which have stood against the waves and *weathers* of time? *Bacon.*

3. Tempest; storm.

What gusts of *weather* from that gath'ring cloud
My thoughts presage! *Dryden.*

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To WEA'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To expose to the air.

He perched on some branch thereby,
To *weather* him, and his moist wings to dry.
Spenser.

Mustard-seed gather for being too ripe,
And *weather* it wel, yer ye give it a stripe.
Tusser.

2. To pass with difficulty.

He *weather'd* fell Charybdis, but ere long
The skies were darken'd, and the tempests strong. *Garth.*

Could they *weather* and stand the shock of an eternal duration, and yet be at any time subject to a dissolution? *Hale.*

3. *To* WEATHER *a point.* To gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition.

We have been tugging a great while against the stream, and have almost *weathered* our *point*; a stretch or two more will do the work. *Addison.*

4. *To* WEATHER *out.* To endure.

When we have pass'd these gloomy hours,
And *weather'd out* the storm that beats upon us. *Addison.*

WEA'THERBEATEN. *adj.* Harassed and seasoned by hard weather.

They perceived an aged man and a young, both poorly arrayed, extremely *weatherbeaten*; the old man blind, the young man leading him. *Sidney.*

She enjoys sure peace for evermore,
As *weatherbeaten* ship arriv'd on happy shore. *Spenser.*

Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And sandy-bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him bootless home, and *weatherbeaten* back. *Shakspeare.*

I hope, when you know the worst, you will at once leap into the river, and swim through handsomely, and not *weatherbeaten* with the divers blasts of irresolution, stand shivering upon the brink. *Suckling.*

A *weatherbeaten* vessel holds
Gladly the port. *Milton.*

Dido receiv'd his *weatherbeaten* troops. *Dryd.*

The old *weatherbeaten* soldier carries in his hand the Roman eagle. *Addison.*

WEA'THERBOARD, or *Weatherbow.* *n. s.* In the sea language, that side of a ship that is to the windward. *Dict.*

WEA'THERCOCK. *n. s.* [*weather* and *cock.*]

1. An artificial cock set on the top of a spire, which by turning shows the point from which the wind blows.

But, alas! the sun keeps his light, though thy faith be darkened; the rocks stand still, though thou change like a *weathercock.* *Sidney.*

A kingfisher hanged by the bill, converting the breast to that point of the horizon, from whence the wind doth blow, is a very strange introducing of natural *weathercocks.* *Brown.*

2. Any thing fickle or inconstant.

Where had you this pretty *weathercock*?—I cannot tell what his name is my husband had him *of.* *Shaksp.*

He break my promise and absolve my vow!
The word which I have given shall stand like fate,
Not like the king's, that *weathercock* of state. *Dryden.*

WEA'THERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by storms or contrary winds.

Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was *weatherdriven* into Weymouth. *Carew.*

WEA'THERGAGE. *n. s.* [*weather* and *gage.*] Any thing that shows the weather.

To vere and tack, and steer a cause
Against the *weathergage* of laws. *Hudibras.*

WEA'THERGLASS. *n. s.* [*weather* and *glass.*]

1. A barometer; a glass that shows the weight of the air.

John's temper depended very much upon the air, his spirits rose and fell with the *weatherglass.* *Arbuthnot.*

We shall hardly wish for a perpetual equinox to save the charges of *weatherglasses*; for the two equinoxes of our year are the most windy and tempestuous. *Bentley.*

2. A thermometer. Less used.

As in some *weatherglass* my love I held,
Which falls or rises with the heat or cold,
I will be constant yet. *Dryden.*

WEA'THERSPY. *n. s.* [*weather* and *spy.*] A stargazer; an astrologer; one that foretels the weather.

And sooner may a gulling *weatherspy*,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly
What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or suits, next year
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

WEA'THERWISE. *adj.* [*weather* and *wise.*] Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEA'THERWISER. *n. s.* [*weather*, and *wisen*, Dutch, to show.] Any thing that foreshows the weather.

Most vegetables expand their flowers and down in warm sunshiny weather, and again close them toward the evening, or in rain, as in the flowers of pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are the countryman's *weatherwiser.* *Derham.*

To WEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *wove*, *weaved*; part. pass. *woven*, *weaved.* [pejan, Sax. *weven*, Dutch.]

1. To form by texture; to form by inserting one part of the materials within another.

Here in her hairs
The painter plays the spider, and hath *woven*
A golden mesh to intrap the hearts of men
Faster than gnats in cobwebs. *Shaksp.*

The women *wove* hangings for the grove. *2 Kings.*

There our secret thoughts unseen
Like nets be *weav'd* and intertwin'd,
Wherewith we catch each other's mind. *Carew.*

White seem'd her robes, yet *woven* so they were,
As snow and gold together had been wrought. *Dryden.*

These purple vests were *weav'd* by Dardan dames. *Dryden.*

Dan Pope, for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and skill has *weav'd*
A silken web, and ne'er shall fade
Its colours; gently has he laid
The mantle's o'er thy sad distress:
And Venus shall the texture bless. *Prior.*

2. To unite by intermixture.

When religion was *woven* into the civil government, and flourished under the protection of the emperors, men's thoughts and discourses were full of secular affairs; but, in the three first centuries of christianity, men who embraced this religion had given up all their interests in this world, and lived in a perpetual preparation for the next. *Addison.*

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3. To interpose; to insert.
The duke be here to-night! the better! best! This *weaves* itself perforce into my business. *Shakspeare.*

To WEAVE. *v. n.* To work with a loom.

WEA'VER. *n. s.* [from *weave*.] One who makes thread into cloth.
Upon these taxations,
The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to them longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, *weavers*. *Shaksp.*
My days are swifter than a *weaver*'s shuttle, and are spent without hope. *Job.*
The *weaver* may cast religion upon what loom he please. *Howel.*
Her flag aloft spreads ruffling to the wind,
And sanguine streamers seem the flood to fire:
The *weaver*, charm'd with what his loom design'd,
Goes on to see, and knows not to retire. *Dryd.*

WEA'VERFISH. *n. s.* [*araneus piscis*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

WEB. *n. s.* [pebba, Saxon.]
1. Texture; any thing woven.
Penelope, for her Ulysses' sake,
Devis'd a *web* her wooers to deceive;
In which the work that she all day did make,
The same at night she did again unreave. *Spenser.*
Staid at gate,
And heard within the goddesse elevate
A voice divine, as at her *web* she wrought,
Subtle, and glorious, and past earthly thought. *Chapman.*
Spiders touch'd, seek their *web*'s inmost part. *Davies.*
By day the *web* and loom,
And homely household task, shall be her doom. *Dryden.*
The fates, when they this happy *web* have spun,
Shall bless the sacred clue, and bid it smoothly run. *Dryden.*

2. Some part of a sword. Obsolete.
The sword, whereof the *web* was steel;
Pommel, rich stone; hilt, gold approv'd by touch. *Fairfax.*

3. A kind of dusky film that hinders the sight; suffusion.
This is the foul flibbertigibbet; he gives the *web* and the pin, squints the eye, and makes the hairlip. *Shakspeare.*

WE'BBED. *adj.* [from *web*.] Joined by a film.
Such as are whole-footed, or whose toes are *webbed* together, their legs are generally short, the most convenient size for swimming. *Derham.*

WE'BFOOTED. *adj.* [*web* and *foot*.] Palmipede; having films between the toes.
Webfooted fowls do not live constantly upon the land, nor fear to enter the water. *Ray.*

WE'BSTER. *n. s.* [pebbtne, Saxon, a woman-weaver.] A weaver. Obsolete.
After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as, Taylor, *Webster*, Wheeler. *Camden.*

To WED. *v. a.* [pebban, Sax.]
1. To marry; to take for husband or wife.
If one by one you *wedded* all the world,
Or, from the all that are, took something good
To make a perfect woman; she you kill'd
Would be unparallel'd. *Shaksp.*
Never did thy beauty, since the day
I saw thee first, and *wedded* thee, adorn'd
With all perfection, so inflame my senses. *Milton.*
Chloe, blind to wit and worth,
Weds the rich dulness of some son of earth. *Pope.*

2. To join in marriage.
In Syracusa was I born, and *wed*
Unto a woman happy but for me. *Shaksp.*
Then I shall be no more;
And Adam, *wedded* to another Eve,
Shall live with her. *Milton.*
The woman in us still prosecutes a deceit like that begun in the garden; and our understandings are *wedded* to an Eve, as fatal as the mother of their miseries. *Glanville.*

3. To unite for ever.
Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
And thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shaksp.*

4. To take for ever.
Though the principal men of the house of commons were again elected to serve in this parliament, yet they were far from *wedding* the war, or taking themselves to be concerned to make good any declaration made by the former. *Clarendon.*
They positively and concernedly *wedded* his cause. *Clarendon.*

5. To unite by love or fondness.
Men are *wedded* to their lusts, and resolved upon a wicked course; and so it becomes their interest to wish there were no God. *Tillotson.*

To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony.
When I shall *wed*,
That lord whose hand shall take my plight, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shakspeare.*
To love, to *wed*,
For Hymen's rites, and for the marriage bed,
You were ordain'd. *Suckling.*
Nor took I Guiscard, by blind fancy led,
Or hasty choice as many women *wed*;
But with deliberate care. *Dryden.*

WE'DDING. *n. s.* [from *wed*.] Marriage; nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.
Come, away!
For you shall hence upon your *wedding*-day. *Shakspeare.*
I will dance and eat plums at your *wedding*. *Shakspeare.*
Let her beauty be her *wedding* dower;
For me and my possessions she esteems not. *Shakspeare.*
When my son was entered into his *wedding*-chamber, he fell down and died. 2 *Esdras.*
These three country bills agree, that each *wedding* produces four children. *Graunt.*
His friends were invited to come and make merry with him, and this was to be the *wedding* feast. *L'Estrange.*
If she affirmed herself a virgin, she must on her *wedding*-day, and in her *wedding* cloaths perform the ceremony of going alone into the den, and stay an hour with the lion. *Swift.*
A woman seldom asks advice before she has bought her *wedding*-cloaths. *Spectator.*

WEDGE. *n. s.* [*wegge*, Danish; *wegge*, Dutch.]
1. A body which, having a sharp edge continually growing thicker, is used to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers.
A barbarous troop of clownish folke
The honour of these noble boughs down threw;
Under the *wedge* I heard the trunk to groan. *Spenser.*

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The fifth mechanical faculty is the *wedge* used in the cleaving of wood. *Wilkins.*

He left his *wedge* within the cloven oak. *Dryden.*

The oak let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a *wedge* of his own timber. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A mass of metal.

As sparkles from the anvil us'd to fly,
When heavy hammers on the *wedge* are swaid. *Spenser.*

When I saw a goodly Babylonish garment, and a *wedge* of gold of fifty shekels weight, then I coveted them. *Joshua.*

3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.

In warlike musters they appear,
In rhombs, and *wedges*, and half-moons, and wings. *Milton.*

To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cleave with a wedge.

My heart,
As *wedged* with a sigh, would rive in twain,
Lest Hector, or my father, should perceive me. *Shakspeare.*

2. To drive as a wedge is driven.

Where have you been broiling?—
—Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be *wedg'd* in more. *Shakspeare.*

3. To force as a wedge forces.

Part
In common rang'd in figure *wedge* their way,
Intelligent of seasons. *Milton.*

4. To fasten by wedges.

Wedge on the keenest scythes,
And give us steeds that snort against the foe. *A. Philips.*

5. To fix as a wedge.

Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is strongly *wedged* up in a blockhead. *Shakspeare.*

Sergesthus in the centaur soon he pass'd,
Wedg'd in the rocky shoals and sticking fast. *Dryden.*

What impulse can be propagated from one particle, entombed and *wedged* in the very center of the earth, to another in the center of Saturn? *Bentley.*

WE'DLOCK. *n. s.* [ꝑeð and lac, Saxon, marriage and gift.] Marriage; matrimony.

She doth stray about
By holy crosses where she kneels and prays
For happy *wedlock* hours. *Shaksp.*

Sirrah, your brother is legitimate;
Your father's wife did after *wedlock* bear him,
And if she did play false the fault was hers. *Shakspeare.*

Can *wedlock* know so great a curse,
As putting husbands out to nurse? *Cleaveland.*

He his happiest choice too late
Shall meet already link'd, and *wedlock*-bound
To a fell adversary. *Milton.*

May not a prison or a grave,
Like *wedlock*, honour's title have? *Denham.*

One thought the sex's prime felicity
Was from the bonds of *wedlock* to be free,
And uncontroll'd to give account to none. *Dryden.*

A man determined, about the fiftieth year of his age, to enter upon *wedlock*. *Addison.*

WE'DNESDAY. *n. s.* [ꝑoðenſðaȝ, Saxon; *odensday*, Swedish; *woensday*, Dutch; *wensday*, Islandick.] The fourth day of the week, so named by the Gothick nations from *Woden* or *Odin*.

Where is the honour of him that died on *Wednesday*? *Shakspeare.*

The offices of prayer he had in his church, not only upon the Sundaies, and festivals, and their eves, as also *Wednesdaies* and Fridaies. *Fell.*

WEE. *adj.* [a Saxon word of the same root with *weeing*, Dutch; *wenig*, German.] Little; small: whence the word *weasle* or *weesel* is used for little; as, a *weesel* face. In *Scotland* it denotes small or little: as *wee* ane, a little one, or child; a *wee* bit, a little bit.

Does he not wear a great round beard, like a glover's paring knife?—No, forsooth; he hath but a little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard. *Shakspeare.*

WE'ECHELM. *n. s.* [This is often written *witch elm*.] A species of elm.

A cion of a *weechelm* grafted upon an ordinary elm, will put forth leaves as broad as the brim of a hat. *Bacon.*

WEED. *n. s.* [ꝑeoð, Saxon, tares.]

1. An herb noxious or useless.

If he had an immoderate ambition, which is a *weed*, if it be a *weed*, apt to grow in the best soils, it doth not appear that it was in his nature. *Clarendon.*

He wand'ring feeds
On slowly growing herbs and ranker *weeds*. *Sandys.*

Too much manuring fill'd that field with *weeds*,
While sects, like locusts, did destroy the seeds. *Denham.*

Stinking *weeds* and poisonous plants have their use. *More.*

When they are cut, let them lie, if weedy, to kill the *weeds*. *Mortimer.*

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood
Rolling, its course design'd the country's good;
But oft the torrent's too impetuous speed
From the low earth tore some polluting *weed*;
And with the blood of Jove there always ran
Some viler part, some tincture of the man. *Prior.*

If they are often seen to lose that little religion they were taught in their youth, 'tis no more to be wondered at, than to see a little flower choaked and killed amongst rank *weeds*. *Law.*

2. [ꝑœða, Saxon; *waed*, Dutch.] A garment; clothes; habit; dress. Now scarce in use, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourning dress of a widow.

My mind for *weeds* your virtue's livery wears. *Sidney.*

Neither is it any man's business to cloath all his servants with one *weed*; nor theirs to cloath themselves so, if left to their own judgments. *Hooker.*

They meet upon the way
An aged sire, in long black *weeds* yclad;
His feet all bare, his beard all hoary gray,
And by his belt his book he hanging had. *Spenser*

Livery is also called the upper *weed* which a serving man wears, so called as it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure. *Spenser.*

The snake throws her enamell'd skin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shaksp.*

Throngs of knights, and barons bold,
In *weeds* of peace high triumphs hold,
With store of ladies. *Milton.*

Lately your fair hand in woman's *weed*
Wrapp'd my glad head. *Waller.*

3. It is used by *Chapman* for the upper garment.

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The morning, in her throne of gold,
Survaid the vast world, by whose orient light
The nymph adorn'd me with attires as bright;
Her own hands putting on both shirt and *weede*.
Chapman.

To WEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rid of noxious plants.

When you sow the berries of bays, *weed* not the borders for the first half year; for the weed giveth them shade. *Bacon.*

Your seedlings having stood till June, bestow a *weeding* or a slight hoeing upon them.
Mortimer.

2. To take away as noxious plants.

Oh Marcius,
Each word thou'st spoke hath *weeded* from my heart
A root of ancient envy. *Shakſp.*

Sarcasms, contumelies, and invectives, fill so many pages of our controversial writings, that, were those *weeded* out, many volumes would be reduced to a more moderate bulk and temper.
Decay of Piety.

3. To free from any thing hurtful or offensive.

He *weeded* the kingdom of such as were devoted to Elaiana, and manumized it from that most dangerous confederacy. *Howel.*

4. To root out vice.

Wise fathers be not as well aware in *weeding* from their children ill things, as they were before in grafting in them learning. *Aſcham.*

One by one, as they appeared, they might all be *weeded* out, without any signs that ever they had been there. *Locke.*

WE'EDER. *n. s.* [from *weed.*] One that takes away any thing noxious.

A *weeder* out of his proud adversaries,
A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shakſp.*

WE'EDHOOK. *n. s.* [*weed* and *hook.*] A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

In May get a *weedhook*, a crotch, and a glove,
And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not love. *Tusser.*

WE'EDLESS. *adj.* [from *weed.*] Free from weeds; free from any thing useless or noxious.

So many *weedless* paradises be,
Which of themselves produce no venomous sin.
Donne.

A crystal brook,
When troubled most it does the bottom show;
'Tis *weedless* all above, and rockless all below.
Dryden.

WE'EDY. *adj.* [from *weed.*]

1. Consisting of weeds.

There on the pendant boughs her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious sliver broke,
When down her *weedy* trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakſp.*

2. Abounding with weeds.

Hid in a *weedy* lake all night I lay,
Secure of safety. *Dryden.*

If it is *weedy*, let it lie upon the ground.
Mortimer.

WEEK. *n. s.* [peoc, Sax. *weke*, Dutch; *wecka*, Swedish.] The space of seven days.

Fulfil her *week*, and we will give thee this also.
Genesis.

The division of time by *weeks* hath been universally observed in the world, not only amongst the civilized, but likewise among the most barbarous nations. *Wilkins.*

WE'EKDAY. *n. s.* [*week* and *day.*] Any day not Sunday.

One solid dish his *weekday* meal affords,
An added pudding solemniz'd the Lord's. *Pope.*

WE'EKLY. *adj.* [from *week.*] Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.

The Jews had always their *weekly* readings of the law of Moses. *Hooker.*

So liv'd our sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with heirs their *weekly* bill.
Dryden.

Nothing more frequent in their *week'ly* papers, than affecting to confound the terms of clergy and high-church, and then loading the latter with calumny. *Swift.*

WE'EKLY. *adv.* [from *week.*] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

These are obliged to perform divine worship in their turns *weekly*, and are sometimes called hebdomadal canons. *Ayliffe.*

WEEL. *n. s.* [pœl, Saxon.]

1. A whirlpool.

2. [perhaps from *willow.*] A twiggen snare or trap for fish.

To WEEN. *v. n.* [penan, Saxon; *waenen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. Obsolete.

Ah lady dear, quoth then the gentle knight,
Well may I *ween* your grief is wond'rous great.
Spenser.

So well it her beseems, that ye would *ween*,
Some angel she had been. *Spenser.*

When *weening* to return whence they did stray,
They cannot find that path which first was shown;
But wander to and fro in ways unknown,
Furthest from end then, when they nearest ween.
Spenser.

Thy father, in pity of my hard distress,
Levied an army, *weening* to redeem
And reinstal me in the diadem. *Shakſpeare.*

Ween you of better luck,
I mean in perjur'd witness, than your master,
Whose minister you are, while here he liv'd
Upon this naughty earth. *Shakſp.*

They *ween'd*
That self-same day, by fight or by surprize,
To win the mount of God; and on his throne
To set the envier of his state, the proud
Aspirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain.
Milton.

To WEEP. *v. n.* pret. and part. pass. *wept*, *weeped.* [peopan, Saxon.]

1. To show sorrow by tears.

In that sad time
My manly eyes did scorn an humble tear;
And what these sorrows could not hence exhale,
That beauty hath, and made them blind with *weeping.* *Shakſpeare.*

I fear he will prove the *weeping* philosopher when he grows old, being so full of unmannerly sadness in his youth. *Shakſp.*

The days of *weeping* and mourning for Moses were ended. *Deuteronomy.*

Have you *wept* for your sin, so that you were indeed sorrowful in your spirit? Are you so sorrowful that you hate it? Do you so hate it that you have left it? *Taylor.*

Away! with women *weep*, and leave me here,
Fix'd like a man, to die without a tear,
Or save or slay us both. *Dryden.*

A corps it was, but whose it was, unknown;
Yet mov'd, how'er, she made the case her own

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Took the bad omen of a shipwreck'd man,
As for a stranger *wept*. *Dryden.*

When Darius *wept* over his army, that within a single age not a man of all that confluence would be left alive, Artabanus improved his meditation by adding, that yet all of them should meet with so many evils, that every one should wish himself dead long before. *Wake.*

2. To shed tears from any passion.

Then they for sudden joy did *weep*,
And I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play bo-peep,
And go the fools among. *Shakspeare.*

3. To lament; to complain.

They *weep* unto me, saying, Give us flesh that we may eat. *Numbers.*

To WEEP. *v. a.*

1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan.

If thou wilt *weep* my fortunes, take my eyes. *Shakspeare.*

Nor was I near to close his dying eyes,
To wash his wounds, to *weep* his obsequies. *Dryden.*

We wand'ring go
Through dreary wastes, and *weep* each other's woe. *Pope.*

2. To shed moisture.

Thus was this place
A happy rural seat of various view,
Groves whose rich trees *wept* od'rous gums and balm. *Milton.*

3. To drop.

Let India boast her plants; nor envy we
The *weeping* amber or the balmy tree,
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn. *Pope.*

4. To abound with wet.

Rye-grass grows on clayey and *weeping* grounds. *Mortimer.*

WE'EPER. *n. s.* [from *weep*.]

1. One who sheds tears; a lamenter; a bewailer; a mourner.

If you have served God in a holy life, send away the women and the *weepers*: tell them it is as much intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too much: if thou art alone, or with fitting company, die as thou shouldst; but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a trap. *Taylor.*

Laughter is easy: but the wonder lies,
What store of brine supply'd the *weeper's* eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A white border on the sleeve of a mourning coat.

WE'ERISH. *adj.* [See WEARISH.] This old word is used by *Ascham* in a sense which the lexicographers seem not to have known. Applied to tastes, it means insipid; applied to the body, weak and washy: here it seems to mean, sour, surly.

A voice not soft, weak, piping, womanish; but audible, strong, and manlike: a countenance not *weerish* and crabbed, but fair and comely: *Ascham.*

To WEET. *v. n.* preterit *wot* or *wote*. [pitan, Sax. *weten*, Dut.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge. Obsolete.

Him the prince with gentle court did board;
Sir knight, mought I of you this court'sy read,
To *weet* why on your shield, so goodly scor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head? *Spenser.*

I bind,
On pain of punishment, the world to *weet*
We stand up peerless. *Shakspeare.*

But well I *weet* thy cruel wrong
Adorns a nobler poet's song. *Prior.*

WE'ETLESS. *adj.* [from *weet*. [Unknowing. *Spenser.*

WE'EVIL. *n. s.* [pepel, Sax. *wevel*, Dut. *curculio*, Lat.] A grub.

A worm called a *weevil*, bred under ground, feedeth upon roots, as parsnips and carrots. *Bac.*

Corn is so innocent from breeding of mice, that it doth not produce the very *weevils* that live in it and consume it. *Bentley.*

WE'EZEL. *n. s.* [See WEASEL.]

I suck melancholy out of a song, as a *weazel* sucks eggs. *Shakspeare.*

The corn-devouring *weesel* here abides,
And the wise ant. *Dryden.*

WEFT. The old preterit and part. pass. from *To* WAVE. *Spenser.*

WEFT. *n. s.* [*guaive*, Fr. *vafa*, to wander, Islandick; *vagus*, Latin.]

1. That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner, and seized by the lord of the manor.

His horse, it is the herald's *weft*;
No, 'tis a mare. *Ben Jonson.*

2. It is in *Bacon* for *waft*, a gentle blast.

The smell of violets exceedeth in sweetness that of spices, and the strongest sort of smells are best in a *weft* afar off. *Bacon.*

WEFT. *n. s.* [peꝛta, Sax.] The woof of cloth.

WE'FTAGE. *n. s.* [from *weft*.] Texture.

The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned; whereby the *weftage* of the fibres might more easily be observed. *Grew.*

To WEIGH. *v. a.* [pœgan, Sax. *weyhen*, Dutch.]

1. To examine by the balance.

Earth taken from land adjoining to the Nile, and preserved so as not to be wet nor wasted, and *weighed* daily will not alter weight until the seventeenth of June, when the river beginneth to rise; and then it will grow more and more ponderous, till the river cometh to its height. *Bacon.*

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden scales,
Wherein all things created first he *weigh'd*. *Milton.*

She does not *weigh* her meat in a pair of scales, but she weighs it in a much better balance; so much as gives a proper strength to her body, and renders it able and willing to obey the soul. *Law.*

2. To be equivalent to in weight.

They that must *weigh* out my afflictions,
They that my trust must grow to, live not here;
They are, as all my comforts are, far hence. *Shakspeare.*

By the exsuction of the air out of a glass vessel, it made that vessel take up, or suck up, to speak in the common language, a body *weighing* divers ounces. *Boyle.*

3. To pay, allot, or take by weight.

They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver. *Zechariah.*

4. To raise; to take up the anchor.

Barbarossa, using this exceeding cheerfulness of his soldiers, *weighed* up the fourteen gallies he had sunk. *Knolles.*

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They having freight
Their ships with spoil enough, *weigh* anchor streight. *Chapman.*
Here he left me, ling'ring here delay'd
His parting kiss, and there his anchor *weigh'd*. *Dryden.*

5. To examine; to balance in the mind; to consider.
Regard not who it is which speaketh, but *weigh* only what is spoken. *Hooker.*
I have in equal balance justly *weigh'd*
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we suffer,
And find our griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakspeare.*
The ripeness or unripeness of the occasion must ever be well *weighed*. *Bacon.*
His majesty's speedy march left that design to be better *weighed* and digested. *Clarendon.*
You chose a retreat, and not till you had maturely *weighed* the advantages of rising higher, with the hazards of the fall. *Dryden.*
All grant him prudent; prudence interest *weighs*,
And interest bids him seek your love and praise. *Dryden.*
The mind, having the power to suspend the satisfaction of any of its desires, is at liberty to examine them on all sides, and *weigh* them with others. *Locke.*
He is the only proper judge of our perfections, who *weighs* the goodness of our actions by the sincerity of our intentions. *Spectator.*

6. To compare by the scales.
Here in nice balance truth with gold she *weighs*,
And solid pudding against empty praise. *Pope.*

7. To regard; to consider as worthy of notice.
I *weigh* not you——
You do not *weigh* me; that is, you care not for me. *Shakspeare.*

8. *To* WEIGH *down*. To overbalance.
Fear *weighs down* faith with shame. *Daniel.*

9. *To* WEIGH *down*. To overburden; to oppress with weight; to depress.
In thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To *weigh* thy spirits *down*. *Milton.*
Her father's crimes
Sit heavy on her, and *weigh down* her prayers;
A crown usurp'd, a lawful king depos'd,
His children murder'd. *Dryden.*
My soul is quite *weigh'd down* with care, and asks
The soft refreshment of a moment's sleep. *Add.*
Excellent persons, *weighed down* by this habitual sorrow of heart, rather deserve our compassion than reproach. *Addison.*

To WEIGH. *v. n.*

1. To have weight.
Exactly weighing, and strangling a chicken in the scales, upon an immediate ponderation, we could discover no difference in weight; but suffering it to lie eight or ten hours, until it grew perfectly cold, it *weighed* most sensibly lighter. *Brown.*

2. To be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance.
This objection ought to *weigh* with those, whose reading is designed for much talk and little knowledge. *Locke.*
A wise man is then best satisfied, when he finds that the same argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thousands before him, and is such as hath borne down all opposition. *Add.*

3. To raise the anchor.
When gath'ring clouds o'ershadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightnings, *weigh*, my boys, he cries. *Dryden.*

4. To bear heavily; to press hard.
Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart? *Shakspeare.*

5. To sink by its own weight.
The Indian fig boweth so low, as it taketh root again; the plenty of the sap, and the softness of the stalk, making the bough, being overloaden, *weigh down*. *Bacon.*

WE'IGHED. *adj.* [from *weigh*.] Experienced.
In an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad person of known experience, and not of a young man, not *weighed* in state matters. *Bacon.*

WE'IGHER. *n. s.* [from *weigh*.] He who weighs.

WEIGHT. *n. s.* [pihr, Saxon.]

1. Quantity measured by the balance.
Tobacco cut and weighed, and then dried by the fire, loseth *weight*: and, after being laid in the open air, recovereth *weight* again. *Bacon.*
Fain would I chuse a middle course to steer;
Nature 's too kind, and justice too severe:
Speak for us both, and to the balance bring,
On either side, the father and the king:
Heav'n knows my heart is bent to favour thee;
Make it but scanty *weight*, and leave the rest to me. *Dryden.*
So was every thing of the temple, even to the *weight* of a flesh hook, given to David, as you may see. *Lesley.*
Boerhaave fed a sparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own *weight*; and yet there was no acid found in its body. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A mass by which, as the standard, other bodies are examined.
Just balances, just *weights*, shall ye have. *Leviticus.*
Undoubtedly there were such *weights* which the physicians used, who, though they might reckon according to the *weight* of the money, they did not weigh their drugs with pieces of money. *Arbuthnot.*
When the balance is entirely broke, by mighty *weights* fallen into either scale, the power will never continue long in equal division, but run entirely into one. *Swift.*

3. Ponderous mass.
A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without; for that the *weight*, if proportionable, strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them; otherwise, where no contraction is needful, *weight* hindereth; as we see, in horse-races, men are curious to foresee that there be not the least *weight* upon the one horse more than upon the other. In leaping with *weights* the arms are first cast backwards, and then forwards, with so much the greater force. *Bacon.*
Wolsey, who from his own great store might have
A palace or a college for his grave,
Lies here interr'd:
Nothing but earth to earth, no pond'rous *weight*
Upon him, but a pebble or a quoit:
If thus thou liest neglected, what must we
Hope after death, who are but shreds of thee? *Bishop Corbet.*
All their confidence
Under the *weight* of mountains buried deep. *Milton.*
Pride, like a gulf, swallows us up; our very

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virtues, when so leavened, becoming *weights* and plummets to sink us to the deeper ruin. *Government of the Tongue.*

Then shun the ill; and know, my dear,
Kindness and constancy will prove
The only pillars fit to bear
So vast a *weight* as that of love. *Prior.*

4. Gravity; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

Heaviness or *weight* is not here considered as being such a natural quality, whereby condensed bodies do of themselves tend downwards; but rather as being an affection, whereby they may be measured. *Wilkins.*

The shaft, that slightly was impress'd,
Now from his heavy fall with *weight* increas'd
Drove through his neck. *Dryden.*

What natural agent impel them so strongly with a transverse side blow against that tremendous *weight* and rapidity, when whole worlds are falling? *Bentley.*

5. Pressure; burden; overwhelming power.

Thou art no Atlas for so great a *weight*. *Shakspeare.*

As some of the angels did scarce sooner receive than break the laws of obedience; so some men, by an unhappy imitation of such angels, are more ready to slander the *weight* of their yoke than to bear it. *Holyday.*

So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, so bad men benign,
Under her own *weight* groaning. *Milton.*

We must those, who groan beneath the *weight*
Of age, disease, or want, commiserate. *Denham.*

The prince may carry the plough, but the *weight* lies upon the people. *L'Estrange.*

Possession's load was grown so great,
He sunk beneath the cumb'rous *weight*. *Swift.*

They are like so many *weights* upon our minds, that make us less able and less inclined to raise up our thoughts and affections to the things that are above. *Law.*

6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment.

How to make ye suddenly an answer,
In such a point of *weight*, so near mine honour,
In truth I know not. *Shakspeare.*

If this right of heir carry any *weight* with it, if it be the ordinance of God, must not all be subject to it? *Locke.*

To make the sense of esteem or disgrace sink the deeper, and be of the more *weight*, other agreeable or disagreeable things should constantly accompany these different states. *Locke.*

An author's arguments lose their *weight*, when we are persuaded that he only writes for argument's sake. *Addison.*

See, Lord, the sorrows of my heart,
Ere yet it be too late;
And hear my Saviour's dying groans,
To give those sorrows *weight*. *Spectator.*

The solemnities that encompass the magistrate add dignity to all his actions, and *weight* to all his words. *Atterbury.*

WE'IGHTILY. *adv.* [from *weighty*.]

1. Heavily; ponderously.

2. Solidly; importantly.

Is his poetry the worse, because he makes his agents speak *weightily* and sententiously? *Broome.*

WE'IGHTINESS. *n. s.* [from *weighty*.]

1. Ponderosity; gravity; heaviness.

2. Solidity; force.

I fear I have dwelt longer on this passage than the *weightiness* of any argument in it requires. *Locke.*

3. Importance.

The apparent defect of her judgment, joined to the *weightiness* of the adventure, caused many to marvel. *Hayward.*

WE'IGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *weight*.] Light; having no gravity.

How by him balanc'd in the *weightless* air?
Canst thou the wisdom of his works declare? *Sandys.*

It must both *weightless* and immortal prove,
Because the centre of it is above. *Dryden.*

WE'IGHTY. *adj.* [from *weight*.]

1. Heavy; ponderous.

You have already weary'd fortune so,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe,
But sits all breathless, and admires to feel
A fate so *weighty* that it stops her wheel. *Dryd.*

2. Important; momentous; efficacious.

I to your assistance do make love,
Masking the business from the common eye
For sundry *weighty* reasons. *Shakspeare.*

It only forbids suits in lighter losses and indignities, such as our Lord there mentions, and making the law the instrument of revenge in *weightier* matters. *Kettlewell.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought:
Whilst he his *weighty* doctrines taught,
He made his list'ning scholars stand,
Their mouth still cover'd with their hand:
Else, may be, some odd thinking youth,
Less friend to doctrine than to truth,
Might have refus'd to let his ears
Attend the musick of the spheres. *Prior.*

Thus spoke to my lady the knight full of care,
Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair. *Swift.*

3. Rigorous; severe. Not in use.

If, after two days shine, Athens contains thee,
Attend our *weightier* judgment. *Shakspeare.*

WE'LAWAY. *interj.* [This I once believed a corruption of *weal away*, that is, *happiness is gone*; so *Junius* explained it; but the Saxon exclamation is palapa, *woe on woe*. From *welaway* is formed by corruption *welladay*.] Alas.

Harrow now out, and *welaway*, he cried,
What dismal day hath sent this cursed light! *Spenser.*

Ah, *welaway*, most noble lords, how can
Your cruel eyes endure so piteous sight? *Spens.*

Welaway, the while I was so fond,
To leave the good that I had in hond. *Spenser.*

WE'LCOME. *adj.* [*bien venu*, Fr. pilcume, Saxon; *welkom*, Dutch.]

1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful; pleasing.

I serve you, madam:
Your graces are right *welcome*. *Shakspeare.*

He, though not of the plot, will like it,
And wish it should proceed; for, unto men
Prest with their wants, all change is ever *welcome*. *Ben Jonson.*

Here let me earn my bread,
Till oft invocated death
Hasten the *welcome* end of all my pains. *Milton.*

He that knows how to make those he converses with easy, has found the true art of living, and being *welcome*, and valued every where. *Locke.*

2. *To bid* WELCOME. To receive with professions of kindness.

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Some stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to *welcome* us; and divers put their arms a little abroad, which is their gesture when they *bid* any *welcome*. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME. *interj.* A form of salutation used to a new comer, elliptically used for *you are welcome*.

Welcome, he said,
O long expected, to my dear embrace! *Dryden.*
Welcome, great monarch, to your own. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME. *n. s.*

1. Salutation of a new comer.

Welcome ever smiles, and farewel goes out sighing. *Shakspeare.*

Leontes opening his free arms, and weeping
His *welcome* forth. *Shakspeare.*

2. Kind reception of a new comer.

I should be free from injuries, and abound as much in the true causes of *welcomes*, as I should find want of the effects thereof. *Sidney.*

I look'd not for you yet, nor am provided
For your fit *welcome*. *Shakspeare.*

Madam, new years may well expect to find *Welcome* from you, to whom they are so kind:
Still as they pass they court and smile on you,
And make your beauty, as themselves, seem new. *Waller.*

Where diligence opens the door of the understanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth finds an entrance and a *welcome* too. *South.*

To WE'LCOME. *v. a.* To salute a new comer with kindness.

I know no cause
Why I should *welcome* such a guest as grief,
Save bidding farewel to so sweet a guest
As my sweet Richard. *Shakspeare.*

They stood in a row in so civil a fashion, as if to *welcome* us. *Bacon.*

Thus we salute thee with our early song,
And *welcome* thee, and wish thee long. *Milton.*

To *welcome* home
His warlike brother, is Pirithous come. *Dryden.*

The lark and linnet strain their warbling throats,
To *welcome* in the spring. *Dryden.*

WELCOME *to our house*. *n. s.* [*lactuca marina*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WE'LCOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *welcome*.] Gratefulness.

Our joys, after some centuries of years, may seem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed so many ages; yet will they really still continue new, not only upon the scores of their *welcomeness*, but by their perpetually equal, because infinite distance from a period. *Boyle.*

WE'LCOMER. *n. s.* [from *welcome*.] The saluter or receiver of a new comer.

Farewel, thou woful *welcomer* of glory! *Shakspeare.*

WELD, or *Would*. *n. s.* [*luteola*, Latin.] Yellow weed, or diers weed.

To WELD, for *To wield*. *Spenser.*

To WELD. To beat one mass into another, so as to incorporate them.

Sparkling or *welding* heat is used when you double up your iron to make it thick enough, and so *weld* or work in the doublings into one another. *Moxon.*

WE'LDER. *n. s.* [a term perhaps merely Irish; though it may be derived from *To wield*, to *turn* or *manage*: whence *wielder*, welder.] Manager; actual occupier.

Such immediate tenants have others under them, and so a third and fourth in subordination, till it comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who sits at a rack-rent, and lives miserably. *Swift.*

WE'LFARE. *n. s.* [*well* and *fare*.] Happiness; success; prosperity.

If friends to a government forbear their assistance, they put it in the power of a few desperate men to ruin the *welfare* of those who are superior to them in strength and interest. *Addison.*

Discretion is the perfection of reason; cunning is a kind of instinct that only looks out after our immediate interest and *welfare*. *Spectator.*

To WELK. *v. a.* [Of this word in *Spenser* I know not well the meaning: pealcan, in Saxon, is *to roll*; *wolken*, in German, and pelcen, in Saxon, are *clouds*; whence I suppose *welk*, or *whilk*, is an undulation or corrugation, or corrugated or convolved body. *Whilk* is used for a small shellfish.] To cloud; to obscure. It seems in *Spenser* both active and neuter.

Now sad winter *welked* hath the day,
And Phœbus weary of his yearly task,
Established hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fishes hask. *Spenser.*

As gentle shepherd in sweet eventide;
When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in west,
Marks which do bite their hasty supper best. *Spenser.*

The *welked* Phœbus 'gan avale
His weary wain. *Spenser.*

WE'LKED. *adj.* Set with protuberances. Properly, I believe, *whelked*, from *whelk*.

Methought his eyes
Were two full moons; he had a thousand noses,
Horns *welk'd* and wav'd like the enridged sea. *Shakspeare.*

WE'LKIN. *n. s.* [from pealcan, to roll, or pelcen, clouds, Saxon.]

1. The visible regions of the air. Out of use, except in poetry.

Ne in all the *welkin* was no cloud. *Chaucer.*

He leaves the *welkin* way most beaten plain,
And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the skyen
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Spenser.*

The swallow peeps out of her nest,
And cloudy *welkin* cleareth. *Spenser.*

Spur your proud horses hard, and ride in blood;
Amaze the *welkin* with your broken staves. *Shakspeare.*

With feats of arms
From either end of heav'n the *welkin* burns. *Milton.*

Now my task is smoothly done,
I can fly or I can run
Quickly to the green earth's end,
Where the bow'd *welkin* slow doth bend. *Milton.*

Their hideous yells
Rend the dark *welkin*. *Philips.*

2. WELKIN *Eye*, is, I suppose, blue eye; skycoloured eye.

Yet were it true
To say this boy were like me! Come, sir page,
Look on me with your *welkin eye*, sweet villain. *Shakspeare.*

WELL. *n. s.* [pelle, pell, Saxon.]

1. A spring; a fountain; a source.

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Begin then, sisters of the sacred *well*,
That from beneath the seat of Jove doth spring.
Milton.

As the root and branch are but one tree,
And *well* and stream do but one river make;
So if the root and *well* corrupted be,
The stream and branch the same corruption take.
Davies.

2. A deep narrow pit of water.

Now up, now down, like buckets in a *well*.
Dryden.

The muscles are so many *well*-buckets, when one of them acts and draws, 'tis necessary that the other must obey. *Dryden.*

3. The cavity in which stairs are placed.

Hollow newelled stairs are made about a square hollow newel; suppose the *well*-hole to be eleven foot long, and six foot wide, and we would bring up a pair of stairs from the first floor eleven foot high, it being intended a sky-light shall fall through the hollow newel. *Moxon.*

To WELL. *v. n.* [peallan, Saxon.] To spring; to issue as from a spring.

Thereby a crystal stream did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountain *welled* forth always.
Spenser.

A dreary corse,
All wallow'd in his own yet lukewarm blood,
That from his wound yet *welled* fresh, alas!
Spenser.

Himself assists to lift him from the ground,
With clotted locks, and blood that *well'd* from out the wound. *Dryden.*

From his two springs
Pure *welling* out, he through the lucid lake
Of fair Dambea rolls his infant stream. *Thoms.*

To WELL. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth.

To her people wealth they forth do *well*,
And health to every foreign nation. *Spenser.*

WELL. *adj.* [*Well* seems to be sometimes an adjective, though it is not always easy to determine its relations.]

1. Not sick; being in health.

Lady, I am not *well*, else I should answer
From a full flowing stomach. *Shakspeare.*

In poison there is physick; and this news,
That would, had I been *well*, have made me sick,
Being sick, hath in some measure made me *well*.
Shakspeare.

While thou art *well*, thou mayest do much good; but when thou art sick, thou canst not tell what thou shalt be able to do: it is not very much nor very good. Few men mend with sickness, as there are but few who by travel and a wandering life become devout. *Taylor.*

Men under irregular appetites never think themselves *well*, so long as they fancy they might be better, then from better they must rise to best. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis easy for any, when *well*, to give advice to them that are not. *Wake.*

2. Happy.

Mark, we use
To say the dead are *well*. *Shakspeare.*

Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as *well* was the landlord, who could get one to be his tenant. *Carew.*

Charity is made the constant companion and perfection of all virtues; and *well* it is for that virtue where it most enters and longest stays. *Sprat.*

3. Convenient; advantageous.

This exactness is necessary, and it would be *well* too if it extended itself to common conversation. *Locke.*

It would have been *well* for Genoa, if she had followed the example of Venice, in not permitting her nobles to make any purchase of lands in the dominions of a foreign prince. *Addison.*

4. Being in favour.

He followed the fortunes of that family; and was *well* with Henry the Fourth. *Dryden.*

5. Recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

I am sorry
For your displeasure; but all will sure be *well*.
Shakspeare.

Just thoughts and modest expectations are easily satisfied. If we don't over-rate our pretensions, all will be *well*. *Collier.*

WELL. *adv.* [*will*, Gothick; *pell*, Saxon; *wel*, Dutch; *vel*, Islandick.

1. Not ill; not unhappily.

Some sense, and more estate, kind heav'n
To this *well*-lotted peer has given:
What then? he must have rule and sway;
Else all is wrong till he's in play. *Prior.*

2. Not ill; not wickedly.

My bargains, and *well*-won thrift, he calls interest. *Shakspeare.*

Thou one bad act with many deeds *well* done
Mayst cover. *Milton.*

3. Skilfully; properly; in a laudable manner.

Beware, and govern *well* thy appetite. *Milt.*

Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream;
None can record their heavenly praise so *well*.
Dryden.

What poet would not mourn to see
His brother write as *well* as he? *Swift.*

4. Not amiss; not unsuccessfully; not erroneously.

Solyman commended them for a plot so *well* by them laid, more than he did the victory of others got by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reason. *Knolles.*

The soldier that philosopher *well*-blam'd,
Who long and loudly in the schools declaim'd.
Denham.

'Tis almost impossible to translate verbally and *well*. *Dryden.*

5. Not insufficiently; not defectively.

The plain of Jordan was *well* watered every where. *Genesis.*

We are *well* able to overcome it. *Numbers.*

The merchant adventurers, being a strong company, and *well* underset with rich men, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

6. To a degree that gives pleasure.

I like *well*, in some places, fair columns upon frames of carpenters work. *Bacon.*

7. With praise; favourably.

All the world speaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

8. *Well* is sometimes, like the French *bien*, a term of concession.

The knot might *well* be cut, but untied it could not be. *Sidney.*

9. Conveniently; suitably.

Know
In measure what the mind can *well* contain.
Milton.

10. To a sufficient degree: a kind of slight sense.

A private caution I know not *well* how to sort, unless I should call it political, by no means to build too near a great neighbour. *Wotton.*

11. It is a word by which something is admitted as the ground for a conclusion.

Well, let 's away, and say how much is done.
Shakspeare.

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Well, by this author's confession, a number superior are for the succession in the house of Hanover. *Swift.*

12. *As well as.* Together with; not less than.

Long and tedious, *as well as* grievous and uneasy courses of physick, how necessary soever to the cure, much enfeeble the patient, and reduce him to a low and languishing state. *Blackmore.*

Coptos was the magazine of all the trade from Æthiopia, by the Nile, *as well as* of those commodities that came from the west by Alexandria. *Arbuthnot.*

13. *Well enough.* In a moderate degree; tolerably.

14. *Well is him* or *me*; *best*, he is happy.

Well is him that dwelleth with a wife of understanding, and that hath not slipped with his tongue. *Ecclesiasticus.*

15. *Well nigh.* Nearly; almost.

I freed *well nigh* half th'angelick name. *Milt.*

16. It is used much in composition, to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

Antiochus understanding him not to be *well*-affected to his affairs, provided for his own safety. 2 *Maccabees.*

There may be safety to the *well*-affected Persians; but to those which do conspire against us, a memorial of destruction. *Esther.*

Should a whole host at once discharge the bow,
My *well*-aim'd shaft with death prevents the foe. *Pope.*

What *well*-appointed leader fronts us here? *Shakspeare.*

Well-apparell'd April on the heel
Of limping winter treads. *Shakspeare.*

The pow'r of wisdom march'd before,
And, ere the sacrificing throng he join'd,
Admonish'd thus his *well*-attending mind. *Pope.*

Such musick
Before was never made,
But when of old the sons of morning sung,
Whilst the Creator great
His constellations set,
And the *well*-balanc'd world on hinges hung. *Milton.*

Learners must at first be believers, and their master's rules having been once made axioms to them, they mislead those who think it sufficient to excuse them, if they go out of their way in a *well*-beaten track. *Locke.*

He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to wait the funeral;
To bear him back, and share Evander's grief;
A *well*-becoming, but a weak relief. *Dryden.*

Those opposed files,
Which lately met in the intestine shock
And furious close of civil butchery,
Shall now in mutual *well*-beseeming rank
March all one way. *Shakspeare.*

O'er the Elean plains thy *well*-breath'd horse
Impels the flying car, and wins the course. *Dryden.*

More dismal than the loud disploded roar
Of brazen enginery, that ceaseless storms
The bastion of a *well*-built city. *Philips.*

He conducted his course among the same *well*-chosen friendships and alliances with which he began it. *Addison.*

My son corrupts a *well*-derived nature
With his inducement. *Shakspeare.*

If good accrue, 'tis conferred most commonly on the base and infamous; and only happening sometimes to *well*-deservers. *Dryden.*

It grieves me he should desperately adventure the loss of his *well*-deserving life. *Sidney.*

What a pleasure is *well*-directed study in the search of truth! *Locke.*

A certain spark of honour, which rose in her *well*-disposed mind, made her fear to be alone with him, with whom alone she desired to be. *Sidney.*

The unprepossessed, the *well*-disposed, who both together make much the major part of the world, are affected with a due fear of these things. *South.*

A clear idea is that, whereof the mind hath such a full and evident perception, as it does receive from an outward object operating duly on a *well*-disposed organ. *Locke.*

Amid the main two mighty fleets engage;
Actium surveys the *well*-disputed prize. *Dryd.*

The ways of *well*-doing are in number even as many as are the kinds of voluntary actions: so that whatsoever we do in this world, and may do it ill, we shew ourselves therein by *well*-doing to be wise. *Hooker.*

The conscience of *well*-doing may pass for a recompence. *L'Estrange.*

Beg God's grace, that the day of judgment may not overtake us unawares, but that by a patient *well*-doing we may wait for glory, honour, and immortality. *Nelson.*

God will judge every man according to his works; to them, who by patient continuance in *well*-doing endure through the heat and burden of the day, he will give the reward of their labour. *Rogers.*

As far the spear I throw,
As flies an arrow from the *well*-drawn bow. *Pope.*

Fair nymphs and *well*-dress'd youths around her shone,
But ev'ry eye was fix'd on her alone. *Pope.*

Such a doctrine in St. James's air
Should chance to make the *well*-dress'd rabble stare. *Pope.*

The desire of esteem, riches, or power, makes men espouse the *well*-endowed opinions in fashion. *Locke.*

We ought to stand firm in *well*-established principles, and not be tempted to change for every difficulty. *Watts.*

Echenus sage, a venerable man!
Whose *well*-taught mind the present age surpass'd. *Pope.*

Some reliques of the true antiquity, though disguised, a *well*-eyed man may happily discover. *Spenser.*

How sweet the products of a peaceful reign!
The heaven-taught poet, and enchanting strain;
The *well*-fill'd palace, the perpetual feast;
A land rejoicing, and a people blest. *Pope.*

Turkish blood did his young hands imbrue:
From thence returning with deserv'd applause,
Against the Moors his *well*-flesh'd sword he draws. *Dryden.*

Fairest piece of *well*-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

A rational soul can be no more discerned in a *well*-formed than in ill-shaped infant. *Locke.*

A *well*-formed proposition is sufficient to communicate the knowledge of a subject. *Watts.*

Oh! that I'd died before the *well*-fought wall!
Had some distinguish'd day renown'd my fall,
All Greece had paid my solemn funerals. *Pope.*

Good men have a *well*-grounded hope in another life; and are as certain of a future recompence, as of the being of God. *Atterbury.*

Let firm, *well*-hammer'd soles protect thy feet
Through freezing snows. *Gay.*

The camp of the heathen was strong, and *well*-harnessed, and compassed round with horsemen. *1 Maccabees.*

Among the Romans, those who saved the life

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of a citizen, were dressed in an oaken garland; but among us, this has been a mark of such *well*-intentioned persons as would betray their country. *Addison.*

He, full of fraudful arts,
This *well*-invented tale for truth imparts.
Dryden.

He, by enquiry, got to the *well*-known house of Kalender. *Sidney.*

Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose,
That *well*-known name awakens all my woes.
Pope.

Where proud Athens rears her tow'ry head,
With opening streets and shining structures spread,
She past, delighted with the *well*-known seats.
Pope.

From a confin'd *well*-manag'd store
You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*

A noble soul is better pleased with a zealous vindicator of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or *well*-mannered court slave, and one who is ever decent, because he is naturally servile.
Dryden.

Well-meaners think no harm; but for the rest,
Things sacred they pervert, and silence is the best. *Dryden.*

By craft they may prevail on the weakness of some *well*-meaning men to engage in their designs. *Rogers.*

He examines that *well*-meant, but unfortunate, lye of the conquest of France. *Arbuthnot.*

A critick supposes he has done his part, if he proves a writer to have failed in an expression; and can it be wondered at, if the poets seem resolved not to own themselves in any error? for as long as one side despises a *well*-meant endeavour, the other will not be satisfied with a moderate approbation. *Pope.*

Many sober, *well*-minded men, who were real lovers of the peace of the kingdom, were imposed upon. *Clarendon.*

Jarring int'rests of themselves create
Th' according musick of a *well*-mix'd state.
Pope.

When the blast of winter blows,
Into the naked wood he goes;
And seeks the tusky boar to rear,
With *well*-mouth'd hounds and pointed spear.
Dryden.

The applause that other people's reason gives to virtuous and *well*-ordered actions, is the proper guide of children, till they grow able to judge for themselves. *Locke.*

The fruits of unity, next unto the *well*-pleasing of God, which is all in all, are towards those that are without the church; the other towards those that are within. *Bacon.*

The exercise of the offices of charity is always *well*-pleasing to God, and honourable among men. *Atterbury.*

My voice shall sound as you do prompt mine ear;
And I will stoop and humble my intents
To your *well*-practis'd wise directions. *Shakſp.*

The *well*-proportion'd shape, and beauteous face,
Shall never more be seen by mortal eyes. *Dryd.*

'Twas not the hasty product of a day,
But the *well*-ripen'd fruit of wise delay. *Dryd.*

Procure those that are fresh gathered, straight, smooth, and *well*-rooted. *Mortimer.*

If I should instruct them, to make *well*-running verses, they want genius to give them strength. *Dryden.*

The eating of a *well*-seasoned dish, suited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end. *Locke.*

Instead of *well*-set hair, baldness. *Isaiah.*

A sharpe edg'd sword he girt about
His *well*-spread shoulders. *Chapman.*

Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well*-stricken in age. *Genesis.*

Many *well*-shaped innocent virgins are waddling like big-bellied women. *Spectator.*

We never see beautiful and *well*-tasted fruits from a tree choaked with thorns and briars.
Dryden.

The *well*-tim'd oars
With sounding strokes divide the sparkling waves. *Smith.*

Wisdom's triumph is *well*-tim'd retreat,
As hard a science to the fair as great. *Pope.*

Mean time we thank you for your *well*-took labour:
Go to your rest. *Shakſpeare.*

Oh you are *well*-tun'd now; but I'll let down the pegs that make this musick. *Shakſpeare.*

Her *well*-turn'd neck he view'd,
And on her shoulders her dishevell'd hair.
Dryden.

A *well*-weighed judicious poem, which at first gains no more upon the world than to be just received, insinuates itself by insensible degrees into the liking of the reader. *Dryden.*

He rails
On me, my bargains, and my *well*-won thrift,
Which he calls interest. *Shakſpeare.*

Each by turns the other's bound invade,
As, in some *well*-wrought picture, light and shade. *Pope.*

WE'LLADAY. *interject.* [This is a corruption of *welaway*. See WELAWAY.] Alas.

O *welladay*, mistress Ford, having an honest man to your husband, to give him some such cause of suspicion! *Shakſpeare.*

Ah, *welladay*, I'm shent with baneful smart!
Gay.

WELLBE'ING. *n. s.* [*well* and *be*.] Happiness; prosperity.

Man is not to depend upon the uncertain dispositions of men for his *wellbeing*, but only on God and his own spirit. *Taylor.*

For whose *wellbeing*
So amply, and with hands so liberal,
Thou hast provided all things. *Milton.*

The most sacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude: such as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a subject to his sovereign. From the former there is required love and honour, in recompence of being; and from the latter obedience and subjection, in recompence of protection and *wellbeing*. *South.*

All things are subservient to the beauty, order, and *wellbeing* of the whole. *L'Estrange.*

He who does not co-operate with his holy spirit, receives none of those advantages which are the perfecting of his nature, and necessary to his *wellbeing*. *Spectator.*

WELLBO'RN, *adj.* Not meanly descended.

One whose extraction from an ancient line
Gives hope again that *wellborn* men may shine.
Waller.

Heav'n, that *wellborn* souls inspires,
Prompts me through lifted swords, and rising fires,
To rush undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*

WELLBRE'D. *adj.* [*well* and *bred*.] Elegant of manners; polite.

None have been with admiration read,
But who, besides their learning, were *wellbred*.
Roscommon.

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Both the poets were *well-bred* and well-natured. *Dryden.*

Well-bred spaniels civilly delight
In mumbling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

WELLDO'NE. *interject.* A word of praise.

Well-done, thou good and faithful servant. *Matthew.*

WE'LLFARE. *n. s.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happiness; prosperity.

They will ask, what is the final cause of a king? and they will answer the people's *wellfare.* Certainly a true answer; and as certainly an imperfect one. *Holyday.*

WELLFA'VOURED. *adj.* [*well* and *favour.*] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

His wife seems to be *well-favoured.* I will use her as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer. *Shakspeare.*

WELLME'T. *interject.* [*well* and *met.*] A term of salutation.

Once more to-day *well-met*, distemper'd lords;
The king by me requests your presence straight. *Shakspeare.*

WELLNA'TURED. *adj.* [*well* and *nature.*] Good-natured; kind.

On their life no grievous burden lies,
Who are *well-natur'd*, temperate, and wise:
But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind
Not any easy part in life can find. *Denham.*

The manners of the poets were not unlike; both of them were well-bred, *well-natur'd*, amorous, and libertine, at least in their writings; it may be also in their lives. *Dryden.*

Still with esteem no less convers'd than read;
With wit *well-natur'd*, and with books well-bred. *Pope.*

WE'LLNIGH. *adv.* [*well* and *nigh.*] Almost.

The same so sore annoy'd has the knight,
That, *well-nigh* choaked with the deadly stink,
His forces fail. *Spenser.*

My feet were almost gone: my steps had *well-nigh* slipt. *Psalms.*

England was *well-nigh* ruined by the rebellion of the barons, and Ireland utterly neglected. *Davies.*

Whoever shall read over St. Paul's enumeration of the duties incumbent upon it, might conclude, that *well-nigh* the whole of christianity is laid on the shoulders of charity alone. *Sprat.*

Notwithstanding a small diversity of positions, the whole aggregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos, would retain *well-nigh* an uniform tenuity of texture. *Bentley.*

WELLSPE'NT. *adj.* Passed with virtue.

They are to lie down without any thing to support them in their age, but the conscience of a *well-spent* youth. *L'Estrange.*

What a refreshment then will it be, to look back upon a *well-spent* life! *Calamy.*

The constant tenour of their *well-spent* days
No less deserv'd a just return of praise. *Pope.*

WE'LLSPRING. *n. s.* [pœllgerpnz, Sax.] Fountain; source.

The fountain and *well-spring* of impiety, is a resolved purpose of mind to reap in this world what sensual profit or sensual pleasure soever the world yieldeth. *Hooker.*

Understanding is a *well-spring* of life. *Prov.*

WELLWI'LLER. *n. s.* [*well* and *willer.*] One who means kindly.

Disarming all his own countrymen, that no man might shew himself a *well-willer* of mine. *Sidney.*

There are fit occasions ministered for men to purchase to themselves *well-willers*, by the colour under which they oftentimes prosecute quarrels of envy. *Hooker.*

WELLWI'SH. *n. s.* [*well* and *wish.*] A wish of happiness.

Let it not enter into the heart of any one, that hath a *well-wish* for his friends or posterity, to think of a peace with France, till the Spanish monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Addison.*

WELLWI'SHER. *n. s.* [from *well-wish.*] One who wishes the good of another.

The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eye of the law; the secret *well-wisher* of the cause is so before the tribunal of conscience. *Addison.*

Betray not any of your *well-wishers* into the like inconveniencies. *Spectator.*

No man is more your sincere *well-wisher* than myself, or more the sincere *well-wisher* of your family. *Pope.*

WELT. *n. s.* A border; a guard; an edging.

Little low hedges made round like *welts*, with some pretty pyramids, I like well. *Bacon.*

Certain scioli, or smatterers, are busy in the skirts and outsides of learning, and have scarce any thing of solid literature to recommend them. They may have some edging or trimming of a scholar, a *welt* or so, but no more. *Ben Jonson.*

To WELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sew any thing with a border.

To WE'LTER. *v. n.* [pealtan, Saxon; *welteren*, Dutch; *volutari*, Latin.]

1. To roll in water or mire.

He must not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unweep'd, nor *welter* to the parching winds. *Milton.*

The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd
He soon discerns, and *welt'ring* by his side
The next himself. *Milton.*

The gasping head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that *welters* in the blood. *Dryden.*

He sung Darius, great and good,
By too severe a fate,
Fallen from his high estate,
And *welt'ring* in his blood. *Dryden.*

Bellona wades in blood; that mangled body,
Deform'd with wounds, and *welt'ring* in its gore,
I know it well! Oh close the dreadful scene!
Believe me, Phœbus, I have seen too much. *Murphy.*

2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.

If a man inglut himself with vanity, or *welter* in filthiness like a swine, all learning, all goodness, is soon forgotten. *Ascham.*

WEMM. *n. s.* [pem, Saxon.] A spot; a scar.

Although the wound be healed, yet the *wemme* or scar still remaineth. *Brer. wed.*

WEN. *n. s.* [pen, Saxon.] A fleshy or callous excrescence or protuberance.

Warts are said to be destroyed by the rubbing them with a green elder stick, and then burying the stick to rot in muck. It would be tried with corns and *wens*, and such other excrescences. *Bacon.*

Mountains seem but so many *wens* and unnatural protuberances upon the face of the earth. *More.*

The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign to his poem: they are *wens* and other excrescences, which belong not to the body. *Dryden.*

A promontory *wen*, with grisely grace,
Stood high upon the handle of his face. *Dryden.*

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WENCH. *n. s.* [pencle, Saxon.]

1. A young woman.

What do I, silly *wench*, know what love hath prepared for me? *Sidney.*

Now—how dost thou look now? Oh ill-starr'd *wench!*

Pale as thy smock! when we shall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n,
And fiends will snatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,
Ev'n like thy chastity. *Shakspeare.*

Thou would'st persuade her to a worse offence
Than that whereof thou didst accuse her *wench.* *Donne.*

2. A young woman in contempt; a strumpet.

But the rude *wench* her answer'd nought at all. *Spenser.*

Do not pray in *wench*-like words with that
Which is so serious. *Shakspeare.*

Men have these ambitious fancies,
And wanton *wenches* read romances. *Prior.*

3. A strumpet.

It is not a digression to talk of bawds in a discourse upon *wenches.* *Spectator.*

To **WENCH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To frequent loose women.

They asked the knight, whether he was not ashamed to go a *wenching* at his years. *Addison.*

WE'NCHER. *n. s.* [from *wench.*] A fornicator.

He must be no great eater, drinker, or sleeper; no gamester, *wencher*, or fop. *Grew.*

To **WEND.** *v. n.* pret. *went.* [pendan, Saxon.]

1. To go; to pass to or from. This word is now obsolete, but its preterit *went* is still in use.

Back to Athens shall the lovers *wend*
With league whose date till death shall never end. *Shakspeare.*

They *went* on, and inferred that, if the world were a living creature, it had a soul. *Bacon.*

When Rome shall *wend* to Benevento,
Great feats shall he achieve! *Arbuthnot.*

2. To turn round. It seems to be an old sea term.

A ship of 600 tons will carry as good ordnance as a ship of 1200 tons; and though the greater have double the number, the lesser will turn her broadsides twice, before the greater can *wend* once. *Raleigh.*

WE'NNEL. *n. s.* [a corrupted word for *weanel.*] An animal newly taken from the dam.

Pinch never thy *wennels* of water or meat,
If ever ye hope for to have them good neat. *Tusser.*

WE'NNY. *adj.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a wen.

Some persons, so deformed with these, have suspected them to be *wenny.* *Wiseman.*

WENT. *preterit.* See **WEND** and **GO.**

WEPT. The preterit and participle of *weep.*

She for joy tenderly *wept.* *Milton.*

WERE, of the verb *to be.* The plural in all persons of the indicative imperfect, and all persons of the subjunctive imperfect except the second, which is *wert.*

To give our sister to one uncircumcised, *were* a reproach unto us. *Genesis.*

In infusions in things that are of too high a spirit, you *were* better pour off the first infusion, and use the latter. *Bacon.*

Henry divided, as it *were*,
The person of himself into four parts. *Daniel.*

As though there *were* any feriation in nature, or *justitiums* imaginable in professions, this season is termed the physicians vacation. *Brown.*

He had been well assur'd that art
And conduct *were* of war the better part. *Dryd.*

WERE. *n. s.* A dam. See **WEAR.**

O river! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds and mud; let some unjust niggards make *weres* to spoil thy beauty. *Sidney.*

WERT. The second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect of *To be.*

Thou *wert* heard. *Ben Jonson.*

O that thou *wert* as my brother. *Canticles.*

All join'd, and thou of many *wert* but one. *Dryden.*

WERTH, *weorth, wyrth,* whether initial or final, in the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village; from the Saxon peopbiz, used by them in the same sense. *Gibson.*

WE'SIL. *n. s.* See **WEASAND.**

The *weasil*, or windpipe, we call aspera arteria. *Bacon.*

WEST. *n. s.* [pert, Saxon; *west*, Dutch.] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

The *west* yet glimmers with some streaks of day:
Now spurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakspeare.*

The moon in level'd *west* was set. *Milton.*

All bright Phœbus views in early morn,
Or when his evening beams the *west* adorn. *Pope.*

WEST. *adj.* Being toward, or coming from, the region of the setting sun.

A mighty strong *west* wind took away the locusts. *Exodus.*

This shall be your *west* border. *Numbers.*

The Phenicians had great fleets; so had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther *west.* *Bacon.*

WEST. *adv.* To the west of any place; more westward.

West of this forest,
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakspeare.*

What earth yields in India east or *west.* *Milton.*

West from Orontes to the ocean. *Milton.*

WE'STERING. *adj.* Passing to the west.

The star that rose at evening bright
Toward heav'n's descent had slop'd his *westering* wheel. *Milton.*

WE'STERLY. *adj.* [from *west.*] Tending or being toward the west.

These hills give us a view of the most easterly, southerly, and *westerly* parts of England. *Graunt.*

WE'STERN. *adj.* [from *west.*] Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets.

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste
His weary waggon to the *western* vale. *Spenser.*

The *western* part is a continued rock. *Addis.*

WE'STWARD. *adv.* [pertpeapd, Saxon.] Toward the west.

By water they found the sea *westward* from Peru, which is always very calm. *Abbot.*

The grove of sycamore,
That *westward* rooteth from the city side. *Shakspeare.*

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When *westward* like the sun you took your way,
And from benighted Britain bore the day. *Dryd.*
The storm flies
From *westward*, when the showery kids arise.
Addison.
At home then stay,
Nor *westward* curious take thy way. *Prior.*

WE'STWARDLY. *adv.* [from *westward*.] With tendency to the west.
If our loves faint, and *westwardly* decline,
To me thou falsely thine,
And I to thee mine actions shall disguise. *Donne.*

WET. *adj.* [pæt, Sax. *waed*, Danish.]
1. Humid; having some moisture adhering: opposed to *dry*.
They are *wet* with the showers of the mountains. *Job.*
The soles of the feet have great affinity with the head, and the mouth of the stomach; as going *wet*-shod, to those that use it not, affecteth both. *Bacon.*
Fishermen, who know the place *wet* and dry, have given unto seven of these valleys peculiar names. *Brown.*
2. Rainy; watery.
Wet weather seldom hurts the most unwise. *Dryden.*

WET. *n. s.* Water; humidity; moisture; rainy weather.
Plants appearing weathered, stubby, and curled, is the effect of immoderate *wet*. *Bacon.*
Now the sun, with more effectual beams,
Had cheer'd the face of earth, and dry'd the *wet*
From drooping plant. *Milton.*
Tuberoses will not endure the *wet*; therefore set your pots into the conserve, and keep them dry. *Evelyn.*
Your master's riding-coat turn inside out, to preserve the outside from *wet*. *Swift.*

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To humectate; to moisten; to make to have moisture adherent.
Better learn of him, that learned be,
And han been water'd at the muses well;
The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,
And *wets* the little plants that lowly dwell. *Spenser.*
A drop of water running swiftly over straw, *wetteth* not. *Bacon.*
Wet the thirsty earth with falling showers. *Milton.*
2. To moisten with drink.
Let 's drink the other cup to *wet* our whistles, and so sing away all sad thoughts. *Walton.*

WE'THER. *n. s.* [peðer, Saxon; *weder*, Dutch.] A ram castrated.
I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,
Meetest for death. *Shakspeare.*
He doth not apprehend how the tail of an African *wether* outweigheth the body of a good calf, that is, an hundred pound. *Brown.*
Although there be naturally of horses, bulls, or rams, more males than females; yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen, and *wethers*, there are fewer. *Graunt.*
When Blowzelind expir'd the *wether*'s bell
Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell. *Gay.*
It is much more difficult to find a fat *wether*, than if half that species were fairly knocked on the head, *Swift.*

WE'TNESS. *n. s.* [from *wet*.] The state of being wet; moisture; humidity.
The *wetness* of these bottoms often spoils them for corn. *Mortimer.*

To WEX. *v. n.* [corrupted from *wax* by *Spenser*, for a rhyme, and imitated by *Dryden*. To grow; to increase.
She first taught men a woman to obey;
But when her son to man's estate did *wex*,
She it surrender'd. *Spenser.*
She trod a *wexing* moon, that soon would wane,
And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again. *Dryden.*
Counting sev'n from noon,
'Tis Venus hour, and in the *wexing* moon. *Dryden.*

WE'ZAND. *n. s.* See WEASAND.
Air is ingustible, and by the rough artery, or *wezand*, conducted into the lungs. *Brown.*

WHALE. *n. s.* [hpale, Sax. *balena*, Lat.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe.
God created the great *whales*. *Genesis.*
Barr'd up with ribs of *whale*-bone, she did leese
None of the *whale's* length, for it reach'd her knees. *Bishop Corbet.*
The greatest *whale* that swims the sea
Does instantly by power obey. *Swift.*

WHA'LY. *adj.* [See WEAL.] Marked in streaks: properly *wealy*.
A bearded goat, whose rugged hair,
And *whaly* eyes, the sign of jealousy,
Was like the person's self whom he did bear. *Fairy Queen.*

WHAME. *n. s.*
The *whame*, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging, but by their bombylious noise, or tickling them in sticking their nits on the hair. *Derham.*

WHARF. *n. s.* [*wharf*, Swedish; *werf*, Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels; a quay, or key.
Duller should'st thou be than the fat weed
That root's itself in ease on Lethe's *wharf*,
Would'st thou not stir in this. *Shakspeare.*
There were not in London used so many *wharfs*, or keys, for the landing of merchant's goods. *Child.*

WHA'RFAGE. *n. s.* [from *wharf*.] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER. *n. s.* [from *wharf*.] One who attends a wharf.

To WHURR. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dict.*

WHAT. *pronoun.* [hpæt, Saxon; *wat*, Dutch.]
1. That which; pronoun indefinite.
What you can make her do,
I am content to look on; *what* to speak,
I am content to hear. *Shakspeare.*
Let them say *what* they will, she will do what she list. *Drayton.*
In these cases we examine the why, the *what*, and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*
He's with a superstitious fear not aw'd,
For *what* befals at home, or what abroad. *Dryden.*
It can be no more sin to ask *what* God grants. *Kettlewell.*
A satire on one of the common stamp never meets with that approbation, as *what* is aimed at a person whose merit places him upon an eminence. *Addison.*
Mark *what* it is his mind aims at in this question, and not what words he expresses. *Locke.*

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If any thing be stated in a different manner from *what* you like, tell me freely. *Pope to Swift.*

Whatever commodities lie under the greatest discouragements from England, those are *what* they are most industrious in cultivating. *Swift.*

2. Which part.

If we rightly estimate things, *what* in them is purely owing to nature, and *what* to labour, we shall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour. *Locke.*

3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.

I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her. *Shakspeare.*

4. Which of several.

Comets are rather gazed upon than wisely observed; that is, *what* kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or lasting, produceth *what* kind of effect. *Bacon.*

See *what* natures accompany *what* colours; for by that you shall induce colours by producing those natures. *Bacon.*

Shew *what* aliment is proper for that intention, and *what* intention is proper to be pursued in such a constitution. *Arbuthnot.*

5. An interjection by way of surprise or question.

What! canst thou not forbear me half an hour,
Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself. *Shakspeare.*

What if I advance an invention of my own to supply the defect of our new writers? *Dryden.*

6. WHAT *though*. *What* imports it *though?* notwithstanding. An elliptical mode of speech.

What though a child may be able to read? There is no doubt but the meanest among the people under the law had been as able as the priests themselves were to offer sacrifice, did this make sacrifice of no effect? *Hooker.*

What though none live my innocence to tell?
I know it; truth may own a generous pride?
I clear myself, and care for none beside. *Dryden.*

7. WHAT *time*, *What day*. At the time when; on the day when.

What day the genial angel to our sire
Brought her more lovely than Pandora. *Milt.*

Then balmy sleep had charm'd my eyes to rest,
What time the morn mysterious visions brings,
While purer slumbers spread their golden wings. *Pope.*

Me sole the daughter of the deep address'd;
What time, with hunger pin'd, my absent mates
Roam'd the wild isle in search of rural cates. *Pope.*

8. [pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively.

What art thou,
That here in desart hast thy habitance? *Spenser.*

What is't to thee if he neglect thy urn,
Or without spices lets thy body burn? *Dryden.*

Whate'er I begg'd, thou like a dotard speak'st
More than is requisite; and *what* of this?
Why is it mention'd now? *Dryden.*

What one of an hundred of the zealous bigots, in all parties, ever examined the tenets he is so stiff in? *Locke.*

When any new thing comes in their way, children ask the common question of a stranger, *what* is it? *Locke.*

9. To how great a degree: used either interrogatively or indefinitely.

Am I so much deform'd?
What partial judges are our love and hate! *Dryden.*

10. It is sometimes used for *whatever*.

Whether it were the shortness of his foresight, the strength of his will, or the dazzling of his suspicions, or *what* it was, certain it is that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without some main errors in his nature. *Bacon.*

11. It is used adverbially for partly; in part.

The enemy having his country wasted, *what* by himself and *what* by the soldiers, findeth succour in no place. *Spenser.*

Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the sweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am custom shrunk. *Shakspeare.*

The year before, he had so used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the christians above thirty small castles. *Knolles.*

When they come to cast up the profit and loss, *what* betwixt force, interest, or good manners, the adventurer escapes well if he can but get off. *L'Estrange.*

What with carrying apples, grapes, and fewel, he finds himself in a hurry. *L'Estrange.*

What with the benefit of their situation, the art and parsimony of their people, they have grown so considerable that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes. *Temple.*

They live a popular life, and then *what* for business, pleasures, company, there 's scarce room for a morning's reflection. *Norris.*

If these halfpence should gain admittance, in no long space of time, *what* by the clandestine practices of the coiner, *what* by his own counterfeits and those of others, his limited quantity would be tripled. *Swift.*

12. WHAT *ho!* An interjection of calling.

What ho! thou genius of the clime, *what ho!*
Liest thou asleep beneath these hills of snow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs. *Dryden.*

WHATE'VER. WHATSO'. WHATSOE'VER. } *pronouns.* [from *what* and *soever*.] *Whatso* is not now in use.

1. Having one nature or another; being one or another, either generically, specifically, or numerically.

To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,
Castles, and *whatsoever*, and to be
Out of the king's protection. *Shakspeare.*

Whatsoever is first in the invention, is last in the execution. *Hammond.*

If thence he 'scape into *whatever* world. *Milton.*

In *whatsoever* shape he lurk I'll know. *Milt.*

Wisely restoring *whatsoever* grace
It lost by change of times, or tongues, or place. *Denham.*

Holy writ abounds in accounts of this nature, as much as any other history *whatsoever*. *Addis.*

No contrivance, no prudence *whatsoever* can deviate from his scheme, without leaving us worse than it found us. *Atterbury.*

Thus *whatever* successive duration shall be bounded at one end, and be all past and present, must come infinitely short of infinity. *Bentley.*

Whatever is read differs as much from what is repeated without book, as a copy does from an original. *Swift.*

I desire nothing, I press nothing upon you, but to make the most of human life, and to aspire after perfection in *whatever* state of life you chuse. *Law.*

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2. Any thing, be it what it will.
Whatsoever our liturgy hath more than theirs, they cut it off. *Hooker.*
Whatever thing
The scythe of time mows down, devour. *Milt.*

3. The same, be it this or that.
Be *whate'er* Vitruvius was before. *Pope.*

4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.
From hence he views with his black-lidded eye *Whate'er* the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*
Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky inclips,
Is thine. *Shakspeare.*
At once came forth *whatever* creeps. *Milton.*

WHEAL. *n. s.* [See WEAL.] A pustule; a small swelling filled with matter.
The humour cannot transpire, whereupon it corrupts, and raises little *wheals* or blisters. *Wiseman.*

WHEAT. *n. s.* [hpeate, Saxon; *weyde*, Dutch; *triticum*, Latin.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made.
It hath an apetalous flower, disposed in spikes; each of them consists of many stamina, which are included in a squamose flowercup, having awns: the pointal rises in the center, which afterwards becomes an oblong seed, convex on one side, but furrowed on the other; it is farinaceous, and inclosed by a coat which before was the flower-cup; these are produced singly, and collected in a close spike, being affixed to an indented axis. The species are, 1. White or red *wheat*, without awn. 2. Red *wheat*, in some places called Kentish *wheat*. 3. White-*wheat*. 4. Read-eared bearded *wheat*. 5. Cone *wheat*. 6. Grey *wheat*, and in some places duck-bill *wheat* and grey pollard. 7. Polonian *wheat*. 8. Many-eared *wheat*. 9. Summer *wheat*. 10. Naked barley. 11. Long-grained *wheat*. 12. Six rowed *wheat*. 13. White-eared *wheat* with long awns. Of all these sorts, cultivated in this country, the cone *wheat* is chiefly preserved, as it has a larger ear and a fuller grain than any other: but the seeds of all should be annually changed; for if they are sown on the same farm, they will not succeed so well as when the seed is brought from a distant country. *Miller.*
He mildews the white *wheat*, and hurts the poor creature of the earth. *Shakspeare.*
Reuben went in the days of *wheat*-harvest. *Genesis.*
August shall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aspect; upon his head a garland of *wheat* and rie. *Peacham.*
Next to rice is *wheat*; the bran of which is highly acescent. *Arbuthnot.*
The damsels laughing fly: the giddy clown
Again upon a *wheat*-sheaf drops adown. *Gay.*

WHEA'TEN. *adj.* [from *wheat*.] Made of wheat.
Of *wheaten* flower shalt thou make them. *Exodus.*
Here summer in her *wheaten* garland crown'd. *Addison.*
The assize of *wheaten* bread is in London. *Arbuthnot.*
His task it was the *wheaten* loaves to lay,
And from the banquet take the bowls away. *Pope.*
There is a project on foot for transporting our best *wheaten* straw to Dunstable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly so many tun of the straw hats. *Swift.*

WHEA'TEAR. *n. s.* [*oenanthe*, Latin.] A small bird very delicate.
What cook would lose her time in picking larks, *wheatears*, and other small birds? *Swift.*

WHEA'TPLUM. *n. s.* A sort of plum. *Ainsworth.*

To WHEE'DLE. *v. a.* [Of this word I can find no etymology, though used by good writers. *Locke* seems to mention it as a cant word.] To entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.
His bus'ness was to pump and *wheedle*,
And men with their own keys unriddle,
To make them to themselves give answers,
For which they pay the necromancers. *Hudib.*
A fox stood licking of his lips at the cock, and *wheedling* him to get him down. *L'Estrange.*
His sire
From Mars his forge sent to Minerva's schools,
To learn the unlucky art of *wheedling* fools. *Dryden.*
He that first brought the word sham, or *wheedle*, in use, put together, as he thought fit, ideas he made it stand for. *Locke.*
A laughing, toying, *wheedling*, whimp'ring she,
Shall make him amble on a gossip's message. *Prior.*
The world has never been prepared for these trifles by prefaces, *wheedled* or troubled with excuses. *Pope.*
Johnny *wheedled*, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phillis all her trinkets pawn'd. *Swift.*

WHEEL. *n. s.* [hpeol, Sax. *wiel*, Dutch; *hiuel*, Islandick.]

1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis.
Carnality within raises all the combustions without: this is the great *wheel* to which the clock owes its motion. *Decay of Piety.*
Where never yet did prey
The busy morning's curious eye;
The *wheels* of thy bold coach pass quick and free,
And all 's an open road to thee. *Cowley.*
The gasping charioteer beneath the *wheel*
Of his own car. *Dryden.*
Fortune sits all breathless, and admires to feel
A fate so weighty, that it stops her *wheel*. *Dryden.*
Some watches are made with four *wheels*. *Locke.*
A *wheel* plough is one of the easiest draughts. *Mortimer.*

2. A circular body.
Let go thy hold when a great *wheel* runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it. *Shakspeare.*

3. A carriage that runs upon wheels.
Through the proud street she moves the publick gaze,
The turning *wheel* before the palace stays. *Pope.*

4. An instrument on which criminals are tortured.
Let them pull all about mine ears, present me Death on the *wheel*, or at wild horses heels. *Shakspeare.*
Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a *wheel* of fire. *Shakspeare.*
For all the torments of her *wheel*
May you as many pleasures share. *Waller.*
His examination is like that which is made by the rack and *wheel*. *Addison.*

5. The instrument of spinning.
Verse sweetens care, however rude the sound;
All at her work the village maiden sings,
Not, as she turns the giddy *wheel* around,
Revolves the sad vicissitudes of things. *Gifford.*

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6. Rotation; revolution.
Look not too long upon these turning *wheels* of vicissitude, lest we become giddy. *Bacon.*
According to the common vicissitude and *wheel* of things, the proud and the insolent, after long trampling upon others, come at length to be trampled upon themselves. *South.*
7. A compass about; a track approaching to circularity.
He throws his flight in many an airy *wheel*. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To move on wheels.
2. To turn on an axis.
The moon carried about the earth always shews the same face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center. *Bentley.*
3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.
The course of justice *wheel'd* about,
And left thee but a very prey to time. *Shakſp.*
4. To turn; to have vicissitudes.
5. To fetch a compass.
Spies
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to *wheel*
Three or four miles about. *Shakspeare.*
You, my Myrmidons,
Mark what I say, attend me where I *wheel*. *Shakspeare.*
Continually *wheeling* about, he kept them in so strait, that no man could, without great danger, go to water his horse. *Knolles.*
He at hand provokes
His rage, and plies him with redoubled strokes;
Wheels as he *wheels*. *Dryden.*
Half these draw off, and coast the south
With strictest watch; these other *wheel* the north;
Our circuit meets full west: as flame they part,
Half *wheeling* to the shield, half to the spear. *Milton.*
Now smoothly steers through air his rapid flight,
Then *wheeling* down the steep of heav'n he flies,
And draws a radiant circle o'er the skies. *Pope.*
6. To roll forward.
Thunder
Must *wheel* on the earth devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round.
Heav'n rowl'd
Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand
First *wheels* their course. *Milton.*

WHEE'LBARROW. *n. s.* [*wheel* and *barrow*.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel.
Carry bottles in a *wheelbarrow* upon rough ground, but not filled full, but leave some air. *Bacon.*
Pippins did in *wheelbarrows* abound. *King.*

WHEE'LER. *n. s.* [from *wheel*.] A maker of wheels.
After local names the most have been derived from occupations, as Potter, Smith, Brasier, *Wheeler*, Wright. *Camden.*

WHEE'LWRIGHT. *n. s.* [*wheel* and *wright*.] A maker of wheel carriages.
It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the *wheelwrights*. *Mortimer.*

WHEE'LY. *adj.* [from *wheel*.] Circular; suitable to rotation.
Hinds exercise the pointed steel
On the hard rock, and give a *wheely* form
To the expected grinder. *Philips.*

To WHEEZE. *v. n.* [hpeopan, Sax.] To breathe with noise.
The construction of the trachæa straightens the passage of the air, and produces the *wheezing* in the asthma. *Flayer.*
It is easy to run into ridicule the best descriptions, when once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he *wheezes* at his own dull jest. *Dryden.*
The fawning dog runs mad; the *wheezing* swine
With coughs is choak'd. *Dryden.*
Prepare balsamick cups, to *wheezing* lungs
Medicinal, and short-breath'd. *Philips.*
Wheezing asthma loth to stir. *Swift.*

WHELK. *n. s.* [See *To* WELK.]
1. An inequality; a protuberance.
His face is all bubuckles, and *whelks*, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shakspeare.*
2. A pustule. [See WEAL.]

To WHELM. *v. a.* [aphilpan, Sax. *wilma*, Islandick.]
1. To cover with something not to be thrown off; to bury.
Grievous mischiefs which a wicked fay
Had wrought, and many *whelm'd* in deadly pain. *Spenser.*
This pink is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all. *Shakspeare.*
On those cursed engines triple row
They saw them *whelm'd*, and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*
So the sad offence deserves,
Plung'd in the deep for ever let me lie,
Whelm'd under seas. *Addison.*
Discharge the load of earth that lies on you, like one of the mountains under which the poets say the giants and men of the earth are *whelmed*. *Pope.*
Deplore
The *whelming* billow and the faithless oar. *Gay.*
2. To throw upon something so as to cover or bury it.
Whelm some things over them, and keep them there. *Mortimer.*

WHELP. *n. s.* [*welp*, Dutch; *hualpar*, Islandick; *hwalp*, Swedish.]
1. The young of a dog; a puppy.
They call'd us, for our fierceness, English dogs;
Now, like their *whelps*, we crying run away. *Shakspeare.*
Whelps come to their growth within three quarters of a year. *Bacon.*
Whelps are blind nine days, and then begin to see, as generally believed; but, as we have elsewhere declared, it is rare that their eye-lids open until the twelfth day. *Brown.*
2. The young of any beast of prey.
The lion's *whelp* shall be to himself unknown. *Shakspeare.*
Those unlickt bear-*whelps*. *Dennis.*
3. A son. In contempt.
The young *whelp* of Talbot's raging brood
Did flesh his puny sword in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakspeare.*
4. A young man. In contempt.
Slave, I will strike your soul out with my foot,
Let me but find you again with such a face,
You *whelp!* *Ben Jonson.*
That awkward *whelp*, with his money bags, would have made his entrance. *Addison.*

To WHELP. *v. n.* To bring young. Applied to beasts, generally beasts of prey:

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A lioness hath *whelp'd* in the streets,
And graves have yawn'd. *Shakspeare.*
In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters *whelp'd*
And stabled. *Milton.*
In a bitch ready to *whelp* we found four puppies. *Boyle.*

WHEN. *adv.* [*whan*, Gothick; hpænne, Sax. *wanneer*, Dutch.]

1. At the time that.
Divers curious men judged that one Theodosius should succeed, *when* indeed Theodosius did. *Camden.*
One who died several ages ago, raises a secret fondness and benevolence for him in our minds, *when* we read his story. *Addison.*

2. At what time? interrogatively.
When was it she last walk'd?—
—Since his majesty went into the field. *Shakspeare.*
If there's a power above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in must be happy.
But *when*? or where? *Addison.*

3. Which time.
I was adopted heir by his consent;
Since *when*, his oath is broke. *Shakspeare.*

4. After the time that.
When I have once handed a report to another, how know I how he may improve it. *Government of the Tongue.*

5. At what time.
Kings may
Take their advantage *when* and how they list. *Daniel.*

6. At what particular time.
His seed, *when* is not set, shall bruise my head. *Milton.*

7. WHEN *as*. At the time when; what time. Obsolete.
This *when* as Guyon saw, he 'gan enquire
What meant that preace about that lady's throne. *Spenser.*
When as sacred light began to dawn
In Eden on the humid flow'rs, that breath'd
Their morning incense, came the human pair. *Milton.*

WHENCE. *adv.* [formed from *where*, by the same analogy with *hence* from *here*.]

1. From what place?
Whence and what art thou, execrable shape? *Milton.*

2. From what person?
Whence, feeble nature! shall we summon aid,
If by our pity and our pride betray'd? *Prior.*

3. From what cause?
Whence comes this unsought honour unto me?
Whence does this mighty condescension flow? *Fenton.*

4. From which premises.
Their practice was to look no farther before them than the next line; *whence* it will follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

5. From what place or person: indefinitely.
Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good descends. *Milton.*

6. For which cause.
Recent urine, distilled with a fixed alkali, is turned into an alkaline nature; *whence* alkaline salts, taken into a human body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and volatile. *Arbuthnot.*

7. From what source: indefinitely.
I have shewn *whence* the understanding may get all the ideas it has. *Locke.*

8. From which cause.
Ulcers which corrode, and make the windpipe dry and less flexible, *whence* that suffering proceeds. *Blackmore.*

9. *From* WHENCE. A vitious mode of speech.
From whence he views, with his black-lidded eye,
Whatso the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenser.*
To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His mansion, and his titles, in a place
From whence himself does fly. *Shakspeare.*
O how unlike the place *from whence* they fell! *Milton.*

10. *Of* WHENCE. Another barbarism.
He ask'd his guide,
What and *of whence* was he who press'd the hero's side? *Dryden.*

WHENCESOE'VER. *adv.* [*whence* and *ever*.] From what place soever; from what cause soever.
Any idea, *whencesoever* we have it, contains in it all the properties it has. *Locke.*
Wretched name, or arbitrary thing!
Whence ever I thy cruel essence bring,
I own thy influence, for I feel thy sting. *Prior.*

WHENE'VER. } *adv.* [*when* and *ever*,
WHENSOE'VER. } or *soever*.] At whatsoever time.
O welcome hour *whenever!* Why delays
His hand to execute? *Milton.*
Men grow first acquainted with many of these self-evident truths, upon their being proposed; not because innate, but because the consideration of the nature of the things, contained in those words, would not suffer him to think otherwise, how or *whensoever* he is brought to reflection. *Locke.*
Our religion, *whenever* it is truly received into the heart, will appear in justice, friendship, and charity. *Rogers.*

WHERE. *adv.* [hpæp, Sax. *waer*, Dutch.]

1. At which place or places.
She visited that place *where* first she was so happy as to see the cause of her unhap. *Sidney.*
God doth in publick prayer respect the solemnity of places, *where* his name should be called on amongst his people. *Hooker.*
In every land we have a larger space,
Where we with green adorn our fairy bow'rs. *Dryden.*
In Lydia born,
Where plenteous harvests the fat fields adorn. *Dryden.*
The solid parts, *where* the fibres are more close and compacted. *Blackmore.*

2. At what place?
Where were ye, nymphs, when the remorseless deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas? *Milton.*
Ah! *where* was Eloise? *Pope.*

3. At the place in which.
Where I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cherish'd by her child-like duty,
I now am full resolv'd to take a wife. *Shaksp.*

4. *Any* WHERE. At any place.
Those subterraneous waters were universal, as a dissolution of the exterior earth could not be made *any where* but it would fall into waters. *Burnet.*

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5. WHERE, like *here* and *there*, has in composition a kind of pronominal signification; as, *wherein*, of which.

6. It has the nature of a noun. Not now in use.

He shall find no *where* safe to hide himself. *Spenser.*

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou losest here a better *where* to find. *Shak.*

WHEREABOU'T. *adv.* [*where* and *about*.]

1. Near what place? as, *whereabout* did you lose what you are seeking?

2. Near which place.

Thou firm-set earth,
Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
The very stones prate of my *whereabout*. *Shak.*

3. Concerning which.

The greatness of all actions is measured by the worthiness of the subject from which they proceed, and the object *whereabout* they are conversant: we must of necessity, in both respects, acknowledge that this present world affordeth not any thing comparable unto the duties of religion. *Hooker.*

WHEREA'S. *adv.* [*where* and *as*.]

1. When on the contrary.

Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge. *Sprat.*

The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform juice; *whereas* animals live upon very different sorts of substances. *Arbuthnot.*

2. At which place. Obsolete.

They came to fiery flood of Phlegeton,
Whereas the damned ghosts in torments fry.
Fairy Queen.

Prepare to ride unto St. Albans,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk.
Shakspeare.

3. The thing being so that. Always referred to something different.

Whereas we read so many of them so much commended, some for their mild and merciful disposition, some for their virtuous severity, some for integrity of life; all these were the fruits of true and infallible principles delivered unto us in the word of God. *Hooker.*

Whereas all bodies seem to work by the communication of their natures, and impressions of their motions; the diffusion of species visible seemeth to participate more of the former, and the species audible of the latter. *Bacon.*

Whereas wars are generally causes of poverty, the special nature of this war with Spain, if made by sea, is like to be a lucrative war. *Bacon.*

Whereas seeing requires light, a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curve lines. *Holder.*

Whereas at first we had only three of these principles, their number is already swoln to five. *Baker.*

4. But on the contrary.

One imagines that the terrestrial matter, which is showered down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the earth: another fancies that the earth will ere long all be washed away by rains, and the waters of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry land: *whereas*, by this distribution of matter, continual provision is every where made for the supply of bodies. *Woodw.*

WHEREA'T. *adv.* [*where* and *at*.]

1. At which.

This he thought would be the fittest resting place, till we might go further from his mother's fury; *whereat* he was no less angry, and ashamed, than desirous to obey Zelmane. *Sidney.*

This is, in man's conversion unto God, the first stage *whereat* his race towards heaven beginneth. *Hooker.*

Whereat I wak'd, and found
Before mine eyes, all real, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd. *Milton.*

When we have done any thing *whereat* they are displeased, if they have no reason for it, we should seek to rectify their mistakes about it, and inform them better. *Kettlewell.*

2. At what? as, *whereat* are you offended?

WHEREBY'. *adv.* [*where* and *by*.]

1. By which.

But even that, you must confess, you have received of her, and so are rather gratefully to thank her, than to press any further, till you bring something of your own, *whereby* to claim it. *Sidney.*

Prevent those evils *whereby* the hearts of men are lost. *Hooker.*

You take my life,
When you do take the means *whereby* I live.
Shakspeare.

If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince *whereby* he was a king, he may refresh himself by considering all that is left him, *whereby* he is a man. *Taylor.*

This is the most rational and most profitable way of learning languages, and *whereby* we may best hope to give account to God of our youth spent herein. *Milton.*

This delight they take in doing of mischief, *whereby* I mean the pleasure they take to put any thing in pain that is capable of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced disposition. *Locke.*

3. By what? as, *whereby* wilt thou accomplish thy design?

WHERE'VER. *adv.* [*where* and *ever*.] At whatsoever place.

Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,
Wherever that on ground they mought him find.
Spenser.

Him serve, and fear!
Of other creatures, as him pleases best,
Wherever plac'd, let him dispose. *Milton.*

Not only to the sons of Abraham's loins
Salvation shall be preach'd; but to the sons
Of Abraham's faith, *wherever* through the world.
Milton.

Where-e'er thy navy spreads her canvas wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all, she brings.
Waller.

The climate, about thirty degrees, may pass for the Hesperides of our age, whatever or *where-ever* the other was. *Temple.*

He cannot but love virtue, *wherever* it is.
F. Atterbury.

Wherever he hath receded from the Mosaick account of the earth, he hath receded from nature and matter of fact. *Woodward.*

Wherever Shakspeare has invented, he is greatly below the novelist; since the incidents he has added are neither necessary nor probable. *Shakspeare Illustrated.*

WHE'REFORE. *adv.* [*where* and *for*.]

1. For which reason.

The ox and the ass desire their food, neither purpose they unto themselves any end *wherefore*. *Hooker.*

There is no cause *wherefore* we should think God more desirous to manifest his favour by temporal blessings towards them than towards us. *Hooker.*

Shall I tell you why?—

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——Ay, sir, and *wherefore*; for, they say, every why hath a *wherefore*. *Shakspeare.*

2. For what reason?

Wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wond'rous monument?
Shakspeare.

O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold
Twice by an angel? *Milton.*

WHEREI'N. *adv.* [*where* and *in.*]

1. In which.

When ever yet was your appeal denied?
Wherein have you been galled by the king?
Shakspeare.

Try waters by weight, *wherein* you may find some difference, and the lighter account the better. *Bacon.*

Heav'n
Is as the book of God before thee set,
Wherein to read his wond'rous works. *Milton.*

Too soon for us the circling hours,
This dreaded time have compast, *wherein* we
Must bide the stroke of that long threaten'd wound. *Milton.*

This the happy morn
Wherein the son of heav'n's eternal King
Our great redemption from above did bring!
Milton.

Had they been treated with more kindness, and their questions answered, they would have taken more pleasure in improving their knowledge, *wherein* there would be still newness. *Locke.*

Their treaty was finished, *wherein* I did them several good offices by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a visit. *Swift.*

There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent. *Swift.*

2. In what?

They say, *wherein* have we wearied him? *Malachi.*

WHEREI'NTO. *adv.* [*where* and *into.*]

Into which.

Where's the palace *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not? *Shakspeare.*

Another disease is the putting forth of wild oats, *whereinto* corn oftentimes degenerates. *Bacon.*

My subject does not oblige me to point forth the place *whereinto* this water is now retreated. *Woodward.*

WHE'RENESS. *n. s.* [from *where.*] Ubiety; imperfect locality.

A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*, and is next to nothing. *Grew.*

WHEREO'F. *adv.* [*where* and *of.*]

1. Of which.

A thing *whereof* the church hath, ever sithence the first beginning, reaped singular commodity. *Hooker.*

I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their armies did consist. *Davies.*

'Tis not very probable that I should succeed in such a project, *whereof* I have not had the least hint from any of my predecessors, the poets. *Dryden.*

2. Of what: indefinitely.

How this world, when and *whereof* created. *Milton.*

3. Of what? interrogatively: as, *whereof* was the house built?

WHEREO'N. *adv.* [*where* and *on.*]

1. On which.

As for those things *whereon*, or else wherewith, superstition worketh, polluted they are by such abuse. *Hooker.*

Infected be the air *whereon* they ride. *Shaksp.*

So looks the strand, *whereon* th' imperious flood
Hath left a witness'd usurpation. *Shakspeare.*

He lik'd the ground *whereon* she trod. *Milt.*

2. On what? as, *whereon* did he sit?

WHE'RESO. } *adv.* [*where* and *so.*
WHERESOE'VER. } *ever.*]

1. In what place soever. *Whereso* is obsolete.

That short revenge the man may overtake,
Whereso he be, and soon upon him light. *Spens.*

Poor naked wretches, *wherese'er* you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shakspeare.*

He oft
Frequented their assemblies, *whereso* met. *Milt.*

2. To what place soever. Not proper.

Can misery no place of safety know?
The noise pursues me *wherese'er* I go. *Dryd.*

WHERETO'. } *adv.* [*where* and *to*, or
WHEREUNTO'. } *unto.*]

1. To which.

She bringeth forth no kind of creature *whereto* she is wanting in that which is needful. *Hooker.*

What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first place both of credit and obedience is due; the next *whereunto* is, whatsoever any man can necessarily conclude by force of reason; after these, the voice of the church succeedeth. *Hooker.*

I hold an old accustom'd feast,
Whereto I have invited many a guest. *Shaksp.*
Whereto th' Almighty answer'd, not displeas'd. *Milton.*

2. To what? to what end? as, *whereto* is this expence?

WHEREUPO'N. *adv.* [*where* and *upon.*]

Upon which.

The townsmen mutinied, and sent to Essex; *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

Whereupon there had risen a war betwixt them, if the earl of Desmond had not been sent into England. *Davies.*

WHEREWI'TH. } *adv.* [*where* and *with*,
WHEREWITHA'L. } or *withal.*]

1. With which.

As for those things *wherewith* superstition worketh, polluted they are. *Hooker.*

Her bliss is all in pleasure and delight,
Wherewith she makes her lovers drunken. *Spenser.*

Northumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*
The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakspeare.*

In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king was distressed in England, this army was not of sufficient strength to make an entire conquest of Ireland. *Davies.*

The builders of Babel still, with vain design,
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build. *Milton.*

You will have patience with a debtor, who has an inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had *wherewithal* ready about him. *Wycherley.*

The prince could save from such a number of spoilers *wherewithal* to carry on his wars abroad. *Davenant.*

The frequency, warmth, and affection, *wherewith* they are proposed. *Rogers.*

But it is impossible for a man, who openly declares against religion, to give any reasonable security that he will not be false and cruel, whenever a temptation offers which he values more than he does the power *wherewith* he was trusted. *Swift.*

2. With what? interrogatively.

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If the salt hath lost its savour, *wherewith* shall it be salted? *Matthew.*

3. I know not that *wherewithal* is ever used in question.

To WHE'RRET. *v. a.* [corrupted, I suppose, from *ferret.*]

1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease. A low colloquial word.

2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth.*

WHE'RRY. *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation.] A light boat used on rivers.

And falling down into a lake,
Which him up to the neck doth take,
His fury somewhat it doth slake,
He calleth for a ferry;
What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken cup doth float
As safe as in a *wherry.* *Drayton.*

Let the vessel split on shelves,
With the freight enrich themselves:
Safe within my little *wherry,*
All their madness makes me merry. *Swift.*

To WHET. *v. a.* [hpettan, Sax. *wetten,* Dutch.]

1. To sharpen by attrition.

Fool, thou *whet'st* a knife to kill thyself. *Shakspeare.*

Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou hast *whetted* on thy stony heart,
To stab at half an hour of my frail life. *Shaksp.*

This visitation
Is but to *whet* thy almost blunted purpose. *Shakspeare.*

Unsophisticated vitriol, rubbed on the *whetted* blade of a knife, will not impart its colour. *Boyle.*

There is the Roman slave *whetting* his knife, and listening. *Addison.*

Eloquence, smooth and cutting, is like a razor *whetted* with oil. *Swift.*

2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious: it is used with *on* and *forward,* but improperly.

Peace, good queen!
O *whet* not *on* these too, too furious peers;
For blessed are the peace-makers! *Shakspeare.*

Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar,
I have not slept. *Shakspeare.*

I will *whet on* the king. *Shakspeare.*

He favoured the christian merchants; and, the more to *whet* him *forwards,* the bassa had cunningly insinuated into his acquaintance one Mulearabe. *Knolles.*

Let not thy deep bitterness beget
Careless despair in me; for that will *whet*
My mind to scorn. *Donne.*

The cause why onions, salt, and pepper, in baked meats, move appetite, is by vellication of those nerves; for motion *whetteth.* *Bacon.*

A disposition in the king began to be discovered, which, nourished and *whetted on* by bad counsellors, proved the blot of his times; which was the crushing treasure out of his subjects purses by penal laws. *Bacon.*

'Tis sad that we should sacrifice the church's peace to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vain curiosity. *Decay of Piety.*

Great contemporaries *whet* and cultivate each other. *Dryden.*

Himself invented first the shining share,
And *whetted* human industry by care;
Nor suffer'd sloth to trust his active reign. *Dryden.*

WHET. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of sharpening.

2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

An iv'ry table is a certain *whet;*
You would not think how heartily he 'll eat. *Dryden.*

He assisted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention sips, drams, and *whets.* *Spect.*

WHE'THER. *adv.* [hpæðer, Saxon.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other: answered by *or.*

As they, so we have likewise a publick form, how to serve God both morning and evening, *whether* sermons may be had *or* no. *Hooker.*

Resolve *whether* you will *or* no. *Shaksp.*

Perkin's three counsellors registered themselves sanctuary-men; and *whether* upon pardon obtained, *or* continuance within the privilege, they were not proceeded with. *Bacon.*

If we adjoin to the lords, *whether* they prevail *or* not, we engulph ourselves into assured danger. *Hayward.*

Then didst thou found that order; *whether* love
Or victory thy royal thoughts did move,
Each was a noble cause. *Denham.*

It has been the question of some curious wits, *Whether* in the world there are more heads *or* feet? *Holiday.*

Epictetus forbids a man, on such an occasion, to consult with the oracle *whether* he should do it *or* no, it being necessary to be done. *Decay of Piety.*

Whether by health *or* sickness, life *or* death, mercy is still contriving and carrying on the spiritual good of all who love God. *South.*

This assistance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them *whether* they will *or* no. *Tillotson.*

When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation of commodities, our money must go to pay our debts, *whether* melted *or* not. *Locke.*

Whether it be that the richest of these discoveries fall not into the pope's hands, *or* for some other reason, the prince of Farnese will keep this seat from being turned up, till one of his own family is in the chair. *Addison.*

WHE'THER. *pronoun.* Which of two.

Whither when they came, they fell at words *Whether* of them should be the lord of lords. *Spenser.*

Whether of them twain did the will of his father? *Matthew.*

Whether is more beneficial, that we should have the same yearly quantity of heat distributed equally, or a greater share in summer, and in winter a less? *Bentley.*

Let them take *whether* they will: if they deduce all animals from single pairs, even to make the second of a pair, is to write after a copy. *Bentley.*

WHE'TSTONE. *n. s.* [*whet* and *stone.*] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp.

The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully conceived the weight or measure of their own woe: they use their affection as a *whetstone* both to wit and memory. *Hooker.*

What avail'd her resolution chaste,
Whose soberest looks were *whetstones* to desire? *Fairfax.*

These the *whetstone* sharps to eat,
And cry, millstones are good meat. *B. Jonson.*

Diligence is to the understanding as the *whetstone* to the razor; but the will is the hand that must apply the one to the other. *South.*

A *whetstone* is not an instrument to carve with, but it sharpens those that do. *Shakspeare Illustrated.*

WHE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *whet.*] One that whets or sharpens.

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Love and enmity are notable *whetters* and quickners of the spirit of life in all animals. *More.*

WHEY. *n. s.* [hpœg, Sax. *wey*, Dutch.]

1. The thin or serous part of milk, from which the oleose or grumous part is separated.

I'll make you feed on curds and *whey*. *Shakſp.*

Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of serum or *whey* in the glandules of the breast. *Harvey.*

2. It is used of any thing white and thin.

Thoſe linen cheeks of thine
Are counſellors to fear. What, ſoldiers *whey* face! *Shakſp.*

WHE'YEY. } *adj.* [from *whey*.] Partak-
WHE'YISH. } ing of whey; resembling whey.

Thoſe medicines being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in ſending down the *wheyey* part of the blood to the reins. *Bacon.*

He that quaffs
Such *wheyiſh* liquors, oft with cholick pangs
He'll roar. *Philips.*

WHICH. *pron.* [hpilc, Sax. *welk*, Dutch.]

1. The pronoun relative, relating to things.

The apoſtles term it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, ſometimes the handſel or earneſt of that *which* is to come. *Hooker.*

In deſtruction by deluge, the remnant *which* hap to be reſerved are ignorant. *Bacon.*

To *which* their want of judging abilities, add alſo their want of opportunity to apply to ſuch conſideration as may let them into the true goodneſs and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which* ſeldom display themſelves to the firſt view. *South.*

The queen of furies by their ſide is ſet,
And ſnatches from their mouths th' untaſted meat,
Which if they touch, her hiſſing ſnakes ſhe rears. *Dryden.*

After the ſeveral earths, conſider the parts of the ſurface of this globe *which* are barren, as ſand and rocks. *Locke.*

2. It had formerly ſometimes *the* before it.

Do they not blaſphême that worthy name by *the which* ye are called? *James.*

3. It formerly was uſed for *who*, and related likewiſe to perſons: as in the firſt words of the Lord's Prayer.

The Almighty, *which* giveth wiſdom to whomſoever it pleaſeth him, did, for the good of his church, ſtay thoſe eager affections. *Hooker.*

Do you hear, ſir, of a battle?——
——Every one hears that,
Which can diſtinguiſh ſound. *Shakſp.*

Had I been there, *which* am a ſilly woman,
The ſoldiers ſhould have toſs'd me on their pikes
Before I would have granted to that act.
Shakſpeare.

4. The genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, is *whoſe*; but *whoſe*, as derived from *which*, is ſcarcely uſed but in poetry.

Of man's firſt diſobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whoſe* mortal taſte. *Milton.*

5. It is ſometimes a demonſtrative: as, take *which* you will.

What is the night?——
——Almoſt at odds with morning, *which* is *which*. *Shakſp.*

6. It is ſometimes an interrogative: as, *which* is the man?

Which of you convinceth me of ſin? *John.*
For *which* of theſe works do ye ſtone me? *John.*

Two fair twins,
The puzzled ſtrangers *which* is *which* enquire. *Tickel.*

WHICHSO'EVER. *pron.* [*which* and *ſoever*.] Whether one or the other.

Whichſoever of theſe he takes, and how often ſoever he doubles it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of ſuch addition at firſt ſetting out. *Locke.*

WHIFF. *n. s.* [*chwyth*, Welſh.] A blaſt; a puff of wind.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage ſtrikes wide;
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell ſword
Th' unnerved father falls. *Shakſp.*

If ſome unſav'ry *whiff* betray the crime,
Invent a quarrel ſtraight. *Dryden.*

Three pipes after dinner he conſtantly ſmokes,
And ſeaſons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes. *Prior.*

Nick pulled out a boatſwain's whiſtle: upon the firſt *whiff* the tradeſmen came jumping in. *Arbuthnot.*

To **WHI'FFLE.** *v. n.* [from *whiff*.] To move inconſtantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Nothing is more familiar, than for a *whiffling* fop, that has not one grain of the ſenſe of a man of honour, to play the hero. *L'Eſtrange.*

Was our reaſon given to be thus puff'd about,
Like a dry leaf, an idle ſtraw, a feather,
The ſport of ev'ry *whiffling* blaſt that blows? *Rowe.*

A perſon of a *whiffling* and unſteady turn of mind cannot keep cloſe to a point of controverſy, but wanders from it perpetually. *Watts.*

WHI'FFLER. *n. s.* [from *whiffle*.]

1. A harbinger; probably one with a horn or trumpet.

The beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whoſe ſhouts and claps outvoice the deep-mouth'd ſea,
Which, like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way. *Shakſpeare.*

2. One of no conſequence; one moved with a whiff or puff.

Our fine young ladies retain in their ſervice a great number of ſupernumerary and inſignificant fellows, which they uſe like *whifflers*, and commonly call ſhoeing-horns. *Spectator.*

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate-houſe, ſhall talk of the conſtitution. *Swift.*

WHIG. *n. s.* [hpœg, Saxon.]

1. Whey.

2. The name of a faction.

The ſouth-weſt counties of Scotland have ſeldom corn enough to ſerve them through the year; and the northern parts producing more than they need, thoſe in the weſt come in the ſummer to buy at Leith the ſtores that come from the north; and from a word, whiggam, uſed in driving their horſes, all that drove were called the whiggamors, and ſhorter the *whigs*. Now in that year, before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the miniſters animated their people to riſe and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching at the head of their pariſhes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came,

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The marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them, they being about six thousand. This was called the whiggamors inroad; and, ever after that, all that opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*: and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of disunion. *Burnet.*

Whoever has a true value for church and state, should avoid the extremes of *whig* for the sake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISH. *adj.* [from *whig*.] Relating to the whigs.

She 'll prove herself a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain;
And, to defend the *whiggish* cause,
Her topicks from the tories draws. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISM. *n. s.* [from *whig*.] The notions of a whig.

I could quote passages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggism* and atheism. *Swift.*

WHILE. *n. s.* [*weil*, Germ. hpile, Sax.] Time; space of time.

If my beauty be any thing, then let it obtain this much of you, that you will remain some *while* in this company, to ease your own travel and our solitariness. *Sidney.*

I have seen her rise from her bed, and again return to bed; yet all this *while* in a most fast sleep. *Shakspeare.*

One *while* we thought him innocent,
And then w'accus'd the consul. *Ben Jonson.*

We saw him feeding come,
And on his necke a burthen lugging home,
Most highly huge, of sere-wood; which the pile
That fed his fire supplide all supper *while*.
Chapman.

I hope all ingenuous persons will advertise me fairly, if they think it worth their *while*, of what they dislike in it. *Digby.*

Pausing a *while*, thus to herself she mus'd.
Milton.

How couldst thou look for other, but that God should condemn thee for the doing of things for which thine own conscience did condemn thee all the *while* thou wast doing of them? *Tillotson.*

That which I have all this *while* been endeavouring to convince men to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend. *Tillotson.*

Few, without the hope of another life, would think it worth their *while* to live above the alurements of sense. *Atterbury.*

What fate has dispos'd of the papers, 'tis not worth *while* to tell. *Locke.*

WHILE. } *adv.* [hpile, Saxon. *Whiles* is now out of use.]
WHILES. }
WHILST. }

1. During the time that.

Whiles I was protector,
Pity was all the fault that was in me. *Shakſp.*

What we have, we prize not to the worth
Whiles we enjoy it; but being lackt and lost,
Why then we rack the value. *Shakſp.*

Repeated, *while* the sedentary earth
Attains her end. *Milton.*

2. As long as.

Use your memory; you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to overload it. *Watts.*

3. At the same time that.

Whiles by the experiment of this ministration they glorify God, for your professed subjection unto the gospel. *2 Corinthians.*

Can he imagine that God sends forth an irresistible strength against some sins, *whilst* in others he permits men a power of repelling his grace? *Decay of Piety.*

All hearts shall bend, and ev'ry voice
In loud applauding shouts rejoice;
While all his gracious aspect praise,
And crowds grow loyal as they gaze. *Addison.*

He sits attentive to his own applause;
While wits and templars ev'ry sentence raise,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise. *Pope.*

To WHILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter.

Men guilty this way never have observed that the *whiling* time, the gathering together, and waiting a little before dinner, is the most awkwardly passed away of any. *Spectator.*

WHILE'RE. *adv.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before*.] A little while ago; ere while. Not in use.

That cursed wight from whom I 'scap'd *whilere*,
A man of hell, that calls himself Despair.
Spenser.

Let us be jocund: will you troul the catch
You taught me but *while-ere*? *Shakſp.*

Those armies, that *while-ere*
Affrighted all the world, by him struck dead with fear, *Drayton.*

Here lies Hobbinol, our shepherd *whilere*.
Raleigh.

He who, with all heaven's heraldry, *whilere*
Enter'd the world, now bleeds to give us ease.
Milton.

WHI'LOM. *adv.* [hpilom, Saxon, that is, *once on a time*.] Formerly; once; of old. Not in use.

Where now the studious lawyers have their bowers,
There *whilom* wont the Templar nights abide,
Till they decayed through pride. *Spenser.*

In northern clime a val'rous knight
Did *whilom* kill his bear in fight,
And wound a fiddler. *Hudibras.*

Yet art thou not inglorious in thy fate;
For so Apollo, with unweeting hand,
Whilom did slay his dearly loved mate. *Milton.*

WHIM. *n. s.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from a thing turning round; nor can I find any etymology more probable.] A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of desire.

All the superfluous *whims* relate,
That fill a female gamester's pate. *Swift.*

He learnt his *whims* and high-flown notions too,
Such as fine men adopt, and fine men rue. *Harte.*

To WHI'MPER. *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, German.] To cry without any loud noise.

The father by his authority should always stop this sort of crying, and silence their *whimpering*. *Locke.*

A laughing, toying, wheedling, *whimp'ring* she
Shall make him amble on a gossip's message.
Rowe.

In peals of thunder now she roars, and now
She gently *whimpers* like a lowing cow. *Swift.*

WHI'MPLED. *adv.* [I suppose from *whimper*.] This word seems to mean distorted with crying.

This *whimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This signior Junio's giant dwarf, Dan Cupid,
Regent of love-rhimes, lord of folded arms,
Th' anointed sovereign of sighs and groans.
Shakspeare.

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WHI'MSEY. *n. s.* [only another form of the word *whim*.] A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim.

At this rate a pretended freak or *whimsey* may be palliated. *L'Estrange.*

All the ridiculous and extravagant shapes that can be imagined, all the fancies and *whimsies* of poets and painters, and Egyptian idolaters, if so be they are consistent with life and propagation would be now actually in being if our atheists notion were true. *Ray.*

So now, as health or temper changes,
In larger compass Alma ranges;
This day below, the next above,
As light or solid *whimsies* move. *Prior.*

What I speak, my fair Chloe, and what I write, shows
The difference there is betwixt nature and art;
I court others in verse, but I love thee in prose;
And they have my *whimsies*, but thou hast my heart. *Prior.*

Oranges in *whimsey*-boards went round. *King.*

He spoke with such a sedate and undisturbed mind, that I could not impute it to melancholy, or a splenetick *whimsey*. *Blackmore.*

'Th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loss for figures to express
Men's folly, *whimsies*, and inconstancy. *Swift.*

WHI'MSICAL. *adj.* [from *whimsey*.] Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful.

In another circumstance I am particular, or, as my neighbours call me, *whimsical*: as my garden invites into it all the birds, I do not suffer any one to destroy their nests. *Addison.*

WHIN. *n. s.* [*chwyn*, Welsh; *genista spinosa*, Latin.] Furze; gorse.

With *whins* or with furzes thy hovel renew. *Tusser.*

Plants that have prickles in their leaf are holly, juniper, *whin*-bush, and thistle. *Bacon.*

To WHINE. *v. n.* [panian, Saxon; *weenen*, Dutch; *cwyno*, Welsh.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise; to moan meanly and effeminately.

They came to the wood, where the hounds were in couples staying their coming, but with a *whining* accent craving liberty. *Sidney.*

At his nurse's tears
He *whin'd* and roar'd away your victory,
That pages blush'd at him. *Shakspeare.*

Twice and once the hedge-pig *whin'd*. *Shaksp.*

Whip him,
Till, like a boy, you see him cringe his face,
And *whine* aloud for mercy. *Shakspeare.*

The common people have a *whining* tone and accent in their speech, as if they did still suffer some oppression. *Davies.*

Then if we *whine*, look pale,
And tell our tale,
Men are in pain
For us again;
So neither speaking doth become
The lover's state, nor being dumb. *Suckling.*

He made a viler noise than swine
In windy weather, when they *whine*. *Hudibras.*

Some, under sheep's cloathing, had the properties of wolves; that is, they could *whine* and howl, as well as bite and devour. *South.*

I was not born so base to flatter crowds,
And move your pity by a *whining* tale. *Dryd.*

Laughing at their *whining* may perhaps be the proper method. *Locke.*

Life was given for noble purposes; and therefore it must not be sacrificed to a quarrel, nor *whined* away in love. *Collier.*

Upon a general mourning, mercers and woollen-drapers would in four-and-twenty hours raise their cloths and silks to above a double price; and, if the mourning continued long, come *whining* with petitions to the court, that they were ready to starve. *Swift.*

WHINE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint.

The favourable opinion of men comes oftentimes by a few demure looks and affected *whines*, set off with some odd devotional postures and grimaces. *South.*

Thy hateful *wine* of woe
Breaks in upon my sorrows, and distracts
My jarring senses with thy beggar's cry. *Rowe.*

To WHI'NNY. *v. n.* [*hinnio*, Latin; from the sound.] To make a noise like a horse or colt.

WHI'NYARD. *n. s.* [pinnan, and ape, to gain honour, Saxon. *Skinner.* I know not whether this word was ever used seriously, and therefore perhaps it might be denominated in contempt from *whin*, a tool to cut *whins*.] A sword: in contempt.

He snatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled
When he was falling off his steed. *Hudibras.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* [hpeopan, Saxon; *whippen*, Dutch.]

1. To strike with any thing tough and flexible.

He took
The harness'd steeds, that still with horror shook,
And plies them with the lash, and *whips* 'em on;
And, as he *whips*, upbraids 'em with his son. *Addison.*

2. To sew slightly.

In half-*whipt* muslin needles useless lie. *Gay.*

3. To drive with lashes.

This unheard sauciness, and bovish troops,
The king doth smile at; and is well prepar'd
To *whip* this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shaksp.*

Let's *whip* these stragglers o'er the seas again:
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France,
These famish'd beggars. *Shakspeare.*

Since I pluck't geese, play'd truant, and *whipt* top, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakspeare.*

If ordered every day to *whip* his top so long as to make him weary, he will wish for his book, if you promise it him as a reward of having *whipt* his top lustily quite out. *Locke.*

Whipt cream; unfortified with wine or sense!
Froth'd by that slattern muse, Indifference. *Harte.*

4. To correct with lashes.

I'll leave you to the hearing of the cause,
Hoping you'll find good cause to *whip* them all. *Shakspeare.*

Reason with the fellow,
Before you punish him, where he heard this,
Lest you should chance to *whip* your information. *Shakspeare.*

Hourly we see some raw pin-feather'd thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing,
Who for false quantities was *whipt* at school
But t'other day, and breaking grammar-rule. *Dryden.*

How did he return this haughty brave,
Who *whipt* the winds, and made the sea his slave? *Dryden.*

This requires more than setting children a task, and *whipping* them, without any more ado, if it be not done to our fancy. *Locke.*

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Oh chain me! *whip* me! let me be the scorn
Of sordid rabbles and insulting crowds!
Give me but life. *Smith.*

Heirs to titles and large estates have a weakness in their eyes, and are not able to bear the pain and indignity of *whipping*. *Swift.*

5. To lash with sarcasm.

They would *whip* me with their fine wits, till I was as crest-fallen as a dried pear. *Shaksp.*

6. To inwrap.

Its string is firmly *whipt* about with small gut, that it may the easier move in the edge of the rowler. *Moxon.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* To take any thing nimbly: always with a particle ascertaining the sense; as, *out, on, up, away*, A ludicrous use.

In his lawless fit,
Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He *whipt* his rapier *out*, and cries, a rat!
And in this brainish apprehension kills
The unseen good old man. *Shakspeare.*

She in a hurry *whips up* her darling under her arm. *L'Estrange.*

Raise yourself upon your hinder legs, and then stretch out your head: I can easily *whip up* to your horns, and so out of the well. *L'Estrange.*

Brisk Susan *whips* her linen *from* the rope,
Whilst the first drizz'ling show'r is born aslope. *Swift.*

Thus disposed, it lies ready for you to *whip* it *out* in a moment. *Swift.*

To WHIP. *v. n.* To move nimbly. A ludicrous word.

Two friends travelling together, met a bear upon the way: the one *whips* up a tree, and the other throws himself flat upon the ground. *L'Estrange.*

The simple 'squire made a sudden start to follow; but the justice of the quorum *whipped* between. *Tatler.*

WHIP. *n. s.* [hpeop, Saxon.] An instrument of correction tough and pliant.

There sat infernal Pain,
And fast beside him sat tumultuous Strife;
The one in hand an iron *whip* did strain,
The other brandished a bloody knife. *Spenser.*

Put in ev'ry honest hand a *whip*,
To lash the rascal naked through the world. *Shakspeare.*

Love is merely a madness, and deserves as well a dark-house and a *whip* as madmen do. *Shakspeare.*

High on her head she rears two twisted snakes;
Her chain she rattles, and her *whip* she shakes. *Dryden.*

In his right hand he holds the *whip*, with which he is supposed to drive the horses of the sun. *Addison.*

WHIP *and spur*. With the utmost haste.

Each staunch polemick
Come *whip and spur*, and dash'd thro' thin and thick. *Duncial.*

WHI'PCORD. *n. s.* [*whip* and *cord*.] Cord of which lashes are made.

In Raphael's first works are many small foldings, often repeated, which look like so many *whipcords*. *Dryden.*

WHI'PGRAFTING. *n. s.* [In gardening.] A kind of grafting.

WHIPHA'ND. *n. s.* [*whip* and *hand*.] Advantage over.

The archangel, when Discord was restive, and would not be drawn from her beloved monastery with fair words, has the *whiphand* of her, and drags her out with many stripes. *Dryden.*

WHI'PLASH. *n. s.* The lash or small end of a whip.

Have *whiplash* wel knotted and cartrope inough. *Tusser.*

WHI'PPER. *n. s.* [from *whip*.] One who punishes with whipping.

Love is merely a madness, and deserves as well a dark-house and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not so punished is, that the *whippers* are in love too. *Shakip.*

WHI'PPINGPOST. *n. s.* [*whip* and *post*.] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are lashed.

Could not the *whippingpost* prevail,
With all its rhet'rick, nor the jail,
To keep from flaying scourge thy skin,
And ancle free from iron gin? *Hudibras.*

WHI'PSAW. *n. s.* [*whip* and *saw*.]

The *whipsaw* is used by joiners to saw such great pieces of stuff that the handsaw will not easily reach through. *Moxon.*

WHI'PSTAFF. *n. s.* [On shipboard.] A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship. *Bail.*

WHI'PSTER. *n. s.* [from *whip*.] A nimble fellow.

I am not valiant neither;
But ev'ry puny *whipster* gets my sword. *Shaks.*

Give that *whipster* but his errand,
He takes my lord chief justice' warrant. *Prior.*

WHIPT, for *whipped*.

In Bridewel a number be stript,
Lesse worthie than these to be *whipt*. *Tusser.*

To WHIRL. *v. a.* [hpyppan, Saxon; *whirbelen*, Dutch.] To turn round rapidly.

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel; I know not where I am, nor what I do. *Shaksp.*

He *whirls* his sword around without delay,
And hews through adverse foes an ample way. *Dryden.*

With his full force he *whirl'd* it first around;
But the soft yielding air receiv'd the wound. *Dryden.*

The Stygian flood,
Falling from on high, with bellowing sound
Whirls the black waves and rattling stones around. *Addison.*

With impetuous motion *whirl'd* apace,
This magick wheel still moves, yet keeps its place. *Granville.*

They have ever been taught by their senses, that the sun, with all the planets and the fixed stars, are *whirled* round this little globe. *Watts.*

To WHIRL. *v. n.*

1. To run round rapidly.

He, wrapt with *whirling* wheels, inflames the skyen
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine. *Spenser.*

Five moons were seen to-night,
Four fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about
The other four in wond'rous motion. *Shaksp.*

As young striplings whip the top for sport
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.*

Wild and distracted with their fears,
They justling plunge amidst the sounding deeps;
The flood away the struggling squadron sweeps,
And men, and arms, and horses *whirling* bears. *Smith.*

2. To move hastily.

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She what he swears regards no more
Than the deaf rocks when the loud billows roar;
But *whirl'd* away to shun his hateful sight,
Hid in the forest. *Dryden.*

WHIRL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution.

'Twere well your judgments but in plays did range;
But ev'n your follies and debauches change
With such a *whirl*, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot score them on the stage.
Dryden.

Wings raise my feet; I'm pleas'd to mount on high,
Trace all the mazes of the liquid sky;
Their various turnings and their *whirls* declare,
And live in the vast regions of the air. *Creech.*

Nor *whirl* of time, nor flight of years, can waste. *Creech.*

I have been watching what thoughts came up in the *whirl* of fancy, that were worth communicating. *Pope.*

How the car rattles, how its kindling wheels
Smoke in the *whirl*: the circling sand ascends,
And in the noble dust the chariot 's lost. *Smith.*

2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation.

For though in dreadful *whirls* we hung
High o'h the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not slow to hear,
Nor impotent to save. *Spectator.*

WHI'RLBAT. *n. s.* [*whirl* and *bat*.] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. It is frequently used by the poets for the ancient cestus.

At *whirlbat* he had slain many, and was now himself slain by Pollux. *L'Estrange.*

The *whirlbat*'s falling blow they nimbly shun,
And win the race ere they begin to run. *Creech.*

The guardian angels of kingdoms he rejected, as Dares did the *whirlbats* of Eryx, when they were thrown before him by Entellus. *Dryden.*

The *whirlbat* and the rapid race shall be
Reserv'd for Cæsar, and ordain'd by me. *Dryd.*

WHI'RLBONE. *n. s.* The patella; the cap of the knee. *Ainsworth.*

WHI'RLIGIG. *n. s.* [*whirl* and *gig*.] A toy which children spin round.

He found that marbles taught him percussion, and *whirligigs* the axis in peritrochio.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

That since they gave things their beginning,
And set this *whirligig* a-spinning. *Prior.*

WHI'RLPIT. } *n. s.* [hpyrl-pole, Sax.]
WHI'RLPOOL. } A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle toward its centre; a vortex.

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and *whirlpool*, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shakspeare.*

In the fathomless profound
Down sunk they, like a falling stone,
By raging *whirlpits* overthrown. *Sandys.*

This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unseen *whirlpool* draws you fast,
And in a moment sinks you. *Dryden.*

Send forth, ye wise! send forth your lab'ring thought:
Let it return with empty notions fraught
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling *whirlpools*, and of spheres of smoke.
Prior.

There might arise some vertiginous motions or *whirlpools* in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms must be thrust and crowded to the middle of those *whirlpools*, and there constipate one another into great solid bodies. *Bentley.*

WHI'RLWIND. *n. s.* [*wèrbelwind*, Germ.] A stormy wind moving circularly.

In the very torrent and *whirlwind* of your passion, beget a temperance that may give it smoothness. *Shakesp.*

With *whirlwinds* from beneath she toss'd the ship,
And bare expos'd the bosom of the deep. *Dryd.*

WHI'RRING. *adj.* A word formed in imitation of the sound expressed by it.

From the brake the *whirring* pheasant springs,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings.
Pope.

WHISK. *n. s.* [*wischen*, to wipe, Germ.]

1. A small besom, or brush.

The white of an egg, though in part transparent, yet being long agitated with a *whisk* or spoon, loses its transparency. *Boyle.*

If you break any china with the top of the *whisk* on the mantle-tree, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

2. A part of a woman's dress.

An easy means to prevent being one farthing the worse for the abatement of interest, is wearing a lawn *whisk* instead of a point de Venice.
Child.

To WHISK. *v. a.* [*wischen*, to wipe, Germ.]

1. To sweep with a small besom.

2. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps.

Cardan believ'd great states depend
Upon the tip o' th' bear's tail's end;
That, as she *whisk'd* it t'wards the sun,
Strow'd mighty empires up and down. *Hudibras.*

WHI'SKER. *n. s.* [from *whisk*.] The hair growing on the upper lip unshaven; the mustachio.

A sacrifice to fall of state,
Whose thread of life the fatal sisters
Did twist together with its *whiskers*. *Hudibras.*

Behold four kings, in majesty rever'd,
With hoary *whiskers* and a forky beard. *Pope.*

A painter added a pair of *whiskers* to the face.
Addison.

To WHI'SPER. *v. n.* [*whisperen*, Dutch.] To speak with a low voice, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the speaker; to speak with suspicion or timorous caution.

He sometime with fearful countenance would desire the king to look to himself; for that all the court and city were full of *whisperings*, and expectation of some sudden change. *Sidney.*

All that hate me *whisper* together against me.
Psalms.

In speech of man, the *whispering* or susurrus, whether louder or softer is an interior sound; but the speaking out is an exteriour sound; and therefore you can never make a tone, nor sing, in *whispering*, but in speech you may. *Bacon.*

The king Acestis calls;
Then softly *whisper'd* in her faithful ear,
And bade his daughters at the rites appear.
Pope.

It is as offensive to speak wit in a fool's company, as it would be ill manners to *whisper* in it; he is displeased at both, because he *is* ignorant of what is said. *Pope.*

The hollow *whisp'ring* breeze, the pliant rills
Purle down amid the twisted roots. *Thomson.*

To WHI'SPER. *v. a.*

1. To address in a low voice.

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When they talk of him, they shake their heads,
And *whisper* one another in the ear. *Shaksp.*
Give sorrow words; the grief that does not speak
Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break.
Shakspeare.
He first *whispers* the man in the ear, that such a man should think such a card. *Bacon.*
The steward *whispered* the young Templar, that's true to my knowledge. *Tatler.*

2. To utter in a low voice.
You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the *whispered* ones; for they are yet but ear-kissing arguments. *Shakspeare.*
Sit and eat your bread,
Nor *whisper* more a word; or get ye gone,
And weepe without doors. *Chapman.*
They might buzz and *whisper* it one to another, and, tacitly withdrawing from the aposrles, noise it about the city. *Bentley.*

3. To prompt secretly.
Charles the emperor,
Under pretence to see the queen his aunt,
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came
To *whisper* Wolsey, here makes visitation.
Shakspeare.

WHI'SPER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A low soft voice; cautious and timorous speech.
The extension is more in tones than in speech; therefore the inward voice or *whisper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*
Strictly observe the first hints and *whispers* of good and evil that pass in the heart, and this will keep conscience quick and vigilant. *South.*
Soft *whispers* through th' assembly went.
Dryden.
He uncall'd, his patron to controul,
Divulg'd the secret *whispers* of his soul. *Dryd.*
With such like false *whispers*, in former reigns, the ears of princes have been poisoned.
Davenant.

WHI'SPERER. *n. s.* [from *whisper*.]
1. One that speaks low.
2. A private talker; a teller of secrets; a conveyer of intelligence.
Kings trust in eunuchs hath rather been as to good spials and good *whisperers* than good magistrates. *Bacon.*

WHIST. [This word is called by *Skinner*, who seldom errs, an interjection commanding silence, and so it is commonly used; but *Shakspeare* uses it as a verb, and *Milton* as an adjective or a participle.]
1. Are silent.
Come unto these yellow sands,
And then take hands;
Curt'sied when you have, and kist,
The wild waves *whist*. *Shaksp.*
2. Still; silent; put to silence.
The winds, with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kiss'd,
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean. *Milt.*
3. Be still.

WHIST. *n. s.* A game at cards, requiring close attention and silence: vulgarly pronounced *whisk*.
The clergyman used to play at *whist* and swobbers. *Swift.*
Whist awhile
Walks his grave round, beneath a cloud of smoke
Wreath'd fragrant from the pipe. *Thomson.*

To WHI'STLE. *v. n.* [hpıꝑlıan, Saxon; *fistulo*, Latin.]
1. To form a kind of musical sound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath.
I've watch'd and travell'd hard:
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll *whistle*.
Shakspeare.
Let one *whistle* at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the sound shall strike so sharp as you can scarce endure it.
Bacon.
While the plowman near at hand
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*
Should Bertran sound his trumpets,
And Torrismond but *whistle* through his fingers,
He draws his army off. *Dryden.*
He *whistled* as he went for want of thought.
Dryden.
The ploughman leaves the task of day,
And trudging homeward *whistles* on the way.
Gay.
2. To make a sound with a small wind instrument.
3. To sound shrill.
His big manly voice
Changing again toward childish treble pipes,
He *whistles* in his sound. *Shakspeare.*
Soft whispers run along the leafy woods,
And mountains *whistle* to the murm'ring floods.
Dryden.
Rhætus from the hearth a burning brand
Selects, and whirling waves; till from his hand
The fire took flame, then dash'd it from the right
On fair Charaxus' temples, near the sight
Then *whistling* past came on. *Dryden.*
When winged deaths in *whistling* arrows fly,
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted stay,
Perform thy part, and share the dangerous day?
Prior.
The wild winds *whistle*, and the billows roar,
The splitting raft the furious tempest tore.
Pope.

To WHI'STLE. *v. a.* To call by a whistle.
Let him *whistle* them backwards and forwards, till he is weary. *South.*
He chanced to miss his dog: we stood still till he had *whistled* him up. *Addison.*
When simple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be *whistled* off my hands!
Pope.

WHI'STLE. *n. s.* [hpıꝑle, Saxon.]
1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth.
My sire in caves constrains the wind,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;
They fear his *whistle*, and forsake the seas.
Dryden.
2. A sound made by a small wind instrument.
3. The mouth; the organ of whistling.
Let's drink the other cup to wet our *whistles*, and so sing away all sad thoughts. *Walton.*
4. A small wind instrument.
The masters and pilots were so astonished, that they knew not how to direct; and if they knew, they could scarcely, when they directed, hear their own *whistle*. *Sidney.*
Behold
Upon the hempen tackle shipboys climbing;
Hear the shrill *whistle*, which doth order give
To sounds confus'd. *Shakspeare.*
Small *whistles*, or shepherds oaten pipes, give a sound because of their extreme slenderness, whereby the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon.*
Her infant grandame's *whistle* next it grew,
The bells she gingled, and the *whistle* blew.
Pope.
5. The noise of winds.

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6. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs.

Madam, here comes my lord.—
—I have been worth the *whistle*. *Shakſp.*

The knight, perusing this epistle,
Believ'd he'd brought her to his *whistle*. *Hudib.*

WHI'STLER. *n. s.* [from *whistle*.] One who whistles.

The prize was a guinea, to be conferred upon the ablest *whistler*, who could whistle clearest, and go through his tune without laughing. *Addis.*

WHIT. *n. s.* [pihr, a thing; apihr, any thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot.

We love, and are no *whit* regarded. *Sidney.*

Her sacred book with blood ywrit,
That none could read except she did him teach,
She unto him disclosed every *whit*,
And heavenly documents thereout did preach.
Spenser.

The motive cause of doing it is not in ourselves, but carrieth us as if the wind should drive a feather in the air; we no *whit* furthering that whereby we are driven. *Hooker.*

Although the lord became the king's tenant, his country was no *whit* reformed thereby, but remained in the former barbarism. *Davies.*

Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd
In unsuperfluous, even proportion,
And she no *whit* encumber'd with her store.
Milton.

It does not me a *whit* displease,
That the rich all honours seize. *Cowley.*

In accounts of ancient times, it ought to satisfy any enquirer, if they can be brought any *whit* near one another. *Tillotson.*

It is every *whit* as honourable to assist a good minister, as to oppose a bad one. *Addison.*

WHITE. *adj.* [hpit, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch.]

1. Having such an appearance as arises from the mixture of all colours; snowy.

When the paper was held nearer to any colour than to the rest, it appeared of that colour to which it approached nearest; but when it was equally, or almost equally, distant from all the colours, so that it might be equally illuminated by them all, it appeared *white*. *Newton.*

Why round our coaches crowd the *white* glov'd beaus? *Pope.*

2. Having the colour of fear; pale.

My hands are of your colour, but I shame
To wear a heart so *white*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Having the colour appropriated to happiness and innocence.

Welcome, pure-eyed faith, *white*-handed hope;
Thou hovering angel girt with golden wings,
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity. *Milt.*

Wert thou that sweet-smiling youth?
Or that crown'd matron sage, *white*-robed Truth? *Milton.*

Let this auspicious morning be exprest
With a *white* stone distinguish'd from the rest,
White as thy fame, and as thy honour clear;
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year.
Dryden.

To feastful mirth be this *white* hour assign'd,
And sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind.
Pope.

Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,
And *white*-rob'd innocence from heav'n descend.
Pope.

4. Gray with age.

I call you servile ministers,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainst a head
So old and *white* as this. *Shakspeare.*

So minutes, hours, and days, weeks, months, and years,
Past over, to the end they were created,
Would bring *white* hairs unto a quiet grave.
Shakspeare.

5. Pure; unblemished.

Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,
Roscommon only boasts unspotted lays:
And in our own, excuse some courtly stains,
No *whiter* page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

WHITE. *n. s.*

1. Whiteness; any thing white; white colour.

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of *white*. *Shakſp.*

A friend coming to visit me, I stopped him at the door, and before I told him what the colours were, or what I was doing, I asked him which of the two *whites* were the best, and wherein they differed? and after he had at that distance viewed them well, he answered, that they were both good *whites*, and that he could not say which was best, nor wherein their colours differed.
Newton.

2. The mark at which an arrow is shot, which used to be painted white.

If a mark be set up for an archer at a great distance, let him aim as exactly as he can, the least wind shall take his arrow, and divert it from the *white*. *Dryden.*

Remove him, then, and all your plots fly sure,
Point blank, and level to the very *white*
Of your designs.

3. The albugineous part of an egg.

I'll fetch some flax and *whites* of eggs
T' apply to 's bleeding face. *Shakſp.*

The strongest repellents are the *white* of new-laid eggs beaten to a froth with alum.
Wiseman.

When fates among the stars do grow,
Thou into the close nests of time dost peep;
And there, with piercing eye,
Through the firm shell and the thick *white* dost spy
Years to come a forming lie,
Close in their sacred secundine asleep. *Cowley.*

What principle manages the *white* and yolk of an egg into such a variety of textures, as is requisite to fashion a chick? *Boyle.*

The two in most regions represent the yolk and the membrane that lies next above it; so the exterior region of the earth is as the shell of the egg, and the abyss under it as the *white* that lies under the shell. *Burnet.*

4. The white part of the eye.

Our general himself
Sanctifies himself with 's hands,
And turns up th' *white* o' th' eye to his discourse.
Shakspeare.

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superficies with the *white* of the eye, but riseth up, as a hillock, above its convexity. *Ray.*

To WHITE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to dealbate; to whitewash.

His raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can *white* them.
Mark.

Like unto *whited* sepulchres, which appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones. *Matthew.*

WHITELE'AD. *n. s.*

White lead is made by taking sheet-lead, and having cut it into long and narrow slips, they make it up into rolls, but so that a small distance may remain between every spiral revolution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered that the lead may not sink down above half way,

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or some small matter more, in them: these pots have each of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up close, and so left for a certain time; in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the surface of the lead into a mere white calx, which they separate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two sorts of this sold at the colour shops; the one called ceruse, which is the most pure part, and the other is called *white lead*. *Quincy.*

WHITELI'VERED. *adj.* [from *white* and *liver*.] Envious; malicious; cowardly.

WHI'TELY. *adj.* [from *white*.] Coming near to white.

A *whitely* wanton, with a velvet brow,
With two pitch balls stuck in her face for eyes.
Shakspeare.

Now, governor, I see that I must blush
Quite through this veil of night a *whitely* shame,
To think I could design to make those free
Who were by nature slaves. *Southern.*

WHI'TEMEAT. *n. s.* [*white* and *meat*.] Food made of milk.

Much saltness in *whitemeat* is ill for the stone.
Tusser.

The Irish banished into the mountains, lived only upon *whitemeats*. *Spenser.*

To WHI'TEN. *v. a.* [from *white*.] To make white.

The smoke of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to *whiten* tiffanies. *Brown.*

Flax the soil and climate are proper for *whitening*, by the frequency of brooks, and also of winds. *Temple.*

Women of my complexion ought to be more modest, especially since our faces debar us from all artificial *whitenings*. *Guardian.*

Striking her cliff, the storm confirms her pow'r;
The waves but *whiten* her triumphant shore.
Prior.

Whether the darken'd room to muse invite,
Or *whiten'd* wall provoke the skewer to write;
In durance, exile, Bedlam, or the mint,
Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhyme and print.
Pope.

To WHI'TEN. *v. n.* To grow white.

The bark expects its freight;
The loosen'd canvas trembles with the wind,
And the sea *whitens* with auspicious gales.
Smith.

WHI'TENER. *n. s.* [from *whiten*.] One who makes any thing white.

WHI'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *white*.]

1. The state of being white; freedom from colour.

This doth lead me to her hand,
Of my first love the fatal band,
Where *whiteness* doth for ever sit;
Nature herself enamell'd it. *Sidney.*

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having disposed itself indifferently to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton.*

2. Paleness.

Thou tremblest, and the *whiteness* of thy cheek
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand.
Shakspeare.

3. Purity; cleanness.

The least spot is visible on ermine; but to preserve this *whiteness* in its original purity, you have, like that ermine, forsaken the common track of business, which is not always clean.
Dryden.

WHI'TEPOT. *n. s.* A kind of food.

Cornwall squab-pye, and Devon *whitepot* brings. *King.*

WHITES. *n. s.* [*fluor albus*.] It arises from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy.*

WHI'TETHORN. *n. s.* [*spina alba*, Latin.] A species of thorn.

As little as a *whitethorn* and a pear-tree seem of kin, a cion of the latter will sometimes prosper well, being grafted upon a stock of the former.
Boyle.

WHI'TEWASH. *n. s.* [*white* and *wash*.]

1. A wash to make the skin seem fair.

The clergy, during Cromwell's usurpation, were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole sermon against a *whitewash*. *Addison.*

2. A kind of liquid plaster with which walls are whitened.

Four rooms above, below, this mansion grac'd,
With *whitewash* deckt, and river-sand o'er-cast.
Harte.

WHI'TEWINE. *n. s.* [*white* and *wine*.] A species of wine produced from the white grapes.

The seeds and roots are, to be cut, beaten, and infused in *white-wine*. *Wiseman.*

WHI'THER. *adv.* [hpyðen, Saxon.]

1. To what place? interrogatively.

Sister, well met; *whither* away so fast?—
—No farther than the Tower. *Shakſp.*

The common people swarm like summer flies;
And *whither* fly the gnats but to the sun?
Shakspeare.

Ah! *whither* am I hurried? ah! forgive,
Ye shades, and let your sister's issue live. *Dryd.*

2. To what place: absolutely.

I stray'd I knew not *whither*. *Milton.*

3. To which place: relatively.

Whither when as they came, they fell at words,
Whether of them should be the lord of lords.
Spenser.

At Canterbury, *whither* some voice was run on before, the mayor seized on them, as they were taking fresh horses. *Wotton.*

That lord advanced to Winchester, *whither* sir John Berkley brought him two regiments more of foot. *Clarendon.*

4. To what degree? Obsolete: perhaps never in use.

Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience?
Still shall thy fury mock us? *Ben Jonson.*

WHITHERSOE'VER. *adv.* [*whither* and *soever*.] To whatsoever place.

For whatever end faith is designed, and *whithersoever* the nature and intention of the grace does drive us, thither we must go, and to that end we must direct all our actions. *Taylor.*

WHI'TING. *n. s.* [*wittingh*, Dutch; *alburnus*, Latin.]

1. A small sea fish.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle, as *whiting* and mackerel. *Carew.*

The muscular fibres of fishes are more tender than those of terrestrial animals, and their whole substance more watery. Some fishes, as *whitings*, can be almost entirely dissolved into water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. [from *white*.] A soft chalk.

That this impregnated liquor may be im-

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proved, they pour it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk or clay, finely powdered, cleansed, and made up into balls. *Boyle.*

When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be seen in all the chinks. *Swift.*

WHI'TISH. *adj.* [from *white.*] Somewhat white.

The same aqua-fortis, that will quickly change the redness of red lead into a darker colour, will, being put upon crude lead, produce a *whitish* substance, as with copper it did a bluish. *Boyle.*

WHI'TISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *whitish.*] The quality of being somewhat white.

Take good venereal vitriol of a deep blue, and compare with some of the entire crystals, purposely reserved, some of the subtle powder of the same salt, which will exhibit a very considerable degree of *whitishness.* *Boyle.*

WHI'TLEATHER. *n. s.* [*white* and *leather.*] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness.

Whole bridle and saddle, *whitlether* and nal,
With collars and harneis. *Tusser.*

He bor'd the nerves through, from the heel to th' ankle, and then knit
Both to his chariot with a thong of *whitleather.* *Chapman.*

Nor do I care much, if her pretty snout
Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together
Hem in her lips as dry as good *whitleather.* *Suckling.*

WHI'TLOW. *n. s.* [hpıt, Saxon, and *loup*, a wolf. *Skinner.* hpıt, Saxon, and *low*, a flame. *Lye.*] A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

Paronychia is a small swelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people generally called *whitflaw.* *Wiseman.*

WHI'TSOUR. *n. s.* A kind of apple.

WHI'TSTER, or *Whitster.* *n. s.* [from *white.*] A whitener.

Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet mead. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'TSUL. *n. s.* A provincial word.

Their meat was *whitsul*, as they call it; namely, milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, butter. *Carew.*

WHI'TSUNTIDE. *n. s.* [*white* and *sunday*; because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. *Skinner.*] The feast of Pentecost.

Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear;
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village lord that *Whitsuntide* to bear. *Sidney.*

This they employ in brewing and baking against *Whitsuntide.* *Carew.*

And let us do it with no shew of fear;
Nor with no more than if we heard that England
Were busied with a *Whitson* morrice dance. *Shakspeare.*

WHI'TTENTREE. *n. s.* [*sambucus aquatica.*] A sort of tree. *Ainsw.*

WHI'TTLE. *n. s.* [hpyrel, Saxon.]

1. A white dress for a woman. Not in use.

2. [hpyrel, Saxon.] A knife.

There 's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp
But I do prize it at my love, before
The reverend'st throat in Athens. *Shaksp.*

A dagger hanging at his belt he had,
Made of an antient sword's well-temper'd blade;
He wore a Sheffield *whittle* in his hose. *Bettert.*

To WHI'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut with a knife.

2. To edge; to sharpen. Not in use.

When they are come to that once, and are thoroughly *whittled*, then shall you have them cast their wanton eyes upon men's wives. *Haywill.*

To WHIZ. *v. n.* [from the sound that it expresses.] To make a loud humming noise.

The exhalations, *whizzing* in the air,
Give so much light that I may read by them. *Shakspeare.*

Turn him about;
I know him, he'll but *whiz*, and straight go out. *Dryden.*

Soon all with vigour bend their trusty bows,
And from the quiver each his arrow chose:
Hippocoon's was the first; with forceful sway
It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way. *Dryd.*

WHO. *pronoun.* genitive *whose*; other cases *whom.* [hpa, Saxon; *wie*, Dutch.]

1. A pronoun relative, applied to persons.

We have no perfect description of it, nor any knowledge how, or by *whom*, it is inhabited. *Abbot.*

Oft have I seen a timely-parted ghost,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same for aidance 'against the enemy. *Shakspeare.*

Were the grac'd person of our Banquo present,
Whom I may rather challenge for unkindness,
Than pity for mischance. *Shakspeare.*

The son of Duncan,
From whom this tyrant holds the due of birth,
Lives in the English court. *Shaksp.*

2. Which of many.

A man can never be obliged to submit to any power, unless he can be satisfied *who* is the person *who* has a right to exercise it. *Locke.*

We are still as much at a loss *who* civil power belongs to. *Locke.*

3. *As who should say*, elliptically for *as one who should say.*

Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill usage, and looks like a handsome defiance of a misfortune: *as who should say*, you are somewhat troublesome now, but I shall conquer you. *Collier against Despair.*

4. *Whose* is the genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, and is applied to things.

Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted; and *whose* soever sins ye retain, they are retained. *John.*

The question *whose* solution I require,
Is, what the sex of women most desire? *Dryd.*

Is there any other doctrine, *whose* followers are punished? *Addison.*

5. It has sometimes a disjunctive sense.

There thou tell'st of kings, and *who* aspire;
Who fall, *who* rise, *who* triumph, *who* do moan. *Daniel.*

Tell *who* loves *who*; what favours some partake,
And *who* is jilted. *Dryden.*

6. It is used often interrogatively; as, *who* is this? meaning, what is the character or name of this person? *Who* shall do this? that is, where shall any be found that can do this?

In the grave *who* shall give thee thanks? *Psalms.*

Who is like unto the Lord? *Psalms.*

Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge? *Job.*

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Who first seduc'd them to that dire revolt?
The infernal serpent. *Milton.*
Who feeds that alms-house neat, but void of state,
Where age and want sit smiling at the gate?
Who taught that heav'n-directed spire to rise?
The man of Ross, each lisping babe replies. *Pope.*

WHOE'VER. *pronoun.* [*who* and *ever.*] Any one, without limitation or exception.

Whoever doth to temperance apply
His stedfast life, and all his actions frame,
Trust me, shall find no greater enemy,
Than stubborn perturbation to the same. *Spens.*
I think myself beholden, *whoever* shews me my mistakes. *Locke.*
Whoe'er thou art, that fortune brings to keep
The rights of Neptune, monarch of the deep;
Thee first it fits, O stranger, to prepare
The due libation, and the solemn prayer. *Pope.*
Whoever is really brave, has always this comfort when he is oppressed, that he knows himself to be superior to those who injure him, by forgiving it. *Pope.*

WHOLE. *adj.* [palz, Saxon; *heel,* Dutch.]

1. All; total; containing all.
All the *whole* army stood agaz'd at him. *Shakspeare.*
This I my glory account,
My exaltation, and my *whole* delight. *Milton.*
Looking down he saw
The *whole* world fill'd with violence, and all flesh
Corrupting each their way. *Milton.*
Wouldst thou be soon destroy'd, and perish *whole,*
Trust Maurus with thy life, and Milbourne with thy soul. *Dryden.*
Fierce extremes
Contiguous might distemper the *whole* frame. *Milton.*

2. Complete; not defective.
The elder did *whole* regiments afford,
The younger brought his fortune and his sword. *Waller.*

3. Uninjured; unimpaired.
Anguish is come upon me, because my life is yet *whole* in me. 2 *Samuel.*
For while unhurt, divine Jordain,
Thy work and Seneca's remain;
Thou keep'st his body, they his soul,
He lives and breathes, restor'd and *whole. Prior.*

4. Well of any hurt or sickness,
When they had done circumcising all the people, they abode in the camp till they were *whole. Joshua.*

WHOLE. *n. s.*

1. The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts.
Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* of man. *Ecclesiastes.*
It contained the *whole* of religion amongst the antients; and made philosophy more agreeable. *Broome.*
There is a metaphysical *whole,* when the essence of a thing is said to consist of two parts, the genus and the difference, *i. e.* the general and the special nature, which, being joined together, make up a definition. *Watts.*

2. A system; a regular combination.
Begin with sense, of every art the soul,
Parts answering parts shall slide into a *whole. Pope.*

WHO'LESALE. *n. s.* [*whole* and *sale.*]

1. Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.

2. The whole mass.
Some from vanity, or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholesale. Watts.*

WHO'LESALE. *adj.* Buying or selling in the lump, or in large quantities.
These are *wholesale* chapmen to Satan, that do not truck and barter one crime for another, but take the whole herd. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
This cost me, at the *who'esale* merchant's, a hundred drachmas; I make two hundred by selling it in retail. *Addison.*

WHO'LESOME. *adj.* [*heelsam,* Dutch; *heylsam,* Teutonick: both from hæl, Sax. *health.*]

1. Sound. Contrary to unsound, in doctrine.
So the doctrine contained be but *wholesome* and edifying, a want of exactness in speaking may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*

2. Contributing to health.
Night not now, as ere man fell,
Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompanied, with damps and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*
Besides the *wholesome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery. *Addison.*
She held it *wholesomer* by much
To rest a little on the couch. *Prior.*

3. Preserving; salutary. Obsolete.
The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholesome* strength of his right hand. *Psalms.*

4. Useful; conducive to happiness or virtue.
They suffer us to famish, repeal daily any *wholesome* act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes to chain up the poor. *Shakspeare.*
'Tis no less
To govern justly, make your empire flourish,
With *wholesome* laws, in riches, peace, and plenty;
Than, by the expence of wealth and blood, to make
New acquisitions. *Denham.*

5. Kindly; pleasing. A burlesque use.
I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer; my wit's diseased. *Shakspeare.*
To wail friends lost,
Is not by much so *wholesome,* profitable,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shak.*

WHO'LESOMELY. *adv.* [from *wholesome.*] Salubriously; salutiferously.

WHO'LESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *wholesome.*]

1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity.
His palate was so tractable, and subdued to the dictates of an higher choice, that he really thought no meat pleasant, but in proportion to its *wholesomeness. Fell.*
We made a standard of the healthfulness of the air from the proportion of acute and epidemical diseases, and of the *wholesomeness* of the food from that of the chronical. *Graunt.*
At Tonon they shewed us a great fountain of water, that is in great esteem for its *wholesomeness;* weighing two ounces in a pound less than the same measure of the lake water. *Addison.*
Little foresaw he that th' Almighty pow'r,
Who feeds the faithful at his chosen hour,
Consults not taste, but *wholesomeness* of food,
Nor means to please their sense, but do them good. *Hurte.*

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2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good.

WHO'LLY. *adv.* [from *whole*.]

1. Completely; perfectly.

The thrust was so strong, that he could not so *wholly* beat it away, but that it met with his thigh, through which it ran. *Sidney.*

Thus equal deaths are dealt with equal chance;
By turns they quit their ground, by turns advance:
Victors and vanquish'd in the various field,
Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*

This story was written before Boccace; but its author being *wholly* lost, Chaucer is now become an original. *Dryden.*

2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.

Metals are *wholly* subterrany. *Bacon.*

Nor wholly lost we so deserv'd a prey;
For storms repenting part of it restor'd. *Dryd.*

They employed themselves *wholly* in domestick life; and, provided a woman could keep her house in order, she never troubled herself about regulating the commonwealth. *Addison.*

WHOM. The accusative of *who*, singular and plural.

As God is originally holy in himself, so he might communicate his sanctity to the sons of men, *whom* he intended to bring into the fruition of himself. *Pearson.*

There be men in the world, *whom* you had rather have your son be, with five hundred pounds, than some other with five thousand. *Locke.*

WHOMSOE'VER. *pron.* [oblique case of *whosoever*.] Any without exception.

With *whomsoever* thou findest thy goods, let him not live. *Genesis.*

Nature has bestowed mines on several parts; but their riches are only for the industrious and frugal. *Whomsoever* else they visit, 'tis with the diligent and sober only they stay. *Locke.*

WHOO'BUB. *n. s.* Hubbub. See HUBBUB.

In this time of lethargy, I picked and cut most of their festival purses: and had not the old man come in with a *whoobub* against his daughter, and scared my choughs from the chaff, I had not left a purse in the whole army. *Shaks.*

WHOOP. *n. s.* [See HOOP.]

1. A shout of pursuit.

Let them breathe awhile, and then
Cry *whoop*, and set them on again. *Hudibras.*

A fox crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who clapped spurs to their horses, and pursued him with *whoops* and halloos. *Addison.*

2. [*upupa*, Latin.] A bird.

To WHOOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shout with malignity. It is written by *Drayton*, *whoot*.

Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils sworn to either's purpose:
Working so grossly in a nat'ral cause,
That admiration did not *whoop* at them. *Shake.*

Satyrs, that in shades and gloomy dimbles dwell,
Run *whooting* to the hills to clap their ruder hands. *Drayton.*

To WHOOP. *v. a.* To insult with shouts.

While he trusts me, 'twere so base a part
To fawn, and yet betray; I should be hiss'd
And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude. *Dryden.*

WHORE. *n. s.* [hon, Sax. *hoere*, Dut.]

1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adultress; a strumpet.

To put but the word *whore*, thou dost me wo
Throughout my book; troth, put out woman too. *Ben Jonson.*

2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money.

Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores,
And fattens Italy with foreign *whores*. *Dryden.*

We weary'd should lie down in death:
This cheat of life would take no more;
If you thought fame but empty breath,
Your Phillis but a perjur'd *whore*. *Prior.*

To WHORE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex.

'Tis a noble general's prudent part,
To cherish valour, and reward desert:
Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and *whore*;
Sometimes be lousy, but be never poor. *Dryd.*

To WHORE. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity.

Have I *whor'd* your wife? *Congreve.*

WHO'REDOM. *n. s.* [from *whore*.] Fornication.

Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet strive for an holy-day as for their life. *Hall.*

Nor can that person who accounts it his recreation to see one man wallowing in his filthy revels, and another infamous by his sensuality, be so impudent as to allege, that all the enormous draughts of the one can leave the least relish upon the tip of his tongue; or that all the fornications and *whoredoms* of the other can quench his own lust. *South.*

WHO'REMASTER. } *n. s.* [*whore* and
WHO'REMONGER. } *master*, or *monger*.]
One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress.

What is a *whoremaster*, fool?—A fool in good cloaths, and something like thee. *Shakspeare.*

As if we were drunkards by a planetary influence; an admirable evasion of *whoremaster*, man, to lay his goatish disposition on the charge of a star. *Shakspeare.*

Art thou fully persuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer shall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and dost thou continue to practise these vices? *Tillotson.*

A rank notorious *whoremaster*, to choose
To thrust his neck into the marriage noose. *Dryden.*

If he were jealous, he might clip his wife's wings; but what would this avail, when there were flocks of *whoremasters* perpetually hovering over his house? *Addison.*

WHO'RESON. *n. s.* [*whore* and *son*.] A bastard. It is generally used in a ludicrous dislike.

Whoreson, mad compound of majesty, welcome. *Shakspeare.*

Thou *whoreson* Zed! thou unnecessary letter. *Shakspeare.*

How now, you *whoreson* peasant?
Where have you been these two days loitering? *Shakspeare.*

Frog way a sly *whoreson*, the reverse of John. *Arbuthnot.*

WHO'RISH. *adj.* [from *whore*.] Unchaste; incontinent.

You, like a lecher, out of *whorish* loins
Breed your inheritors. *Shakspeare.*

By means of a *whorish* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread. *Proverbs.*

WHO'RISHLY. *adv.* [from *whorish*.] Harlot like.

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Who'rtleberry. *n. s.* [eoꞃcbeꞃian, Saxon; *vitis idæa.*] Bilberry. A plant. *Miller.*

Whose. *n. s.*

1. Genitive of *who.*

Though I could
With barefac'd power sweep him from my sight,
And bid my will avouch it, yet I must not:
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whose loves I may not drop. *Shakspeare.*

2. Genitive of *which.*

Thy name affrights me, in *whose* sound is death, *Shakspeare.*
Those darts *whose* points make gods adore
His might, and deprecate his pow'r. *Prior.*

Who'so. } *pron.* [*who* and *soever.*]
Whosoe'ver. } Any, without restriction. *Whoso* is out of use.

Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at even hand by depressing another's fortune. *Bacon.*

Let there be persons licensed to lend upon usury; let the rate be somewhat more easy for the merchant than that he formerly paid; for all borrowers shall have some ease, be he merchant or *whosoever.* *Bacon.*

He inclos'd
Knowledge of good and evil in this tree,
That *whoso* eats thereof, forthwith attains
Wisdom. *Milton.*

Whosoever hath Christ for his friend, shall be sure of counsel; and *whosoever* is his own friend, will be sure to obey it *South.*

Whurt. *n. s.* A whortleberry; a bilberry.

For fruits, both wild, as *whurts*, strawberries, pears, and plums, though the meaner sort come short, the gentlemen step not far behind those of other parts. *Carew.*

Why. *adv.* [hꞃi, ꞃoꞃhꞃi, Saxon.]

1. For what reason? interrogatively.

If it be lawful to support the faith of the church against an irresistible party, *why* not the government and discipline of the church? *Lesley.*

They both deal justly with you; *why?* not from any regard they have for justice, but because their fortune depends on their credit. *Swift.*

2. For which reason: relatively.

In every sin, men must not consider the unlawfulness thereof only, but the reason *why* it should be unlawful. *Perkins.*

Mortar will not have attained its utmost compactness till fourscore years after it has been employed; and this is one reason *why*, in demolishing ancient fabrics, it is more easy to break the stone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

No ground of enmity
Why he should mean me ill. *Milton.*
Such, whose sole bliss is eating; who can give
But that one brutal reason *why* they live. *Dryd.*

3. For what reason: relatively.

I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard;
And listen *why*, for I will tell you now. *Milt.*

We examine the *why*, the what, and the how of things. *L'Estrange.*

Turn the discourse; I have a reason *why*
I would not have you speak so tenderly. *Dryd.*

4. It is sometimes used emphatically.

Ninus' tomb, man; *why*, you must not speak that yet: that you answer to Pyram. *Shaksp.*

You have not been a-bed then?
Why, no; the day had broke before we parted. *Shakspeare.*

If her chill heart I cannot move,
Why I'll enjoy the very love. *Cowley.*

Whence is this? *why*, from that essential suitableness which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator. *South.*

Why'not. *adv.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,
And snapp'd their canons with a *whynot.* *Hudib.*

Wi. [Saxon.] Holy. Thus *wimund*, holy peace; *wibert*, eminent for sanctity; *alwi*, altogether holy; as Hierocles, Hieronymus, Hosius, &c. *Gibson.*

Wic, *Wich*, comes from the Saxon ꞃic, which, according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold signification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a castle. *Gibson.*

Wick. *n. s.* [ꞃeoce, Sax. *wiecke*, Dut.] The substance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

But true it is, that when the oil is spent,
The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away;
So, when he had resign'd his regiment,
His daughter 'gan despise his drooping day. *Spenser.*

There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of *wick* or snuff that will abate it. *Shakspeare.*

Bodies are inflamed wholly and immediately, without any *wick* to help the inflammation. *Bacon.*

Little atoms of oil or melted wax continually ascend apace up the *wick* of a burning candle. *Digby.*

The fungous parcels about the *wicks* of candles only signifieth a moist and pluvious air about them. *Brown.*

Wi'cked. *adj.* [Of this common word the etymology is very obscure: ꞃicca, is *an enchanter*; ꞃæccan, is *to oppress*; ꞃiꞃian, *to curse*; ꞃiceꝺ, is *crooked*: all these, however, *Skinner* rejects for *vitiatus*, Latin. Perhaps it is a compound of ꞃic, *vile*, *bad*, and *head*; *malum caput.*]

1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad.

The dwelling place of the *wicked* shall come to nought. *Job.*

And as the better spirit, when she doth bear
A scorn of death, doth shew she cannot die;
So when the *wicked* soul death's face doth fear,
Ev'n then she proves her own eternity. *Davies.*

He of their *wicked* ways shall them admonish. *Milton.*

But since thy veins paternal virtue fires,
Go and succeed! the rivals aims despise;
For never, never *wicked* man was wise. *Pope.*

2. It is a word of ludicrous or slight blame.

That same *wicked* bastard of Venus, that blind rascally boy, that abuses every one's eyes because his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakspeare.*

3. Cursed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect, as medicinal things are called virtuous.

The *wicked* weed which there the fox did lay,
From underneath his head he took away! *Spenser.*

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As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother brush'd
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen,
Drop on you both. *Shakspeare.*

WI'CKEDLY. *adv.* [from *wicked.*] Criminally; corruptly; badly.

I would now send him where they all should see,
Clear as the light, his heart shine; where no man
Could be so *wickedly* or fondly stupid,
But should cry out, he saw, touch'd, felt wickedness,
And grasp'd it. *Ben Jonson.*

He behaved himself with great modesty and wonderful repentance; being convinced in his conscience that he had done *wickedly.* *Clarendon.*

That thou may'st the better bring about
Thy wishes, thou art *wickedly* devout. *Dryden.*

'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great:
Who *wickedly* is wise or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

WI'CKEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *wicked.*] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

Is it not good that children should know any *wickedness;* old folks have discretion and know the world. *Shakspeare.*

These tents thou saw'st so pleasant, were the tents
Of *wickedness;* wherein shall dwell his race
Who slew his brother. *Milton.*

WI'CKER. *adj.* [*vigre,* a twig, Danish; *twiggen,* Dutch.] Made of small sticks.

Each one a little *wicker* basket had,
Made of fine twigs entrailed curiously,
In which they gather'd flowers. *Spenser.*

Then quick did dress
His halfe milke up for cheese, and in a presse
Of *wicker* prest it. *Chapman.*

The long broad shields, made up of *wicker* rods, which are commonly used among the northern Irish, but especially among the Scots, are brought from the Scythians. *Spenser.*

If your influence be quite damn'd up
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,
Though a rush candle from the *wicker* hole
Of some clay habitation, visit us
With thy long-levell'd rule of streaming light. *Milton.*

A foolish painter drew January sitting in a *wicker* chair, with four nightcaps on, by the fire; and without doors green trees, as if it had been in the midst of July. *Peacham.*

WI'CKET. *n. s.* [*wicked,* Welsh; *guighet,* Fr. *wicket,* Dutch.] A small gate.

When none yielded, her unruly page
With his rude claws the *wicket* open rent,
And let her in. *Spenser.*

These *wickets* of the soul are plac'd on high,
Because all sounds do lightly mount aloft. *Davies.*

Now St. Peter at heav'n's *wicket* seems
To wait them with his keys. *Milton.*

The cave was now a common way;
The *wicket,* often open'd knew the key. *Dryd.*

The chaffering with dissenters, and dodging about this or the other ceremony, is like opening a few *wickets,* by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

WIDE. *adj.* [pıde, Saxon; *wijd,* Dutch.]

1. Broad; extended far each way.

They found fat pasture, and the land was *wide* and quiet. 1 *Chronicles.*

He wand'ring long a *wider* circle made,
And many-languag'd nations he survey'd. *Pope.*

2. Broad to a certain degree: as, *three inches* wide.

3. Deviating; remote.

Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the understanding of this place. *Raleigh.*

Consider the absurdities of that distinction betwixt the act and the obliquity; and the contrary being so *wide* from the truth of scripture and the attributes of God, and so noxious to good life, we may certainly conclude, that to the perpetration of whatsoever sin there is not at all any predestination of God. *Hammond.*

To move
His laughter at their quaint opinions *wide.* *Milton.*

Oft *wide* of nature must he act a part,
Make love in tropes, in bombast break his heart. *Tickel.*

WIDE. *adv.*

1. At a distance. In this sense *wide* seems to be sometimes an adverb.

A little *wide*
There was a holy chapel edified,
Wherein the hermit wont to say
His holy things each morn and even tide. *Spenser.*

The Chinese, a people whose way of thinking seems to lie as *wide* of ours in Europe as their country does. *Temple.*

2. With great extent.

Of all these bounds enrich'd
With plenteous rivers, and *wide* skirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakspeare.*

On the east side of the garden place
Cherubic watch, and of a sword the flame
Wide-waving; all approach far off to fright. *Milton.*

She open'd, but to shut
Excell'd her pow'r; the gates *wide* open stood. *Milton.*

With huge two-handed sway
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide wasting. *Milton.*

The south wind rose, and with black wings
Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove
From under heav'n. *Milton.*

Stretch'd at ease the panting lady lies,
To shun the fervour of meridian skies;
While sweating slaves catch ev'ry breeze of air,
And with *wide*-spreading fans refresh the fair. *Gay.*

Yet *wide* was spread their fame in ages past,
And poets once had promis'd they should last. *Pope.*

WI'DELY. *adv.* [from *wide.*]

1. With great extent each way.

Any that considers how immense the intervals of the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the atoms, will hardly induce himself to believe, that particles so *widely* disseminated could ever throng one another to a compact texture. *Bentley.*

2. Remotely; far.

Let him exercise the freedom of his reason, and his mind will be strengthened; and the light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another, will so assist his judgment, that he will seldom be *widely* out. *Locke.*

To WI'DEN. *v. a.* [from *wide.*] To make wide; to extend.

So now the gates are ope; now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune *widens* them,
Not for the flyers. *Shakspeare.*

These accidents, when they first happen, seem but small and contemptible; but by degrees they branch out and *widen* themselves into a numerous train of mischievous consequences. *South.*

He was accustomed to sleep with a peaceable

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nose, softening in his slumbers the wrinkles of it, and the anger which commonly mounted to that part; but now his nostrils were *widened* to the last degree of fury. *Dryden.*

To WI'DEN. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itself.

It is in this that the species of brutes are discriminated from man, and that proper difference wherein they are wholly separated, and which at last *widens* to so vast a distance. *Locke.*

With her the temple ev'ry moment grew,
Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
And arches *widen*, and long aisles extend. *Pope.*

WI'DENESS. *n. s.* [from *wide.*]

1. Breadth; large extent each way.

The rugged hair began to fall away;
The sweetness of her eyes did only stay,
Though not so large; her crooked horns decrease;
The *wideness* of her jaws and nostrils cease. *Dryden.*

2. Comparative breadth.

Within the same annual time, the center of the earth is carried above fifty times as far round the orbis magnus, whose *wideness* we now assume to be twenty thousand terrestrial diameters. *Bentley.*

WI'DGEON. *n. s.* A waterfowl, not unlike a wild duck, but not so large.

Among the first sort we reckon creysers, curlews, and *widgeon.* *Carew.*

WI'DOW. *n. s.* [ꝑꝑꝑa, Saxon; *weduwe*, Dutch; *weddw*, Welsh; *vidua*, Latin.] A woman whose husband is dead.

To take the *widow*,
Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril. *Shakspeare.*

Catherine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princess dowager,
And *widow* to prince Arthur. *Shakspeare.*

Our fatherless distress was left unmoan'd,
Your *widow*-dolours likewise be unwept. *Shakspeare.*

And will she yet debase her eyes on me,
That cropt the golden prime of this sweet prince,
And made her *widow* to a woeful bed? *Shaksp.*

And you, fair *widow*, who stay here alive,
Since he so much rejoices, cease to grieve;
Your joys and pains were wont the same to be,
Begin not now, blest pair! to disagree. *Cowley.*

The barren they more miserable make,
And from the *widow*, all her comfort take. *Sandys.*

He warns the *widow*, and her household gods,
To seek a refuge in remote abodes, *Dryden.*

Who has the paternal power whilst the *widow* queen is with child? *Locke.*

To WI'DOW. *v. a.* [from *widow.*]

1. To deprive of a husband.

In this city he
Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shaksp.*

You are beguil'd,
Both you and I, for Romeo is exil'd:
He made you for a highway to my bed;
But I, a maid, die maiden *widowed.* *Shaksp.*

Thy little care to mend my *widow'd* nights,
Has forc'd me to recourse of marriage rites,
To fill an empty side. *Dryden.*

2. To endow with a widow-right.

For his possessions,
Although by confiscation they are ours,
We do instate and *widow* you withal,
To buy you a better husband. *Shakspeare.*

3. To strip of any thing good.

The *widow'd* isle in mourning
Dries up her tears. *Dryden.*

Inclement weather and frosty blasts deface
The blithesome year, trees of their shrivell'd fruits
Are *widow'd*, dreary storms o'er all prevail. *Philips.*

WI'DOWER. *n. s.* [from *widow.*] One who has lost his wife.

The king, sealing up all thoughts of love under the image of her memory, remained a *widower* many years after. *Sidney.*

The main consents are had, and here we'll stay
To see our *widower's* second marriage day. *Shakspeare.*

They that marry, as they that shall get no children; and they that marry not, as the *widowers.* *2 Esdras.*

WI'DOWHOOD. *n. s.* [from *widow.*]

1. The state of a widow.

Cecropia, having in her *widowhood* taken this young Artesia into her charge, had taught her to think that there is no wisdom but in including both heaven and earth in one's self. *Sidney.*

Neween my right with strength adown to tread,
Through weakness of my *widowhood* or woe,
For truth is strong. *Spenser.*

She employed her last *widowhood* to works no less bountiful than charitable. *Carew.*

It is of greater merit wholly to abstain from things desirable, than after fruition to be content to leave them; as they who magnify single life prefer virginity much before *widowhood.* *Wotton.*

Cherish thy hasten'd *widowhood* with the gold
Of matrimonial treason: so farewel. *Milton.*

2. Estate settled on a widow. Not in use.

For that dowry, I'll assure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands. *Shakspeare.*

WI'DOWHUNTER. *n. s.* [*widow* and *hunter.*] One who courts widows for a jointure.

The *widowhunters* about town often afford them great diversion. *Addison.*

WI'DOWMAKER. *n. s.* [*widow* and *maker.*] One who deprives women of their husbands.

It grieves my soul
That I must draw this metal from my side
To be a *widowmaker.* *Shakspeare.*

WI'DOW-WAIL. *n. s.* [*widow* and *wail.*] A plant. *Miller.*

WIDTH. *n. s.* [from *wide.*] Breadth; wideness. A low word.

For the *width* of the mortess gage this side, then for the tenant gage on that end of the quarter you intend the tenant shall be made. *Moxon.*

Let thy vines in intervals be set;
Indulge their *width*, and add a roomy space,
That their extremest lines may scarce embrace. *Dryden.*

To WIELD. *v. a.* [pealban, Saxon, to manage in the hand.]

1. To use with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder.

His looks are full of peaceful majesty,
His head by nature fram'd to wear a crown,
His hand to *wield* a scepter, and himself
Likely in time to bless a regal throne. *Shaksp.*

'Mongst forests, hills, and floods, was ne'er such heave and shove,
Since Albion *wielded* arms against the son of Jove, *Drayton.*

There is that hand bolden'd to blood and war,
That must the sword in wond'rous actions *wield.* *Daniel.*

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They are in the dark before they are aware, and then they make a noise only with terms; which, like too heavy weapons that they cannot *wield*, carry their strokes beyond their aim. *Digby.*

The least of whom could *wield*
These elements, and arm him with the force
Of all their regions. *Milton.*

Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming steed. *Milton.*

If Rome's great senate could not *wield* that sword,
Which of the conquer'd world had made them lord;
What hope had ours, while yet their pow'r was new,
To rule victorious armies, but by you? *Waller.*

He worthiest, after him, his sword to *wield*,
Or wear his armour, or sustain his shield. *Dryden.*

2. To handle: in an ironical sense.

Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot *wield*? *Shakspeare.*

WIE'LDY. *adj.* [from *wield*.] Manageable.

WI'ERY. *adj.* [from *wire*.]

1. Made of wire: it were better written *wiry*.

Your gown going off, such beauteous state reveals,
As when through flow'ry meads th' hill's shadow steals;
Off with that *wiery* coronet, and shew
The hairy diadem which on your head doth grow. *Donne.*

2. Drawn into wire.

Polymnia shall be drawn with her hair hanging loose about her shoulders, resembling *wiery* gold. *Peacham.*

3. [from pæn, a pool.] Wet; wearish; moist. Obsolete.

Where but by chance a silver drop hath fall'n,
Ev'n to that drop ten thousand *wiery* friends
Do glew themselves in sociable grief. *Shakesp.*

WIFE. *n. s.* plural *wives*. [pıf, Sax. *wiff*, Dutch.]

1. A woman that has a husband.

There's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuousness: your *wives*, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakspeare.*

The kings of Spain have been used to say, that they loved the East Indies for their mistress only, in whose favours they could patiently enough endure a rival; but esteemed America as their *wife*, in whose love they could not brook a competitor without foul dishonour. *Heylin.*

The *wife*, where danger or dishonour lurks,
Safest and seemliest by her husband stays. *Milt.*

The *wife* her husband murders, he the *wife*. *Dryden.*

Fond of his friend, and civil to his *wife*. *Pope.*

2. It is used for a woman of low employment.

Strawberry *wives* lay two or three great strawberries at the mouth of their pot, and all the rest are little ones. *Bacon.*

WIG. *n. s.* *Wig*, being a termination in the names of men, signifies war, or else a hero; from pıg, a word of that signification. *Gibson.*

WIG. *n. s.* [contracted from *periwig*.]

1. False hair worn on the head.

Triumphing tories and desponding whigs
Forget their feuds, and join to save their *wigs*. *Swift.*

2. A sort of cake. *Ainsworth.*

WIGHT. *n. s.* [pıhr, Saxon.] A person; a being. Now used only in irony or contempt.

Beshrew the witch! with venomous *wight* she stays,
Tedious as hell; but flies the grasps of love,
With wings more momentary swift than thought. *Shakspeare.*

This world below did need one *wight*,
Which might thereof distinguish ev'ry part. *Davies.*

This meaner *wights*, of trust and credit bare,
Not so respected, could not look t' effect. *Daniel.*

A *wight* he was, whose very sight would
Entitle him mirror of knighthood. *Hudibras.*

The water flies all taste of living *wight*. *Milt.*

How could'st thou suffer thy devoted knight,
On thy own day, to fall by foe oppress'd,
The *wight* of all the world who lov'd thee best! *Dryden.*

His station he yielded up to a *wight* as disagreeable as himself. *Addison.*

In fame's full bloom lies Florio down at night,
And wakes next day a most inglorious *wight*;
The tulip's dead. *Young.*

WIGHT. *adj.* Swift; nimble. Out of use.

He was so wimble and so *wight*,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched. *Spenser.*

WIGHT, an initial in the names of men, signifies strong; nimble; lusty; being purely Saxon. *Gibson.*

WI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *wight*.] Swiftly; nimbly. Obsolete.

Her was her, while it was day-light,
But now her is a most wretched wight;
For day that was is *wightly* past,
And now at last the night doth hast. *Spenser.*

WILD. *adj.* [pılb, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]

1. Not tame; not domestick.

For I am he, and born to tame you, Kate,
And bring you from a *wild* cat to a kate,
Conformable as other household kates. *Shak.*

Winter's not gone yet, if the *wild* geese fly that way. *Shakspeare.*

All beasts of the earth since *wild*. *Milton.*

2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated.

Whatsoever will make a *wild* tree a garden tree, will make a garden tree to have less core or stone. *Bacon.*

Goose grass or *wild* tansy is a weed that strong clays are very subject to. *Mortimer.*

The *wild* bee breeds in the stocks of old willows, in which they first bore a canal, and furnish afterwards with hangings, made of rose leaves: and, to finish their work, divide the whole into several rooms or nests. *Grew.*

3. Desert; uninhabited.

The wild beast where he wons in forest *wild*. *Milton.*

4. Savage; uncivilized: used of persons or practices.

Affairs that walk,
As they say spirits do, at midnight, have
In them a *wilder* nature than the business
That seeks dispatch by day. *Shakspeare.*

Though the inundation destroyed man and beast generally, yet some few *wild* inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*

When they might not converse with any civil

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men without peril of their lives, whither should they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a *wild* and barbarous manner. *Davies.*

May those already curst Essexian plains,
Where hasty death and pining sickness reigns,
Prove as a desart, and none there make stay
But savage beasts, or men as *wild* as they. *Waller.*

5. Turbulent; tempestuous; irregular.

His passions and his virtues lie confus'd,
And mixt together in so *wild* a tumult,
That the whole man is quite disfigur'd in him. *Addison.*

6. Licentious; ungoverned.

The barbarous dissonance
Of that *wild* rout that tore the Thracian bard. *Milton.*

Valour grown *wild* by pride, and pow'r by rage,
Did the true charms of majesty impair:
Rome by degrees advancing more in age,
Shew'd sad remains of what had once been fair. *Prior.*

7. Inconstant; mutable; fickle.

In the ruling passion, there alone,
The *wild* are constant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*

8. Inordinate; loose.

Other bars he lays before me,
My riots past, my *wild* societies. *Shakspeare.*

Besides, thou art a beau; what's that my child?
A fop well drest, extravagant, and *wild*:
She that cries herbs has less impertinence,
And in her calling more of common sense. *Dryden.*

9. Uncouth; strange.

What are these,
So wither'd, and so *wild* in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on't? *Shakspeare.*

10. Done or made without any consistent order or plan.

With mountains as with weapons arm'd, they make
Wild work in heav'n. *Milton.*

The sea was very necessary to the ends of providence, and would have been a very *wild* world had it been without. *Woodward.*

11. Merely imaginary.

As universal as these appear to be, an effectual remedy might be applied: I am not at present upon a *wild* speculative project, but such a one as may be easily put in execution. *Swift.*

WILD. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A desert; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

Whereas the scorching sky
Doth singe the sandy *wilds* of spiceful Barbary. *Drayton.*

We sometimes,
Who dwell this *wild*, constrain'd by want come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton.*

This gentle knight
Forsook his easy couch at early day,
And to the woods and *wilds* pursued his way. *Dryden.*

Then Lybia first, of all her moisture drain'd
Became a barren waste, a *wild* of sand. *Addison.*

Is there a nation in the *wilds* of Afric,
Amidst the barren rocks and burning sands,
That does not tremble at the Roman name? *Addison.*

You rais'd these hallow'd walls; the desart smil'd,
And paradise was open'd in the *wild*. *Pope.*

WILD *Basil. n. s.* [*acinus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*

WILD *Cucumber. n. s.* [*elaterium*, Lat.] A plant.

The branches are somewhat like those of the cucumber, but have no tendrils; the fruit is prickly, and when ripe bursts with great elasticity, and abounds with fetid juice. *Miller.*

WILD *Olive. n. s.* [*eleagnus*, Latin; from ἐλαία, *oliva*, and ἀγνος, *vitex*.] This plant hath leaves like those of the chaste tree, and a fruit like an olive. *Miller.*

To WI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose or puzzle in an unknown or pathless tract.

The little courtiers, who ne'er come to know
The depth of factions, as in mazes go,
Where interests meet, and cross so oft, that they
With too much care are *wilder'd* in the way. *Dryden.*

O thou! who free'st me from my doubtful state,
Long lost and *wilder'd* in the maze of fate,
Be present still. *Pope.*

WI'LDERNESS. *n. s.* [from *wild*.]

1. A desert; a tract of solitude and savageness.

He travell'd through wide wasteful ground,
That nought but desart *wilderness* shew'd all around. *Spenser.*

When as the land she saw no more appear,
But a wild *wilderness* of waters deep,
Then 'gan she greatly to lament and weep. *Spenser.*

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!
When that my care could not withhold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?
O, thou wilt be a *wilderness* again,
Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants! *Shakspeare.*

But who can always on the billows lie?
The wat'ry *wilderness* yields no supply. *Waller.*

All those animals have been obliged to change their woods and *wildernesses* for lodgings in cities. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. The state of being wild or disorderly. Not in use.

The paths and bow'rs doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease. *Milton.*

WI'LDFIRE. *n. s.* [*wild* and *fire*.] A composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, and hard to be extinguished.

When thou rann'st up Gadshill in the night to catch my horse, I did think thou hadst been an ignis fatuus, or a ball of *wildfire*. *Shaksp.*

Though brimstone, pitch, *wildfire*, burn easily, and are hard to quench, yet they make no such fiery wind as gunpowder. *Bacon.*

Yet shall it in his boiling stomach turn
To bitter poison, and like *wildfire* burn;
He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd. *Sandys.*

No matter in the world so proper to write with as *wildfire*, as no characters can be more legible than those which are read by their own light. *Addison.*

In flames, like Semele's, be brought to bed,
While opening hell spouts *wildfire* at your head. *Popt.*

WILDGOOSECHA'SE. *n. s.* A pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as the wild goose.

If our wits run the *wildgoosechase*, I have

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done; for thou hast more of the wildgoose in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five. *Shakspeare.*

Let a man consider the time, money, and vexation, that this *wildgoosechace* has cost him, and then say, what have I gotten to answer all this expence, but giddy frolick? *L'Estrange.*

WI'LDING. *n. s.* [*wildleinghe*, Dutch.] A wild sour apple.

Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found,
And stood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground. *Dryden.*

The red streak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of *wilding*, never pleasing to the palate. *Mortimer.*

The *wilding*'s fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist
Its feculence. *Philips.*

WI'LDLY. *adv.* [from *wild.*]

1. Without cultivation.

That which grows *wildly* of itself, is worth nothing. *More.*

2. Without tameness; with ferity.

3. With disorder; with perturbation or distraction.

Put your discourse into some frame, and start not so *wildly* from my affair. *Shakspeare.*

Mrs. Page, at the door, sweating, blowing, and looking *wildly*, would needs speak with you. *Shakspeare.*

Young mothers *wildly* stare with fear opprest,
And strain their helpless infants to their breast. *Dryden.*

His fever being come to a height, he grew delirious, and talked very *wildly*. *Female Quixote.*

4. Without attention; without judgment; heedlessly.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we *wildly* do, so we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakspeare.*

5. Capriciously; irrationally.

Who is there so *wildly* sceptical as to question whether the sun shall rise in the east? *Wilkins.*

6. Irregularly.

She, *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The sign of all our labours done by day. *Dryd.*

WI'LDNESS. *n. s.* [from *wild.*]

1. Rudeness; disorder like that of uncultivated ground.

The heath, which was the third part of our plot, I wish to be framed, as much as may be, to a natural *wildness*. *Bacon.*

Vainly thou tell'st me what the woman's care shall in the *wildness* of the wood prepare. *Prior.*

2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners.

This same starved justice hath done nothing but prated to me of the *wildness* of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbull-street; and every third word a lie. *Shakspeare.*

He is giv'n
To sports, to *wildness*, and much company. *Shakspeare.*

3. Savageness; brutality.

He came in like a wild man, but such a *wildness* as shewed his eye-sight had tamed him; full of withered leaves, which, though they fell not, still threatened falling. *Sidney.*

4. Ferity; the state of an animal untamed: contrary to *tameness*.

5. Uncultivated state.

Their *wildness* lose, and quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and discipline of art. *Dryden.*

6. Deviation from a settled course; irregularity.

A delirium is but a short *wildness* of the imagination; a settled irregularity of fancy is distraction and madness. *Watts.*

7. Alienation of mind.

Ophelia, I wish
That your good beauties be the happy cause
Of Hamlet's *wildness*; so shall I hope your virtues
May bring him to his wonted way again. *Shakspeare.*

WILDSE'RVICE. *n. s.* [*cratægus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WILE. *n. s.* [pile, Sax, *wiel*, Islandick.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a stratagem; a practice artful, sly, and insidious.

Their leader by his *wiles* had much obtain'd,
And done much mischief on the English state. *Daniel.*

My sentence is for open war; of *wiles*
More unexpert, I boast not; them let those
Contrive who need. *Milton.*

Life essay'd the surest *wile*,
Gilding itself with Laura's smile. *Rawleigh.*

So Sforza, curs'd with a too fertile brain,
Lost by his *wiles* the pow'r his wit did gain. *Dryden.*

The heart of man is full of *wiles*, artifices, and deceit, there is no guessing at what he is from his speeches. *Addison.*

Wisdom's above suspecting *wiles*,
The queen of learning gravely smiles. *Swift.*

WI'LFUL. *adj.* [*will* and *ful.*]

1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible.

The *wilful* never want woe. *Proverb.*

2. Done or suffered by design.

Sthenobœa herself did choak
With *wilful* cord, for wanting of her will. *Spenser.*

Thou to me
Art all things under heav'n, all places thou,
Who for my *wilful* crime art banish'd hence. *Milton.*

The silent stranger stood amaz'd to see
Contempt of wealth, and *wilful* poverty. *Dryd.*

By chance he ancient amities forgot,
Or else expung'd them with one *wilful* blot:
Nor knew he God nor man, nor faith, nor friends,
But for by-purposes and worldly ends. *Hawk.*

WI'LFULLY. *adv.* [from *wilful.*]

1. Obstinately; stubbornly.

The mother, who being determinately, least I should say of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry her to Demagoras, tried all ways which a witty and hard-hearted mother could devise. *Sidney.*

Evil could she conceal her fire, and *wilfully* persevered she in it. *Sidney.*

Religion is matter of our freest choice; and if men will obstinately and *wilfully* set themselves against it, there is no remedy. *Tillotson.*

2. By design; on purpose.

That will carry us, if we do not *wilfully* betray our succours, through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

If you do not *wilfully* pass over any of your greater offences, but confess particularly, and repent seriously, of them, God will more easily pass by your lesser infirmities. *Bishop Taylor.*

This let him know;
Lest, *wilfully* offending, he pretend
Surprisal. *Milton.*

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WI'LFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *wilful.*] Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

So full of *wilfulness* and self-liking is our nature, that without some definitive sentence, which, being given, may stand, small hope there is that strifes will end. *Hooker.*

Thy causeless ruth repress;
He that his sorrow sought through *wilfulness*,
And his foe fetter'd would release again,
Deserves to taste his folly's fruit. *Spenser.*

Never hydra-headed *wilfulness*
So soon did lose his seat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakspeare.*

Sins of presumption are such as proceed from pride, arrogancy, *wilfulness*, and haughtiness of man's heart. *Perkins.*

A stiff and stubborn obstinacy is not so much firmness and resolution, as *wilfulness*. *L'Estran.*

That is not hastily to be interpreted obstinacy or *wilfulness*, which is the natural product of their age. *Locke.*

WI'LILY. *adv.* [from *wily.*] By stratagem; fraudulently.

They did work *wilily*, and went and made as if they had been ambassadors. *Joshua.*

WI'LINESS. *n. s.* [from *wily.*] Cunning; guile.

The ungodly, for his own lust, doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty *wiliness* that they have imagined. *Psalms.*

She supplied the weakness of force by *wiliness* of art, and advantage of treaty. *Howel.*

WILL. *n. s.* [pilla, Saxon; *wille*, Dut.]

1. That power by which we desire and purpose; velleity.

What freedom the *will* naturally, under this corrupt state, hath, I do not consider. *Hammond.*

The *will* cannot be constrained. *Perkins.*

Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and *will*; which *will*, in things tending towards any end, is termed choice. *Hooker.*

2. Choice; arbitrary determination.

Will is the power which the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and vice versa. *Locke.*

Is it her nature, or is it her *will*,
To be so cruel to an humble foe?
If nature, then she may it mend with skill;
If *will*, then she at *will* may *will* forego. *Spens.*

These things have a shew of wisdom in *will*, worship and humility. *Colossians.*

Will holds the scepter in the soul,
And on the passions of the heart doth reign. *Davies.*

The truth is, such a man understands by his *will*, and believes a thing true or false, merely as it agrees or disagrees with a violent inclination; and therefore, whilst that inclination lasts in its strength, he discovers nothing of the different degrees of evidence. *Atterbury.*

3. Discretion; choice.

Religion was observed in the beginning of the world, before there were civil laws amongst them; I mean any other than the meer *wills* of their princes and governors. *Wilkins.*

Go, then, the guilty at thy *will* chastise. *Pope.*

4. Command; direction.

At his first sight the mountains are shaken, and at his *will* the south wind bloweth. *Ecclus.*

Our prayers should be according to the *will* of God; they should have nothing in them but what is wise, and holy, and heavenly. *Law.*

5. Disposition; inclination; desire.

I make bold to press upon you with so little preparation.

——You're welcome; what 's your *will*? *Shakspeare.*

He hath a *will*, he hath a power to perform. *Drummond.*

He said, and with so good a *will* to die
Did to his breast the fatal point apply,
It found his heart. *Dryden.*

6. Power; government.

Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies. *Psalms.*

He had his *will* of his maid before he could go; he had the mastery of his parents ever since he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, must he be restrained? *Locke.*

7. Divine determination.

I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground. The *wills* above be done; but I would fain die a dry death. *Shaksp.*

8. Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects.

Another branch of their revenue still
Remains, beyond their boundless right to kill,
Their father yet alive, impower'd to make a *will*. *Dryden.*

Do men make their last *wills* by word of mouth only? *Stephens.*

9. GOOD-*will*. Favour; kindness.

I'll to the doctor, he hath my *good-will*,
And none but he to marry with Nan Page. *Shakspeare.*

10. GOOD-*will*. Right intention.

Some preach Christ of envy, and some of *good-will*. *Philippians.*

11. ILL-*will*. Malice; malignity.

WILL *with a wisp. n. s.* Jack with a lantern.

Will with the wisp is of a round figure, in bigness like the flame of a candle; but sometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. It sometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obscure, and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it shines less than at a distance. They wander about in the air, not far from the surface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are unctuous, mouldy, marshy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying-places, places of execution, and dunghills. They commonly appear in summer and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about six feet from the ground. Now they dilate themselves, and now contract; now they go on like waves, and rain as it were sparks of fire, but they burn nothing. They follow those that run away, and fly from those that follow them. Some that have been catched were observed to consist of a shining, viscous, and gelatinous matter, like the spawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only shining; so that the matter seems to be phosphorus, prepared and raised from putrified plants, or carcasses by the heat of the sun; which is condensed by the cold of the evening, and then shines. *Muschenbroek.*

Will-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns
O'er hills and sinking bogs. *Gay.*

To WILL. *v. a.* [*wilgan*, Gothick; pllan, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]

1. To desire that any thing should be, or be done; or not be, or not be done.

To *will*, is to bend our souls to the having or doing of that which they see to be good. *Hooker*

Let Richard be restored to his blood,
As will the rest; so *willeth* Winchester. *Shakspeare*

I speak not of God's determining his own

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will, but his predetermining the acts of our will. There is as great difference betwixt these two, as betwixt my *willing* a lawful thing myself, and my inducing another man to do that which is unlawful. *Hammond.*

Whosoever *wills* the doing of a thing, if the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whosoever does not do that thing which he has in his power to do, does not properly *will* it. *South.*

A man that sits still is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he *wills* it. *Locke.*

2. To be inclined or resolved to have.

She 's too rough for me;
There, there, Hortensio, *will* you any wife? *Shakspeare.*

3. To command; to direct.

St. Paul did *will* them of Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat on the Sunday, and to reserve it in store for the church of Jerusalem, for the relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

How rarely does it meet with this time's guise,
When man was *will'd* to love his enemies? *Shakspeare.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,
Our armour's all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason *wills* our hearts should be as good. *Shakspeare.*

He *willed* him to be of good comfort, promising to bestow upon him whatsoever he should win. *Knolles.*

If they had any business, his majesty *willed* that they should attend. *Clarendon.*

'Tis yours, O queen! to *will*
The work which duty binds me to fulfil. *Dryden.*

4. It has a loose and slight signification.

Let the circumstances of life be what or where they *will*, a man should never neglect improvement. *Watts.*

5. It is one of the signs of the future tense, of which it is difficult to show or limit the signification.

I will come. I am determined to come: importing choice.

Thou wilt come. It must be so that thou must come, importing necessity: or, it shall be that thou shalt come, importing choice.

Wilt thou come? Hast thou determined to come? importing choice.

He will come. He is resolved to come: or, it must be that he must come: importing either choice or necessity.

It will come. It must so be that it must come: importing necessity.

The plural follows the analogy of the singular.

WI'LLI and *Vili*, among the English Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, signified *many*. So *Willielmus* is the defender of many; *Wilfred*, peace to many; which are answered in sense and signification by Polymachus, Polycrates, and Polyphilus. *Gibson.*

WI'LLING. *adj.* [from *will.*]

1. Inclined to any thing; consenting; not disposed to refuse.

Some other able, and as *willing*, pays
The rigid satisfaction. *Milton.*

Can any man trust a better support, under affliction, than the friendship of Omnipotence, who is both able and *willing*, and knows how to relieve him? *Bentley.*

2. Pleased; desirous.

He, *willing* to please one in authority, forced all his skill to make the resemblance of the best fashion. *Wisdom.*

He stoop'd with weary wings and *willing* feet. *Milton.*

3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing.

As many as were *willing*-hearted brought bracelets and earrings. *Exodus.*

4. Ready; complying.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with conscience, inferiors for conscience sake the *willinger* to obey. *Hooker.*

We've *willing* dames enough. *Shakspeare.*

5. Chosen.

They're held with his melodious harmony
In *willing* chains, and sweet captivity. *Milton.*

6. Spontaneous.

Forbear, if thou hast pity;
These groans proceed not from a senseless plant,
No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree. *Dryden.*

7. Consenting.

How can hearts not free serve *willing*? *Milton.*

WI'LLINGLY. *adv.* [from *will.*]

1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.

That preservation of peace and unity amongst christian churches should be by all good means procured, we join most *willingly* and gladly with them. *Hooker.*

I dare not make myself so guilty,
To give up *willingly* that noble title
Your master wed me to. *Shakspeare.*

This ransom, if my whole inheritance
May compass it, shall *willingly* be paid. *Milton.*

2. By one's own desire.

The condition of that people is not so much to be envied, as some would *willingly* represent it. *Addison.*

WI'LLINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *willing.*] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.

We praise the things we hear with much more *willingness* than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and overlaid by the other. *Ben Jonson.*

It is not doing good after that same wonderful manner, that Christ's example obligeth us unto, but to a like *willingness* and readiness to do good, as far as our power reacheth. *Calamy.*

Fear never yet a generous mind did gain;
We yield on parley, but are storm'd in vain;
Constraint, in all things, makes the pleasure less;
Sweet is the love which comes with *willingness.* *Dryden.*

WI'LLOW. *n. s.* [pelie, Sax. *salix*, Latin; *gwilou*, Welsh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.

It hath amentaceous flowers, consisting of several stamina, which are collected into a spike, but are barren. The embryos are produced upon different trees from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or husk, shaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy seeds. *Miller.*

I offered him my company to a *willow* tree, to make him a garland, as being forsaken; to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt. *Shakspeare.*

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In such a night
Stood Dido with a *willow* in her hand
Upon the wild sea banks. *Shakspeare.*
Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,
I wear the *willow* garland for his sake. *Shaksp.*
When heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To marshes he resorts obscur'd with reeds,
And hoary *willows* which the moisture feeds.
Sandys.
Afflicted Israel shall sit weeping down,
Their harps upon the neighb'ring *willows* hung
No joyous hymn encouraging their tongue.
Prior.

WI'LLOWISH. *adj.* [from *willow.*] Resembling the colour of willow.
Make his body with greenish coloured crewel,
or *willowish* colour. *Walton.*

WI'LLOWWEED. *n. s.* [from *willow* and *weed*; *lysimachia*, Latin.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

WI'LLOWWORT. *n. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WI'LY. *adj.* [from *wile.*] Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent; insidious; subtle; mischievously artful.
They are so cautelous and *wily* headed, especially being men of small practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilities and shifts. *Spenser.*
In the *wily* snake
Whatever slights, none would suspicions mark,
As from his wit and native subtilty
Proceeding. *Milton.*
Since this false, *wily*, doubling disposition of mind is so intolerably mischievous to society, God is sometimes pleased, in mere compassion to men, to give them warning of it, by setting some odd mark upon such Cains. *South.*
My *wily* nurse by long experience found,
And first discover'd to my soul its wound;
'Tis love said she. *Dryden.*

WI'MBLE. *n. s.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.
At harvest-home, trembling to approach
The little barrel which he fears to broach,
He 'ssays the *wimble*, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack.
Dryden.
As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the *wimble*, some huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep piercing till it scoops it out.
Pope.
The trepan is like a *wimble* used by joiners.
Sharp.

WI'MBLE. *adj.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. Such seems to be the meaning here.
He was so *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched:
Therewith afraid I ran away;
But he, that earst seem'd but to play,
A shaft in earnest snatched. *Spenser.*

WI'MPLE. *n. s.* [*peplion*, Latin.] A plant.

WI'MPLE. *n. s.* [*guimple*, Fr.] A hood; a veil. It is printed in *Spenser*, perhaps by mistake, *wimble*.
So fair and fresh, as fairest flower in May,
For she had laid her mournful stole aside,
And widow-like sad *wimple* thrown away.
Spenser.
The Lord will take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the *wimples*, and the crisping pins.
Isaiah.

To WI'MPLE. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil.
The same did hide
Under a veil that *wimbled* was full low. *Spenser*

WIN, whether initial or final, in the names of men may either denote a masculine temper, from pin, which signifies in Saxon, war, strength, *&c.* or else the general love and esteem he hath among the people, from the Saxon pine, *i. e.* dear, beloved. In the names of places it implies a battle fought there. *Gibson.*

To WIN. *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. pass. *won*. [pinna, Sax. *winnen*, Dutch.]
1. To gain by conquest.
The town of Gaza, where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be *won*.
Knolles.
He gave him a command in his navy, and under his good conduct *won* many islands. *Heylin.*
His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan *win*. *Milton.*
Follow chearful to the trembling town;
Press but an entrance, and presume it *won*.
Dryden.
2. To gain the victory in a contest.
Loyalty is still the same,
Whether it *win* or lose the game;
True as the dial to the sun,
Altho' it be not shin'd upon. *Hudibras.*
I five years at Tarentum *wan*
The questorship, and then our love began.
Denham.
Thy well-breath'd horse
Impels the flying car, and *wins* the course.
Dryden.
3. To gain something withheld, or something valuable.
When you see my son, tell him, that his sword can never *win* the honour that he loses. *Shaksp.*
Resolv'd to *win*, he meditates the way
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray. *Pope.*
4. To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance.
Thy virtue *wan* me; with virtue preserve me. Dost thou love me? Keep me then still worthy to be beloved. *Sidney.*
Devilish Macbeth
By many of these trains hath sought to *win* me.
Shakspeare.
5. To gain by play.
He had given a disagreeable vote in parliament, for which reason not a man would have so much correspondence with him as to *win* his money. *Addison.*
6. To gain by persuasion.
They *win* great numbers to receive
With joy the tidings brought from heav'n.
Milton.
7. To gain by courtship.
She 's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;
She is a woman, therefore to be *won*. *Shaksp.*
No tears, Celia, now shall *win*
My resolv'd heart to return:
I have search'd thy soul within,
And find nought but pride and scorn. *Carew.*
That flood witness'd his inconstant flame,
When thus he swore, and *won* the yielding dame. *Gay.*

To WIN. *v. n.*
1. To gain the victory.
Nor is it aught but just,
That he, who in debate of truth hath *won*,
Should *win* in arms. *Milton.*

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3. To gain influence or favour.

You express yourself very desirous to *win* upon the judgment of your master, and not upon his affections only. *Bacon.*

You have a softness and beneficence *winning* on the hearts of others. *Dryden.*

Thy words like musick every breast controul,
Steal thro' the air, and *win* upon the soul. *Pope.*

3. To gain ground.

The rabble will in time *win* upon power. *Shakspeare.*

4. To be conqueror or gainer at play.

Charles, I will play no more to-night:
My mind 's not on 't, you are too hard for me.
—Sir, I did never *win* of you before.
—But little, Charles;
Nor shall not, when my fancy 's on my play. *Shakspeare.*

To WINCE. *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Welsh.] To kick, as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb,
I will not stir, nor *wince*, nor speak a word. *Shakspeare.*

Room, room, for my horse will *wince*,
If he came within so many yards of a prince, *Ben Jonson.*

The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his fundament,
Began to kick, and fling, and *wince*,
As if h' had been beside his sense. *Hudibras.*

WI'NCER. *n. s.* [from *wince*.] A kicking beast.

WINCH. *n. s.* [*guincher*, Fr. to twist.] A windlace; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.

Put a *winch* with the wheel. *Mortimer.*

To WINCH. *v. a.* [The same with *wince*; or perhaps from *guincher*, French, to *twist*; *winch* signifying sometimes to writhe or contort the body.] To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness.

We who have free souls
It touches not, let the gall'd jade *winch*;
Our withers are unwrung. *Shakspeare.*

Have these bones rattled, and this head
So often in thy quarrel bled!
Nor did I ever *winch* or grudge it. *Hudibras.*

This last allusion gall'd the panther more;
Yet seem'd she not to *winch*, though shrewdly pain'd. *Dryden.*

Their consciences are galled; and this makes them *winch* and fling, as if they had some mettle. *Tillotson.*

WI'NCOPIPE. *n. s.*

There is a small red flower in the stubble-fields, which country people call the *wincopipe*; which if it opens in the morning you may be sure a fair day will follow. *Bacon.*

WIND. *n. s.* [pinꝺ, Saxon; *wind*, Dut. *gwynt*, Welsh.]

1. *Wind* is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in, to any other, with an impetus that is sensible to us: wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effusion, or stream of air. *Muschenbroek.*

The worthy fellow is our general. He 's the rock, the oak, not to be *wind* shaken. *Shaksp.*

Love's heralds should be thoughts
Which ten times faster glide than the sun beams,
Driving back shadows over low'ring hills.

Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw love,
And therefore hath the *wind*-swift Cupid wings. *Shakspeare.*

Falmouth lieth farther out in the trade way, and so offereth a sooner opportunity to *wind*-driven ships than Plymouth. *Carew.*

Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air, produced by its rarefaction more in one place than another, by the sun-beams, the attractions of the moon, and the combinations of the earth's motions. *Cheyne.*

2. Direction of the blast from a particular point; as eastward, westward.

I 'll give thee a *wind*,
I myself have all the other,
And the very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know
I' th' shipman's card. *Shakspeare.*

In the year 1300, one Flavio of Malphi, in the realm of Naples, found out the compass, or *pixis nautica*, consisting of eight *winds* only, the four principal, and four collateral; and not long after, the people of Bruges and Antwerp perfected that excellent invention, adding twenty-four other subordinate *winds* or points. *Heylin.*

3. Breath; power or act of respiration.

If my *wind* were but long enough to say my prayers, I would repent. *Shakspeare.*

His *wind* he never took whilst the cup was at his mouth, but justly observed the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewill.*

The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to cure shortness of *wind* in pursy old men, seems to agree most with the orange. *Temple.*

It stopp'd at once the passage of his *wind*,
And the free soul to flitting air resign'd. *Dryden.*

4. Air caused by any action.

On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whose *wind* did seem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakspeare.*

In an organ, from one blast of *wind*,
To many a row of pipes the sound-board breathes. *Milton.*

5. Breath modulated by an instrument.

Where the air is pent, there breath or other blowing, which carries but a gentle percussion, suffices to create sound; as in pipes and *wind* instruments. *Bacon.*

Their instruments were various in their kind;
Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind*. *Dryden.*

6. Air impregnated with scent.

A hare had long escap'd pursuing hounds,
By often shifting into distant grounds,
Till finding all his artifices vain,
To save his life, he leap'd into the main.
But there, alas! he could no safety find,
A pack of dog-fish had him in the *wind*. *Swift.*

7. Flatulence; windiness.

It turns
Wisdom to folly as nourishment to *wind*. *Milt.*

8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind.

Think not with *wind* of airy threats to awe. *Milton.*

9. *Down the* WIND. To decay.

A man that had a great veneration for an image in his house, found that the more he prayed to it to prosper him in the world, the more he went *down the wind* still. *L'Estrange.*

10. *To take or have the* WIND. To gain or have the upper hand.

Let a king in council beware how he opens his own inclinations too much; for else counsellors will but *take the wind* of him, instead of giving free counsel. *Bacon.*

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To WIND. *v. a.* pret. *wound*, in *Pope* *winded*; part. *wound*. [pinban, Saxon; *winden*, Dutch; from the noun.]

1. To blow; to sound by inflation.

The squire 'gan nigher to approach,
And *wind* his horn under the castle wall,
That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Spenser.*

Every Triton's horn is *winding*,
Welcome to the wat'ry plain. *Dryden.*

Ye vig'rous swains! while youth ferments your blood,
Wind the shrill horn, or spread the waving net. *Pope.*

2. To turn round; to twist.

Nero could touch and time the harp well; but in government sometimes he used to *wind* the pins too high, and sometimes let them down too low. *Bacon.*

The figure of a sturdy woman, done by Michael Angelo, washing and *winding* of linen cloaths; in which act she wrings out the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*

Wind the woodbine round this arbour. *Milt.*

3. To regulate in motion; to turn to this or that direction.

He vaulted with such ease into his seat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus,
And witch the world with noble horsemanship. *Shakspeare.*

In a commonwealth or realm,
The government is call'd the helm;
With which, like vessels under sail,
They 're turn'd and *winded* by the tail. *Hudib.*

4. To nose; to follow by scent.

5. To turn by shifts or expedients.

Whence turning of religion's made
The means to turn and *wind* a trade. *Hudibras.*

Mr. Whiston did not care to give more than short, general hints of this famous challenge, and the issue of it; but he endeavours to *wind* and turn himself every way to evade its force. *Waterland.*

6. To introduce by insinuation.

You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd offices, and to *wind*
Yourself into a power tyrannical. *Shakspeare.*

Edmund, seek him out, *wind* me into him, frame the business after your own wisdom. *Shakspeare.*

Little arts and dexterities they have to *wind* in such things into discourse. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

7. To change.

Were our legislature vested in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure, and shape our government to his fancy. *Addison.*

8. To entwist; to enfold; to encircle.

Sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms. *Shakspeare.*

You know me well, and herein spend but time
To *wind* about my love with circumstance. *Shakspeare.*

Sometime am I
All *wound* with adders, who with cloven tongues
Do hiss me into madness. *Shakspeare.*

9. *To* WIND *out*. To extricate.

When he found himself dangerously embarked, he bethought himself of all possible ways to disentangle himself, and to *wind* himself *out* of the labyrinth he was in. *Clarendon.*

10. *To* WIND *up*. To bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread.

Without solemnly *winding up* one argument, and intimating that he began another, he lets his thoughts, which were fully possessed of the matter, run in one continued strain. *Locke.*

11. *To* WIND *up*. [used of a watch.] To convolve the spring.

I frown the while, and perchance *wind up* my watch, or play with some rich jewel. *Shaksp.*

12. *To* WIND *up*. To put into a state of renovated or continued motion.

Fate seem'd to *wind* him *up* for fourscore years,
Yet freshly ran he on ten winters more:
Till, like a clock worn out with calling time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still. *Dry.*

Will not the author of the universe, having made an automaton which can *wind up* itself, see whether it hath stood still or gone true? *Grew.*

Is there a tongue, like Delia's o'er her cup,
That runs for ages without *winding up*? *Young.*

13. *To* WIND *up*. To raise by degrees.

These he did so *wind up* to his purpose, that they withdrew from the court. *Hayward.*

When they could not coolly convince him, they railed, and called him an heretick: thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity. *Atterbury.*

14. *To* WIND *up*. To straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune.

Hylas; why sit we mute,
Now that each bird saluteth the spring?
Wind up the slacken'd strings of thy lute,
Never canst thou want matter to sing. *Waller.*

Your lute may *wind* its strings but little higher,
To tune their notes to that immortal quire. *Prior.*

15. *To* WIND *up*. To put in order for regular action: from a watch.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach of his abused nature;
Th' untun'd and jarring senses, O, *wind up*
Of this child-changed father. *Shakspeare.*

The weyrd sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine:
Peace! the charm 's *wound up*. *Shakspeare.*

To WIND. *v. n.*

1. To turn; to change.

So swift your judgments turn and *wind*,
You cast your fleetest wits a mile behind. *Dryd.*

2. To turn; to be convolved.

Some plants can support themselves; and some others creep along the ground, or *wind* about other trees, and cannot support themselves. *Bacon.*

Stairs of a solid newel spread only upon one small newel, as the several folds of fans spread about their centre; but these, because they sometimes *wind*, and sometimes fly off from that *winding*, take more room up in the staircase. *Moxon.*

3. To move round.

If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,
But *wind* about till thou hast topp'd the hill. *Denham.*

4. To proceed in flexures.

It shall not *wind* with such a deep indent,
As rob me of so rich a bottom here. *Shaksp.*

Ever more did *winds*
About his bosome a most crafty minde. *Chapm.*

He *winds* with ease
Through the pure marble air his oblique way,
Amongst innumerable stars. *Milton.*

It was a rock *winding* with one ascent. *Milt.*

The silver Thames, her own domestick flood,
Shall bear her vessels, like a sweeping train;
And often *wind*, as of his mistress proud,
With longing eyes to meet her face again. *Dry.*

You that can search those many corner'd minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and *winds*. *Dryden.*

Still fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,
And, as the passes open, *wind* along. *Gay.*

3. *Wound* is commonly the preterit. *Pope* has used *winded*.

Swift ascending from the azure wave,
He took the path that *winded* to the cave. *Pope.*

6. To be extricated; to be disentangled; with *out*.

Long lab'ring underneath, ere they could *wind* *Out* of such prison. *Milton.*

WI'NDBOUND. *adj.* [*wind* and *bound*.] Confined by contrary winds.

Yet not for this the *windbound* navy weigh'd;
Slack were their sails, and Neptune disobey'd. *Dryden.*

When I bestir myself, it is high sea in his house; and when I sit still, his affairs forsooth are *windbound*. *Spectator.*

Is it reasonable that our English fleet, which used to be the terror of the ocean, should be *windbound*? *Spectator.*

WI'NDEGG. *n. s.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life.

Sound eggs sink, and such as are addled swim; as do also those termed hypenemia, or *windeggs*. *Brown.*

WI'NDER. *n. s.* [from *wind*.]

1. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round.

The *winder* shews his workmanship so rare
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looser clew;
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew. *Drayton.*

To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, leave the *winder* sticking on the jack, to fall on their heads. *Swift.*

2. A plant that twists itself round others.

Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have their bodies not proportionable to their length; and therefore they are *winders* and creepers, as ivy and bryony. *Bacon.*

WI'NDFALL. *n. s.* [*wind* and *fall*.]

1. Fruit blown down from the tree.

Gather now, if ripe, your winter fruits, as apples, to prevent their falling by the great winds; also gather your *windfalls*. *Evelyn.*

2. An unexpected legacy.

WI'NDFLOWER. *n. s.* The anemone. A flower.

WI'NDGALL. *n. s.* [*wind* and *gall*.]

Windgalls are soft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt. They are caused by violent straining, or by a horse's standing on a sloping floor, or from extreme labour and heat, or by blows. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horse infected with the fashions, full of *windgalls*, and sped with spavins. *Shakspeare.*

WI'NDGUN. *n. s.* [*wind* and *gun*.] Gun which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed.

The *windgun* is charged by the forcible compression of air, being injected through a syringe; the strife and distention of the imprisoned air serving, by the help of little falls or shuts within, to stop and keep close the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilkins.*

Forc'd from *windguns*, lead itself can fly,
And pond'rous slugs cut swiftly through the sky. *Pope.*

WI'NDINESS. *n. s.* [from *windy*.]

1. Fulness of wind; flatulence.

A *windiness* and puffing up of your stomach after dinner, and in the morning. *Harvey.*

Orifices are prepared for the letting forth of the rarified spirits in ructus, or *windiness*, the common effects of all fermented liquors. *Floyer.*

2. Tendency to generate wind.

Sena loseth somewhat of its *windiness* by decocting; and, generally, subtile or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation. *Bacon.*

3. Tumour; puffiness.

From this his modest and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the swelling *windiness* of much knowledge, issued this. *Brerewood.*

WI'NDING. *n. s.* [from *wind*.] Flexure; meander.

It was the pleasantest voyage in the world to follow the *windings* of this river Inn, through such a variety of pleasing scenes as the course of it naturally led us. *Addison.*

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate;
Our understanding traces them in vain,
Nor sees with how much art the *windings* run,
Nor where the regular confusion ends. *Addison.*

WI'NDINGSHEET. *n. s.* [*wind* and *sheet*.] A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

These arms of mine shall be thy *windingsheet*;
My heart, sweet boy, shall be thy sepulchre,
For from my heart thine image ne'er shall go. *Shakspeare.*

The great *windingsheets*, that bury all things in oblivion, are deluges and earthquakes. *Bacon.*

The chaste Penelope having, as she thought, lost Ulysses at sea, employed her time in preparing a *windingsheet* for Laertes, the father of her husband. *Spectator.*

WI'NDLASS. *n. s.* [*wind* and *lace*.]

1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder.

2. A handle by which any thing is turned.

Thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With *windlasses*, and with assays of bias,
By indirections find directions out. *Shakspeare.*

WI'NDLE. *n. s.* [from *To wind*.] A spindle. *Ainsworth.*

WI'NDMILL. *n. s.* [*wind* and *mill*.] A mill turned by the wind.

We, like Don Quixote, do advance
Against a *windmill* our vain lance. *Waller.*

Such a sailing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable sails, whose force may be impressed from their motion, equivalent to those in a *windmill*. *Wilkins.*

Windmills grind twice the quantity in an hour that watermills do. *Mortimer.*

His fancy has made a giant of a *windmill*, and he 's now engaging it. *F. Atterbury.*

WI'NDOW. *n. s.* [*vindue*, Danish. *Skinner* thinks it originally *wind-door*.]

1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted.

Being one day at my *window* all alone,
Many strange things happened me to see. *Spenser.*

A fair view her *window* yields,
The town, the river, and the fields. *Waller.*

He through a little *window* cast his sight,
Though thick of bars that gave a scanty light;

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But ev'n that glimmering serv'd him to descry
Th' inevitable charms of Emily. *Dryden.*

When you leave the *windows* open for air, leave books on the *window*-seat, that they may get air too. *Swift.*

2. The frame of glass or any other materials that covers the aperture.

To thee I do commend my watchful soul,
Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes:
Sleeping or waking, oh defend me still! *Shaksp.*

In the sun's light, let into my darkened chamber through a small round hole in my *window*-shutter, at about ten or twelve feet from the *window*, I placed a lens. *Newton.*

3. Lines crossing each other.

The favourite, that just begins to prattle,
Is very humoursome, and makes great clutter,
Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter.
King.

4. An aperture resembling a window.

To WI'NDOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with windows.

Between these half columns above, the whole room was *windowed* round. *Wotton.*

With pert flat eyes she *window'd* well its head;
A brain of feathers; and a heart of lead. *Pope.*

2. To place at a window.

Wouldst thou be *window'd* in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus with pleacht arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face subdued
To penetrative shame? *Shakspeare.*

3. To break into openings.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shakspeare.*

WI'NDPIPE. *n. s.* [*wind* and *pipe*.] The passage for breath; the *asperia arteria*.

Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,
And let not hemp his *windpipe* suffocate. *Shaks.*

The wezzon, rough artery, or *windpipe*, is a part inservient to voice and respiration; thereby the air descendeth unto the lungs, and is communicated unto the heart. *Brown.*

The quacks of government, who sat
At th' unregarded helm of state,
Consider'd timely how t' withdraw,
And save their *windpipes* from the law. *Hudib.*

Because continual respiration is necessary for the support of our lives, the *windpipe* is made with annulary cartilages. *Ray.*

The *windpipe* divides itself into a great number of branches, called bronchia: these end in small air-bladders, capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. *Arbuthnot.*

WI'NDWARD. *adv.* [from *wind*.] Toward the wind.

WI'NDY. *adj.* [from *wind*.]

1. Consisting of wind.

See what showers arise,
Blown with the *windy* tempest of my soul
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart.
Shakspeare.

Subtile or *windy* spirits are taken off by incension or evaporation, *Bacon.*

2. Next the wind.

Lady, you have a merry heart.—
——Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool!
It keeps on the *windy* side of care. *Shakspeare.*

3. Empty; airy.

Why should calamity be full of words!
Windy attornies to their client woes,
Poor breathing orators of miseries. *Shakspeare.*

What *windy* joy this day had I conceiv'd,
Hopeful of his deliv'ry, which now proves
Abortive, as the first-born bloom of spring
Nipt with the lagging rear of winters frost!
Milton.

Look, here 's that *windy* applause, that poor transitory pleasure, for which I was dishonoured. *South.*

Of ev'ry nation each illustrious name
Such toys as these have cheated into fame,
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The *windy* satisfaction of the brain. *Dryden.*

4. Tempestuous; molested with wind.

On this *windy* sea of land the fiend
Walk'd up and down. *Milton.*

It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water; and when we see it *windy* and dusty, the wind does not make but only raise dust. *South.*

5. Puffy; flatulent.

In such a *windy* colic, water is the best remedy after a surfeit of fruit. *Arbuthnot.*

WINE. *n. s.* [pin, Saxon; *vinn*, Dutch.]

1. The fermented juice of the grape.

The *wine* of life is drawn, and the mere lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakspeare.*

Do not fall in love with me;
For I am falser than vows made in *wine*. *Shaksp.*

The increase of the vineyards for the *wine* cellars. *Chronicles.*

Be not amongst *wine*-bibbers, amongst riotous eaters. *Proverbs.*

Thy garments like him that treadeth in the *wine* fat. *Isaiah.*

They took old sacks upon their asses, and *wine*-bottles old and rent, and bound up. *Judith.*

Where the *wine*-press is hard wrought, it yields a harsh *wine* that tastes of the grape-stone. *Bacon.*

His troops on my strong youth like torrents rusht;
As in a *wine*-press Judah's daughter crush. *Sandys.*

With large *wine*-offerings pour'd, and sacred feast. *Milton.*

Shall I, to please another *wine*-sprung mind,
Lose all mine own? God hath giv'n me a measure
Short of his canne and body: must I find
A pain in that, wherein he finds a pleasure?
Herbert.

The firstlings of the flock are doom'd to die;
Rich fragrant *wines* the cheering bowl supply.
Pope.

If the hogshead falls short, the *wine*-cooper had not filled it in proper time. *Swift.*

2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of *wines*, have quite different qualities from the plant; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of *wine*. *Arbuthnot.*

WING. *n. s.* [ɣehpinʒ, Saxon; *winge*, Danish.]

1. The limb of a bird by which it flies.

As Venus' bird, the white swift lovely dove,
Doth on her *wings* her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur. *Sidney.*

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the *wing* wherewith we fly to heaven. *Shakspeare.*

An eagle stirreth up her nest, spreadeth abroad her *wings*, taketh them, and beareth them on her *wings*. *Deuteronomy.*

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A gentleness wind so stretcht
Her *wings* to waft us, and so urg'd our keel.
Chapman.

The prince of augurs, Helitherses, rose;
Prescientthe view'd th' aerial tracts, and drew
A sure presage from ev'ry *wing* that flew. *Pope.*

2. A fan to winnow.
Wing, cartnave, and bushel, peck, ready at hand. *Tusser.*

3. Flight; passage by the wing.
Light thickens, and the crow
Make *wing* to th' rooky wood:
Goodthings of day begin to droop and drowse,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouze.
Shakspeare.

Thy affections hold a *wing*
Quite from the flight of all thy ancestors. *Shaks.*
I have pursued her as love hath pursued me, on the *wing* of all occasions. *Shakspeare.*
While passion is upon the *wing*, and the man full engaged in the prosecution of some unlawful object, no remedy or controul is to be expected from his reason. *South.*
You are too young your power to understand;
Lovers take *wing* upon the least command.
Dryden.
And straight, with inborn vigour, on the *wing*,
Like mounting larks, to the new morning sing.
Dryden.
Then life is on the *wing*; then most she sinks
When most she seems reviv'd. *Smith.*

4. The motive or incitement of flight.
Fearful commenting
Is leaden servitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary:
Then fiery expedition be my *wing*,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shaksp.*

5. The side bodies of an army.
The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as *wings* certain companies of Italians.
Knolles.
The left *wing* put to flight,
The chiefs o'erborn, he rushes on the right.
Dryden.

6. Any side-piece.
The plough proper for stiff clays is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square earthboard, the coulter long and very little bending, with a very large *wing*. *Mortimer.*

To WING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly.
The speed of gods
Time counts not, though with swiftest minutes *wing'd*. *Milton.*
Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms,
Who heaves old ocean, and who *wings* the storms,
Pours fierce ambition in a Cæsar's mind,
Or turns young Ammon loose to scourge mankind? *Pope.*

2. To supply with side bodies.
We ourself will follow
In the main battle, which on either side
Shall be well *winged* with our chiefest horse.
Shakspeare.

To WING. *v. n.*
1. To transport by flight.
I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to some wither'd bough, and there
My mate, that 's never to be found again,
Lament till I am lost. *Shakspeare.*

2. To exert the power of flying.
Warm'd with more particles of heavenly flame,
He *wing'd* his upward flight, and soar'd to fame;
The rest remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryden.*

Struck with the horrour of the sight,
She turns her head, and *wings* her flight. *Prior.*
From the Meotis to the northern sea,
The goddess *wings* her desp'rate way. *Prior.*

WI'NGED. *adj.* [from *wing*.]
1. Furnished with wings; flying.
And shall grace not find means, that finds her way
The speediest of thy *winged* messengers,
To visit all thy creatures? *Milton.*
We can fear no force
But *winged* troops, or Pegasean horse. *Waller.*
The *winged* lion's not so fierce in sight,
As Lib'ri's hand presents him to our sight.
Waller.
The cockney is surprised at many actions of the quadruped and *winged* animals in the fields.
Watts.

2. Swift; rapid.
Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being seen,
Heave him away upon your *winged* thoughts
Athwart the sea. *Shakspeare.*
Hie, good sir Michael, bear this sealed brief
With *winged* haste to the lord marshal. *Shaksp.*

WINGEDPEA'. *n. s.* [*ochrus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WI'NGSHELL. *n. s.* [*wing* and *shell*.] The shell that covers the wing of insects.
The long shelled goat-chaffer is above an inch long, and the *wingshells* of themselves an inch, and half an inch broad; so deep as to come down below the belly on both sides. *Grew.*

WI'NGY. *adj.* [from *wing*.] Having wings; resembling wings.
They spring together out, and swiftly beat
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air;
With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind,
And leave the breezes of the morn behind.
Addison.

To WINK. *v. n.* [pinctan, Sax. *winckin*, Dutch.]
1. To shut the eyes.
Let's see thine eyes; *wink* now, now open them:
In my opinion yet thou see'st not well. *Shaksp.*
They're fairies; he that speaks to them shall die:
I'll *wink* and couch; no man their sports must eye. *Shakspeare.*
His false cunning
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance,
And grow a twenty years removed thing,
While one would *wink*. *Shakspeare.*
He, with great imagination,
Proper to madmen, led his pow'rs to death,
And, *winking*, leap'd into destruction. *Shaksp.*
In despite of all this, he runs foolishly into his sin and ruin, merely because he *winks* hard, and rushes violently like a horse into the battle.
Taylor.
The Scripture represents wicked men as without understanding: not that they are destitute of the natural faculty; they are not blind, but they *wink*. *Tillotson.*
If any about them should make them think there is any difference between being in the dark and *winking*, get it out of their minds.
Locke.

2. To hint, or direct, by the motion of the eyelids.
You saw my master *wink* and laugh upon you.
Shakspeare.

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Send him a spoon when he wants a knife: *wink* at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

3. To close, and exclude the light.

While Hermes pip'd and sung, and told his tale,
The keeper's *winking* eyes began to fail,
And drowsy slumber on the lids to creep,
Till all the watchman was at length asleep.
Dryden.

When you shoot, and shut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the t' other friendly aid,
Or *wink*, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

4. To connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.

They be better content with one that will *wink* at their faults, than with him that will reprove them. *Whitgift.*

I, for *winking* at your discords too,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakspeare.*

Let not night see my black and deep desires;
The eye *wink* at the hand! *Shakspeare.*

The king gave him great gifts, and *winked* at the great spoil of Bosworth-field, which came almost wholly to this man's hands. *Bacon.*

Let us not write at a loose rambling rate,
In hope the world will *wink* at all our faults.
Roscommon.

Obstinacy cannot be *winked* at, but must be subdued. *Locke.*

Cato is stern, and awful as a god:
He knows not how to *wink* at human frailty,
Or pardon weakness that he never felt. *Addison.*

5. To be dim.

The sullen tyrant slept not all the night,
But lonely walking by a *winking* light,
Sobb'd, wept, and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breast. *Dryden.*

WINK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of closing the eye.

You doing thus,
To the perpetual *wink* for ay might put
This ancient moral. *Shakspeare.*

At every *wink* of an eye some new grace will be born. *Shakspeare.*

Since I receiv'd command to do this business,
I have not slept one *wink*. *Shakspeare.*

The beams so reverend and strong,
Dost thou not think
I could eclipse and cloud them with a *wink*,
But that I would not lose her sight so long?
Donne.

It raged so all night, that I could not sleep a *wink*. *Temple.*

Not write! but then I think;
And for my soul I cannot sleep a *wink*. *Pope.*

2. A hint given by motion of the eye.

Her *wink* each bold attempt forbids. *Sidney.*

The stockjobber thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a *wink*;
Let me have but your vote to serve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

WI'NKER. *n. s.* [from *wink*.] One who winks.

A set of nodders, *winkers*, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all others offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

WI'NKINGLY. *adv.* [from *winking*.] With the eye almost closed.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *winkingly*, as those do that are purblind; but if any thing that is black, he looketh upon it with a broad and full eye. *Peacham.*

WI'NNER. *n. s.* [from *win*.] One who wins.

A gamester, having lost all, borroweth of his next fellow-gamester somewhat to maintain play; which he setting unto him again, shortly winneth all from the *winner*. *Spenser.*

Go together,
You precious *winners* all; your exultation
Partake to every one. *Shakspeare.*

Beshrew the *winners*, for they play'd me false. *Shakspeare.*

Whether the *winner* laughs or no, the loser will complain; and rather than quarrel with his own skill, will do it at the dice. *Temple.*

WI'NNING. *participial adj.* [from *win*.] Attractive; charming.

Yet less fair,
Less *winning* soft, less amiably mild,
Than that smooth watery image. *Milton.*

On her, as queen,
A pomp of *winning* graces waited still;
And from about her shot darts of desire
Into all eyes, to wish her still in sight. *Milton.*

Cato's soul
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks
While *winning* mildness and attractive smiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison.*

WI'NNING. *n. s.* [from *win*.] The sum won.

A simile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer to a buttering gamester, that stakes all his *winnings* upon every cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone. *Addison.*

To WI'NNOW. *v. a.* [pinðpian, Saxon; *ventilo*, Latin.]

1. To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff.

Were our royal faith martyrs in love,
We shall be *winnow'd* with so rough a wind,
That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shakspeare.*

In the sun your golden grain display,
And thrash it out and *winnow* it by day. *Dryden.*

2. To fan; to beat as with wings.

Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnows the buxom air. *Milton.*

3. To sift; to examine.

Winnow well this thought, and you shall find
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind.
Dryden.

4. To separate; to part.

Bitter torture shall
Winnow the truth from falsehood. *Shakspeare.*

To WI'NNOW. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.

Winnow not with every wind, and go not into every way. *Ecclesiasticus.*

WI'NNOWER. *n. s.* [from *winnow*.] He who winnows.

WI'NTER. *n. s.* [pintep, Saxon; *winter*, Danish, German, and Dutch.] The cold season of the year.

Though he were already stept into the *winter* of his age, he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his son far more excusable. *Sidney.*

After summer evermore succeeds,
The barren *winter* with his nipping cold. *Shakspeare.*

A woman's story at a *winter's* fire. *Shakspeare.*

He hath bought a pair of cast lips of Diana: a nun of *winter's* sisterhood kisses not more religiously; the very ice of chastity is in them. *Shakspeare.*

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The two beneath the distant poles complain
Of endless *winter* and perpetual rain. *Dryden.*

Liest thou asleep beneath those hills of snow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs; awake, awake,
And *winter* from thy furry mantle shake.
Dryden.

Suppose our poet was your foe before,
Yet now the business of the field is o'er:
'Tis time to let your civil wars alone,
When troops are into *winter* quarters gone.
Dryden.

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in *winter*-nights for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

Stern *winter* smiles on that auspicious clime,
The fields are florid with unfading prime. *Pope.*

To define *winter*, I consider first wherein it agrees with summer, spring, autumn, and I find they are all seasons of the year; therefore a season of the year is a genus: then I observe wherein it differs from these, and that is in the shortness of the days; therefore this may be called its special nature, or difference: then, by joining these together, I make a definition. *Winter* is that season of the year, wherein the days are shortest. *Watts.*

To WI'NTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the winter.

The fowls shall summer upon them, and all the beasts of the earth shall *winter* upon them. *Isaiah.*

Because the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part advised to depart. *Acts.*

To WI'NTER. *v. a.* To feed or manage in the winter.

The cattle generally sold for slaughter within, or exportation abroad, had never been handled or *wintered* at hand-meat. *Temple.*

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their *wintering*, and so be ready to fat next summer. *Mortimer.*

WINTER is often used in composition.

The king sat in the *winter*-house, and there was a fire burning before him. *Jeremiah.*

If in November and December they fallow, 'tis called a *winter*-fallowing. *Mortimer.*

Shred it very small with thyme, sweet marjoram, and a little *winter*-savoury. *Walton.*

WI'NTERBEATEN. *adj.* [*winter* and *beat.*] Harassed by severe weather.

He compareth his careful case to the sad season of the year, to the frosty ground, to the frozen trees, and to his own *winterbeaten* flock. *Spenser.*

WINTERCHE'RRY. *n. s.* [*alkekenge.*] A plant. The fruit is about the bigness of a cherry, and inclosed in the cup of the flower, which swells over it in form of a bladder. *Miller.*

WINTERCI'TRON. *n. s.* A sort of pear.

WI'NTERGREEN. *n. s.* [*pyrola*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WI'NTERLY. *adj.* [*winter* and *like.*] Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind.

If 't be summer news,
Smile to 't before; if *winterly*, thou need'st
But keep that count'nance still. *Shakspeare.*

WI'NTRY. *adj.* [from *winter.*] Brumal; hyemal; suitable to winter.

He saw the Trojan fleet dispers'd, distress'd,
By stormy winds and *wintry* heaven oppress'd.
Dryden.

WI'NY. *adj.* [from *wine.*] Having the taste or qualities of wine.

Set cucumbers among muskmelons, and see whether the melons will not be more *winy*, and better tasted. *Bacon.*

To WIPE. *v. a.* [pipan, Saxon.]

1. To cleanse by rubbing with something soft.

Such a handkerchief,
I'm sure it was your wife's, did I to-day
See Cassio *wipe* his beard with. *Shakspeare.*

She a gentle tear let fall
From either eye, and *wip'd* them with her hair.
Milton.

Then with her vest the wound she *wipes* and dries. *Denham.*

2. To take away by tersion.

Calumniate stoutly; for though we *wipe* away with never so much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left some sulliage behind.
Decay of Piety.

3. To strike off gently.

Let me *wipe* off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks.
Shakspeare.

Some natural tears they dropp'd, but *wip'd* them soon *Milton.*

A young man, having suffered many tortures, escaped with life, and told his fellow christians, that the pain of them had been rendered tolerable by the presence of an angel, who stood by him, and *wiped* off the tears and sweat. *Addison.*

4. To clear away.

Macduff, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hath from my soul,
Wip'd, the black scruples; reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakspeare.*

5. [*emungo.*] To cheat; to defraud.

The next bordering lords commonly encroach one upon another, as one is stronger, or lie still in wait to *wipe* them out of their lands. *Spenser.*

6. *To* WIPE *out.* To efface.

This blot, that they object against your house,
Shall be *wip'd out* in the next parliament.
Shakspeare.

As thou lov'st me, Camillo, *wipe* not *out* the rest of thy services by leaving me now. *Shaksp.*

Take one in whom decrepid old age has blotted out the memory of his past knowledge, and clearly *wiped out* the ideas his mind was formerly stored with, and stopped up all the passages for new ones, to enter; or if there be some of the inlets yet left open, the impressions made are scarce perceived. *Locke.*

WIPE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Act of cleansing.

2. A blow; a stroke; a jeer; a gibe; a sarcasm.

To statesmen would you give a *wipe*,
You print it Italick type:
When letters are in vulgar shapes,
'Tis ten to one the wit escapes;
But when in capitals exprest,
The dullest reader smokes the jest. *Swift.*

3. [*vanellus.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WI'PER. *n. s.* [from *wipe.*] An instrument or person by which any thing is wiped.

The maids and their makes,
At dancing and wakes,
Had their napkins and posies,
And the *wipers* for their noses. *Ben Jonson.*

WIRE. *n. s.* [*virer*, Fr. to draw round. *Skinner.*] Metal drawn into slender threads.

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Tane was the damsel; and without remorse
The king condemn'd her, guiltless to the fire:
Her veil and mantle pluckt they off by force,
And bound her tender arms in twisted *wire*.
Fairfax.

Thou shalt be wipt with *wire*, and stew'd in brine,
Smarting in ling'ring pickle. *Shaksp.*

The soldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all environ,
That's strong with *wire* instead of veins,
In whose embraces you 're in chains.
Beaumont and Fletcher.

And the cherubick host, in thousand quires,
Touch their immortal harps of golden *wires*.
Milton.

Some roll a mighty stone, some laid along,
And, bound with burning *wires*, on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

To WI'REDRAW. *v. a.* [*wire* and *draw*.[

1. To spin into wire.

2. To draw out into length.

A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when small, by its friction will naturally lengthen and *wiredraw* the sides of the canal, according to the direction of its axis. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To draw by art or violence.

I have been wrongfully accused, and my sense *wiredrawn* into blasphemy. *Dryden.*

WI'REDRAWER. *n. s.* [*wire* and *draw*.] One who spins wire.

Those who have need of unmixed silver, as gilders and *wiredrawers*, must, besides an equal weight of siver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to reward the refiner's skill. *Locke.*

To WIS. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wist*. [*wissen*, German; *wysen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine. Obsolete.

Thus proud and fierce, unto the hearts he stept
Of them poor souls; and cutting reason's reins,
Made them his own before they had it *wist*.
Sidney.

When Mammon saw his purpose mist,
Him to entrap unwares, another way he *wist*.
Spenser.

This book, advisedly read, and diligently followed but one year at home, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wiss*, than three years travel abroad. *Ascham.*

There be fools alive, I *wis*,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Shaksp.*

Marry with a king,
A batchelor, a handsome strippling too,
I *wis* your grandam had a worser match. *Shaks.*

When for more worlds the Macedonian cried,
He *wist* not Thetys in her lap did hide
Another yet, a world reserv'd for you,
To make more great than that he did subdue.
Waller.

WI'SDOM. *n. s.* [ꝑiꞅdom, Saxon; *wiisdom*, Danish.]

1. Sapience; the power of judging rightly; the knowledge of divine and human things.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is *wisdom*, and that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker.*

As from senses reason's work doth spring,
So many reasons understanding gain,
And many understandings knowledge bring,
And by much knowledge *wisdom* we obtain.
Davies.

Wisdom is that which makes men judge what are the best ends, and what the best means to attain them, and gives a man advantage of counsel and direction. *Temple.*

As science is properly that knowledge which relateth to the essences of things, so *wisdom* to their operations. *Grew.*

O sacred solitude! divine retreat!
Choice of the prudent, envy of the great!
By thy pure stream, or in the waving shade,
We court fair *wisdom*, that celestial maid.
Young.

2. Prudence; skill in affairs; judicious conduct.

'Tis much he dares,
And to that dauntless temper of his mind,
He hath a *wisdom* that doth guide his valour
To act in safety. *Shakspeare.*

Wisdom and fortune combating together,
If that the former dare but what it can,
No chance may shake it. *Shaksp.*

WISE. *adj.* [ꝑiꞅ, Saxon; *wiis*, Dutch and Danish.]

1. Sapient; judging rightly; having much knowledge.

Heav'n is for thee too high; be lowly *wise*.
Milton.

All the writings of the ancient Goths were composed in verse, which were called runes, or viises, and from thence the term of *wise* came.
Temple.

Since the floods demand
For their descent a prone and sinking land,
Does not this due declivity declare
A *wise* director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

The *wisest* and best men, in all ages, have lived up to the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality.
Addison.

2. Judicious; prudent; practically knowing.

There were ten virgins; five of them were *wise*, and five were foolish. *Matthew.*

I would have you *wise* unto that which is good, and simple concerning evil. *Romans.*

The young and gay declining, Alma flies
At nobler game, the mighty and the *wise*:
By nature more an eagle than a dove,
She impiously prefers the world to love. *Young.*

3. Skilful; dexterous.

Speak unto all that are *wise*-hearted, whom I have filled with the spirit of wisdom, that they may make Aaron's garments. *Exodus.*

Do we count him a *wise* man, who is *wise* in any thing but his own proper profession and employment, and *wise* for every body but himself?
Tillotson.

They are *wise* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. *Jeremiah.*

4. Skilled in hidden arts: a sense somewhat ironical.

There was an old fat woman even now with me.— —
—Pray, was't not the *wise* woman of Brainford?
Shakspeare.

5. Grave; becoming a wise man.

One eminent in *wise* deport spake much.
Milton.

It must be a *wise* Being that is the cause of those *wise* effects. *Wilkins.*

WISE. *n. s.* [ꝑiꞅe, Saxon; *wyse*, Dutch; *weise*, German; *guise*, Fr. *guisa*, Ital.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways*.

This song she sings in most commanding *wise*;
Come, shepherd's boy, let now thy heart be bow'd
To make itself to my least look a slave. *Sidney.*

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Ere we farther pass, I will devise
A passport for us both, in fittest *wise*. *Spenser.*
On this *wise* ye shall bless Israel. *Numbers.*
The lovers standing in this doleful *wise*,
A warrior bold approached. *Fairfax.*
With foam upon thy lips, and sparkling eyes,
Thou say'st and dost in such outrageous *wise*,
That mad Orestes, if he saw the show,
Would swear thou wert the madder of the two. *Dryden.*
'Tis in no *wise* strange that such a one should believe, that things were blindly shuffled. *Woodward.*

WI'SEACRE. *n. s.* [It was anciently written *wisesegger*, as the Dutch *wiseggher*, a soothsayer.]
1. A wise or sententious man. Obsolete.
2. A fool; a dunce.
Why, says a *wiseacre* that sat by him, were I as the king of France, I would scorn to take part with footmen. *Addison.*

WI'SELY. *adv.* [from *wise*.] Judiciously; prudently.
If thou covet death, as utmost end
Of misery, so thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath *wiselier* arm'd his vengeful ire. *Milton.*
He sits like discontented Damocles,
When by the sportive tyrant *wisely* shown
The dangerous pleasure of a flatter'd throne. *Dryden.*
Admitting their principles to be true, they act *wisely*: they keep their end, evil as it is, steadily in view. *Rogers.*
The doctors, tender of their fame,
Wisely on me lay all the blame:
We must confess his case was nice,
But he would never take advice. *Swift.*

WI'SENESS. *n. s.* [from *wise*.] Wisdom; sapience. Obsolete.
No less deserveth his wittiness in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness, and his moral *wiseness*. *Spenser.*

To WISH. *v. n.* [ꝑꝑcian, Saxon.]
1. To have strong desire; to long.
The sun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and *wished* in himself to die. *Jonah.*
If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work;
But when they seldom come, they *wish'd*-for come. *Shakspeare.*
They have more than heart could *wish*. *Psalms.*
Eve
With lowliness majestick from her seat,
And grace, that won who saw to *wish* her stay,
Rose, and went forth. *Milton.*
There are ships prepar'd by my command,
That shall convey you to the *wish'd*-for port. *Addison.*
That Noah or Janus understood navigation, may be very well supported by this image found upon the first Roman coins. One side was stampt with a Janus bifrons, and the other with a rostrum, or prow of a ship. This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wish* for. *Arbuth.*
And much he *wish'd*, but durst not ask to part. *Parnel.*
2. To be disposed or inclined.
Those potentates, who do not *wish* well to his affairs, have shewn respect to his personal character. *Addison.*
3. It has a slight signification of hope or fear.
I *wish* it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune, to have met with such a miser as I am. *Sidney.*

To WISH. *v. a.*
1. To desire; to long for.
He was fain to pull him out by the heels, and shew him the beast as dead as he could *wish* it. *Sidney.*
2. To recommend by wishing.
Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not *wish* them to a fairer death. *Shaks.*
3. To imprecate.
If heavens have any grievous plague in store,
Exceeding those that I can *wish* upon thee;
O let them keep it till thy sins be ripe,
And then hurl down their indignation. *Shaksp.*
4. To ask.
Digby should find the best way to make Antrim communicate the affair to him, and to *wish* his assistance. *Clarendon.*

WISH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Longing desire.
To his *wish*,
Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spies. *Milton.*
A *wish* is properly the desire of a man sitting or lying still; but an act of the will, is a man of business vigorously going about his work. *South.*
2. Thing desired.
What next I bring shall please thee; be assur'd,
Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self,
Thy *wish*, exactly to thy heart's desire. *Milt.*
3. Desire expressed.
Shame come to Romeo!——
—Blister'd be thy tongue
For such a *wish*! *Shakspeare.*
I admire your whig principles of resistance in the spirit of the Barcelonians: I join in your *wish* for them. *Pope.*

WI'SHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wished*.] According to desire. Not used.
What could have happened unto him more *wishedly*, than with his great honour to keep the town still. *Knolles.*

WI'SHER. *n. s.* [from *wish*.]
1. One who longs.
2. One who expresses wishes.
Wishers and woulders are never good householders. *Proverb.*
With half that wish the *wisher's* eyes be press'd. *Shaksp.*

WI'SHFUL. *adj.* [from *wish* and *full*.]
1. Longing; showing desire.
From Scotland am I stol'n, even of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my *wishful* sight. *Shakspeare.*
2. Desirable; exciting wishes.
Nor could I see a soile, where e'er I came,
More sweete and *wishful*. *Chapman.*

WI'SHFULLY. *adv.* [from *wishful*.] Earnestly; with longing.

WI'SKET. *n. s.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

WISP. *n. s.* [*wisp*, Swedish and old Dut.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw.
A *wisp* of straw for a ballad. *Shaksp.*
A gentleman would fast five days, without meat, bread, or drink; but the same used to have continually a great *wisp* of herbs that he smelled on; and amongst those some esculent herb of strong scent, as onions. *Bacon.*
Jews, who their whole wealth can lay
In a small basket, on a *wisp* of hay. *Dryden.*

WIST. The pret. and part. of *wis*.

WI'STFUL. *adj.*
1. Attentive; earnest; full of thought.
Why, Grubbinel, dost thou so *wistful* seem?
There's sorrow in thy look. *Gay.*

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2. It is used by *Swift*, as it seems, for *wishful*; though it may mean *earnest*, *eager*.

Lifting up one of my sashes, I cast many a *wistful* melancholy look towards the sea. *Swift.*

WI'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *wistful.*] Attentively; earnestly.

With that he fell again to pry
Through perspective more *wistfully*. *Hudibras.*

WI'STLY. *adv.* [from *wis.*] Attentively; earnestly.

Speaking it, he *wistly* look'd on me;
As who shall say, I would thou wert the man.
Shakspeare.

To WIT. *v. n.* [pitan, Sax.] To know. This word is now only used in the phrase *to wit*, that is to say.

There is an officer, *to wit*, the sheriff of the shire, whose office it is to walk up and down his bailiwick. *Spenser.*

Yet are these feet, whose strengthless stay is numb,
Unable to support this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with desire to get a grave;
As *witting* I no other comfort have. *Shaksp.*

WIT. *n. s.* [ȝepit, Saxon; from pitan, to know.]

1. The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. This is the original signification.

Who would set his *wit* to so foolish a bird?
Shakspeare.

The king your father was reputed for
A prince most prudent, of an excellent
And unmatch'd *wit* and judgment. *Shaksp.*

Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviseth;
Will ever acts, and *wit* contemplates still;
And as from *wit* the power of wisdom riseth,
All other virtues daughters are of will.
Will is the prince, and *wit* the counsellor
Which doth for common good in council sit;
And when *wit* is resolved, will lends her power
To execute what is advis'd by *wit*. *Davies.*

For *wit* and pow'r their last endeavours bend
T' outshine each other. *Dryden.*

2. Imagination; quickness of fancy.

They never meet, but there's a skirmish of *wit* between them.——Alas, in our last conflict, four of his five *wits* went halting off, and now is the old man govern'd by one. *Shaksp.*

Lewd, shallow, hair-brained huffs make atheism, and contempt of religion, the only badge and character of *wit*. *South.*

And though a tun in thy large bulk be writ,
Yet thou art but a kilderkin of *wit*. *Dryden.*

Wit lying most in the assemblage of ideas, and putting those together with quickness and variety, wherein can be found any resemblance or congruity, thereby to make up pleasant pictures in the fancy. Judgment, on the contrary, lies in separating carefully one from another ideas wherein can be found the least difference, thereby to avoid being misled by similitude. *Locke.*

Could any but a knowing prudent cause
Begin such motions, and assign such laws?
If the great mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton *wit* the system blame?
Blackmore.

3. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy, or by genius; the effect of wit.

All sorts of men take a pleasure to gird at me. The brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends more to laughter than what I invent, and is invented, on me. I am not only witty in myself, but the cause that *wit* is in other men. *Shaksp.*

His works become the frippery of *wit*.
Ben Jonson.

The Romans made those times the standard of their *wit*, when they subdued the world.
Sprat.

The definition of *wit* is only this, that it is a propriety of thoughts and words; or, in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the subject. *Dryden.*

Let a lord once but own the happy lines,
How the *wit* brightens, and the style refines!
Pope.

4. A man of fancy.

Intemperate *wits* will spare neither friend nor foe, and make themselves the common enemies of mankind. *L'Estrange.*

A poet, being too witty himself, could draw nothing but *wits* in a comedy: even his fools were infected with the disease of their author.
Dryden.

To tell them would a hundred tongues require;
Or one vain *wit*'s, that might a hundred tire.
Pope.

5. A man of genius.

Hence 'tis a *wit*, the greatest word of fame,
Grows such a common name;
And *wits* by our creation they become,
Just so as titular bishops made at Rome:
'Tis not a rule, 'tis not a jest
Admir'd with laughter at a feast,
Nor florid talk, which can that title gain;
The proofs of *wit* for ever must remain. *Cowl.*

Searching *wits*, of more mechanick parts,
Who grac'd their age with new-invented arts;
Those who to worth their bounty did extend,
And those who knew that bounty to commend.
Dryden.

How vain that second life in others breath,
Th' estate which *wits* inherit after death!
Ease, health, and life for this they must resign;
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine!
The great man's curse without the gain endure;
Be envy'd, wretched; and be flatter'd, poor.
Pope.

Nought but a genius can a genius fit;
A *wit* herself, Amelia weds a *wit*. *Young.*

6. Sense; judgment.

Strong was their plot,
Their practice close, their faith suspected not,
Their states far off, and they of wary *wit*.
Daniel.

Come, leave the loathed stage,
And this more loathsome age;
Where pride and impudence, in faction knit,
Usurp the chair of *wit*. *Ben Jonson.*

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He wants not *wit* the danger to decline. *Dryd.*

7. Faculty of the mind.

If our *wits* run the wildgoose-chace, I have done; for thou hast more of the wildgoose in one of thy *wits*, than I have in my whole five.
Shakspeare.

8. [In the plural.] Soundness of understanding; intellect not crazed; sound mind.

I had a son,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he sought my life;
The grief hath craz'd my *wits*. *Shaksp.*

Are his *wits* safe? is he not light of brain?
Shakspeare.

Sound sleep cometh of moderate eating; he riseth early, and his *wits* are with him: but the pain of watching, and choler, and pangs of the belly, are with an unsatiable man. *Ecclesiasticus.*

No man in his *wits* can make any doubt, whe-

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ther there be such things as motion, and sensation, and continuity of bodies. *Wilkins.*

Wickedness is voluntary frenzy, and every sinner does more extravagant things than any man that is crazed, and out of his *wits*, only that he knows better what he does. *Tillotson.*

No man in his *wits* can seriously think that his own soul hath existed from all eternity. *Bentley.*

9. Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients; invention; ingenuity.

How can it chuse but bring the simple to their *wits* end? how can it chuse but vex and amaze them? *Hooker.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of *wit*, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me. *Shakspeare.*

Sleights from his *wit* and subtlety proceed. *Milton.*

The neighbourhood were at their *wits* end, to consider what would be the issue. *L'Estr.*

WITCH. *n. s.* [piccc, Saxon.]

1. A woman given to unlawful arts.

Wise judges have prescribed, that men may not rashly believe the confessions of *witches*, nor the evidence against them. For the *witches* themselves are imaginative; and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents to witchcraft. *Bacon.*

View the ruder *witch*, the conjuror by root, and has she not store of ignorance, and zeal of mischief? *Holiday.*

The night-hag comes to dance
With Lapland *witches*, while the lab'ring moon
Eclipses at their charms. *Milton.*

When I consider whether there are such persons as *witches*, my mind is divided: I believe in general that there is such a thing as witchcraft, but can give no credit to any particular instance of it. *Spectator.*

2. [from pic, Sax.] A winding sinuous bank.

Leave me those hills where harbrough nis to see;
Nor holy bush, nor briar, nor winding *witch*.
Spenser.

To WITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant.

Me ill befits, that in der-doing arms,
And honour's suit, my vowed days do spend,
Unto thy bounteous baits, and pleasing charms,
With which weak men thou *witchest*, to attend.
Spenser.

'Tis now the very *witching* time of night,
When church-yards yawn. *Shakesp.*

I'll *witch* sweet ladies with my words and looks.
Shakspeare.

WI'TCHCRAFT. *n. s.* [*witch* and *craft*.]

1. The practices of witches.

People are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to *witchcraft*. *Bacon.*

2. Power more than natural.

Urania name, whose force he knew so well,
He quickly knew what *witchcraft* gave the blow.
Sidney.

Have not some of learning and gravity thought themselves wise, in thinking *witchcraft* rather a mistake than a crime? *Holyday.*

If you cannot
Bar his access to the king, never attempt
Any thing on him, for he hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in 's tongue. *Shakesp.*

What subtile *witchcraft* man constrains
To change his pleasure into pains? *Denham.*

WI'TCHERY. *n. s.* [from *witch*.] Enchantment.

Another kind of petty *witchery*, if it be not altogether deceit, they call charming of beasts and birds. *Raleigh.*

Great Comus!
Deep skill'd in all his mother's *witcheries*.
Milton.

WI'TCRACKER. *n. s.* [*wit* and *cracker*.] A joker; one who breaks a jest.

A college of *witcrackers* cannot flout me out of my humour; dost thou think I care for a satire or an epigram? *Shakesp.*

WI'TCRAFT. *n. s.* [*wit* and *craft*.] Contrivance; invention. Obsolete.

He was no body that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this *witcraft*, and picture it accordingly. *Camden.*

To WITE. *v. a.* [pitan, Sax.] To blame; to reproach.

The palmer 'gan most bitterly
Her to rebuke, for being loose and light;
Which not abiding, but more scornfully
Scoffing at him, that did her justly *wite*,
She turn'd her boat about. *Spenser.*

WITE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenser.*

WITH. *preposit.* [pið, Saxon.]

1. By; noting the cause.

Truth, tir'd *with* iteration,
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon.
Shakspeare.

With thy pow'rful blast,
Heat space, and cool as fast. *Cowley.*

They adhered to John, their deprived bishop; and could not be charmed *with* the saintship of any second bishop, during his life. *Locke.*

With ev'ry stab her bleeding heart was torn,
With wounds much harder to be seen than born.
Rowe.

2. Noting the means.

Rude and unpolished are all operations of the soul in their beginnings, before they are cultivated *with* art and study. *Dryden.*

3. Noting the instrument.

Boreas through the lazy vapour flies,
And sweeps, *with* healthy wings, the rank polluted skies. *Rowe.*

By perflations *with* large bellows, miners give motion to the air. *Woodward.*

4. On the side of; for: noting confederacy or favour.

Fear not, for I am *with* thee. *Genesis.*

5. In opposition to; in competition or contest.

I do contest
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever against thy valour. *Shakspeare.*

He shall lie *with* any friar in Spain. *Dryden.*

6. Noting comparison.

Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare?
Sandys.

7. In society: noting connexion.

God gave man a soul that should live for ever, although the body be destroyed; and those who were good should be *with* him. *Stillingfleet.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou 'rt such a touchy, testy, pleasing fellow;
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living *with* thee, nor without thee.
Tatler.

8. In company of.

At the instant that your messenger came, in

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loving visitation was *with* me a young doctor from Rome. *Shakspeare.*

9. In appendage: noting consequence or concomitance.

Men might know the persons who had a right to regal power, and *with* it to their obedience. *Locke.*

10. In mutual dealing.

I will buy *with* you, sell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and so following; but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. *Shakspeare.*

11. Noting confidence: as, *I trust you* with *all my secrets*; or, *I trust all my secrets* with *you*.

12. In partnership.

Though Jove himself no less content would be,
To part his throne and share his heaven *with* thee. *Pope.*

13. Noting connexion.

Pity your own, or pity our estate,
Nor twist our fortunes *with* your sinking fate. *Dryden.*

14. Immediately after.

With that she told me, that, though she spake of her father Cremes, she would hide no truth from me. *Sidney.*

With that, he crawled out of his nest,
Forth creeping on his caitiff hands and thighs. *Fairy Queen.*

In falling, both an equal fortune tried;
Would fortune for my fall so well provide!
With this he pointed to his face, and show'd
His hands and all his habit smear'd with blood. *Dryden.*

With that the god his darling phantom calls,
And from his falt'ring lips this message falls. *Garth.*

15. Amongst.

Jasper duke of Bedford, whom the king used to employ *with* the first in his wars, was then sick. *Bacon.*

Tragedy was originally, *with* the antients, a piece of religious worship. *Rymer.*

Immortal powers the term of conscience know,
But interest is her name *with* men below. *Dryden.*

16. Upon.

Such arguments had invincible force *with* those pagan philosophers who became christians. *Addison.*

17. In consent: noting parity of state.

See where on earth the flow'ry glories lie!
With her they flourish'd, and *with* her they die. *Pope.*

18. This preposition might perhaps be exemplified in many more relations, for its use is very frequent, and therefore very lax and various. *With* and *by* it is not always easy to distinguish, nor perhaps is any distinction always observed. *With* seems rather to denote an instrument, and *by* a cause: thus, *he killed his enemy* with *a sword, but he died* by *an arrow*. The arrow is considered rather as a cause, as there is no mention of an agent. If the agent be more remote, *by* is used; as, *the vermin which he could not kill* with *his gun, he killed* by *poison*: if these two prepositions be transposed, the sentence, though equally intelligible, will be less agreeable to the common modes of speech.

19. *With*, in composition, signifies opposition or privation; except *withal*.

A present natural good may be parted *with*, upon a profitable expectation of a future moral good. *Wilkins.*

WITHA'L. *adv.* [*with* and *all*.]

1. Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time.

Yet it must be *withal* considered, that the greatest part of the world are they which be farthest from perfection. *Hooker.*

How well supplied with noble counsellors!
How modest in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in constant resolution! *Shaksp.*

The one contains my picture, prince;
If you chuse that, then I am yours *withal*. *Shakspeare.*

This that prince did not transmit as a power, to make conquest, but as a retinue for his son; and, *withal*, to enable him to recover some part of Ulster. *Davies.*

The river being wholly of fresh water, and so large *withal*, chilleth the air. *Raleigh.*

God, when he gave me strength, to shew *withal*
How slight the gift was, hung it in my hair. *Milton.*

'Tis necessary men should be out of their nonage before they can attain to an actual use of this principle; and, *withal*, that they should be ready to exert and exercise their faculties. *Wilkins.*

I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis past, 'tis done;
Perish this impious, this detested son!
Perish his sire, and perish I *withal*,
And let the house's heir and the hop'd kingdom fall. *Dryden.*

Christ had not only an infinite power to work miracles, but also an equal wisdom to know the just force and measure of every argument to persuade, and *withal* to look through and through all the dark corners of the soul of man, and to discern what prevails upon them, and what does not. *South.*

2. It is sometimes used by writers where we now use *with*, but I think improperly.

Time brings means to furnish him *withal*;
Let him but wait th' occasions as they fall. *Daniel.*

It is to know what God loves and delights in, and is pleased *withal*, and would have us do in order to our happiness. *Tillotson.*

We owe to christianity the discovery of the most perfect rule of life that ever the world was acquainted *withal*. *Tillotson.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. a.* [*with* and *draw*; from ꝥiꝺ, or ꝥiꝺeꝛ, Saxon, *against*, and *draw*.]

1. To take back; to bereave.

It is not possible they should observe the one, who from the other *withdraw* unnecessarily obedience. *Hooker.*

Impossible it is that God should *withdraw* his presence from any thing, because the very substance of God is infinite. *Hooker.*

2. To call away; to make to retire.

Nausicaa is *withdrawn*, and a whole nation introduced, for a more general praise of Ulysses. *Broome.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. n.* To retire; to retreat.

She from her husband soft *withdrew*. *Milton.*

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At this excess of courage all amaz'd,
The foremost of his foes awhile *withdraw*:
With such respect in enter'd Rome they gaz'd
Who on high chairs the godlike fathers saw.
Dryden.

Duumvir has passed the noon of life; but cannot *withdraw* from entertainments which are pardonable only before that stage of our being.
Tatler.

WITHDRA'WINGROOM. *n. s.* [*withdraw* and *room.*] Room behind another room, for retirement.

For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlour, with a *withdrawingroom*, with a kitchen, butteries, and other conveniencies, is sufficient.
Mortimer.

WI'THE. *n. s.*

1. A willow twig.

An Irish rebel put up a petition, that he might be hanged in a *with*, and not a halter, because it had been so used with former rebels. *Bacon.*

There let him lie
Till I, of cut-up osiers, did imply
A *with*, a fathome long, with which his feete
I made together in a sure league meete.
Chapman.

2. A band, properly a band of twigs: [ꝑrcðe signifies a band.]

These cords and *wythes* will hold men's consciences, when force attends and twists them.
King Charles.

Birch is of use for ox-yoaks, hoops, screws, *wythes* for faggots. *Mortimer.*

To WI'THER. *v. n.* [ʒeꝑiðeꝑoð, Saxon, dry, faded.]

1. To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up.

That which is of God we defend, to the uttermost of that ability which he hath given: that which is otherwise, let it *wither* even in the root from whence it hath sprung. *Hooker.*

When I have pluck'd thy rose,
I cannot give it vital growth again;
It needs must *wither*. *Shakspeare.*

It shall *wither* in all the leaves of her spring.
Ezekiel.

The soul may sooner leave off to subsist than to love; and, like the vine, it *withers* and dies, if it has nothing to embrace. *South.*

2. To waste, or pine away.

Are there so many left of your own family, that you should desire wholly to reduce it, by suffering the last branch of it to *wither* away before its time? *Temple.*

3. To lose or want animal moisture.

Vain men, how vanishing a bliss we crave,
Now warm in love, now *with'ring* in the grave.
Dryden.

To WI'THER. *v. a.*

1. To make to fade.

The sun is no sooner risen with a burning heat, but it *withereth* the grass, and the flower thereof falleth. *James.*

2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moisture.

Age cannot *wither* her, nor custom stale her infinite variety. *Shakspeare.*

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blasted sapling, *wither'd* up. *Shaksp.*

What are these,
So *wither'd*, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on 't? *Shaksp.*

Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change
To *wither'd*, weak, and grey. *Milton.*

In Spain our springs, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and *wither'd* from their infancy:
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely birth. *Dryden.*

WI'THERBAND. *n. s.* A piece of iron which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight that form the bow. *Farrier's Dict.*

WI'THEREDNESS. *n. s.* [from *withered.*] The state of being withered; marcidity.

Water them as soon as set, till they have recovered their *witheredness*. *Mortimer.*

WI'THERS. *n. s.* Is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder. *Farrier's Dict.*

Let the gall'd beast wince;
We are unwrung in the *withers*. *Shaksp.*

Rather than let your master take long journies, contrive that the saddle may pinch the beast in his *withers*. *Swift.*

WI'THERWRUNG. The hurt expressed by *witherwrung* sometimes is caused by a bite of a horse, or by a saddle being unfit, especially when the bows are too wide; for, when they are so, they bruise the flesh against the spines of the second and third vertebræ of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above their shoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*

To WITHHO'LD. *v. a.* [*with* and *hold.*] *Withheld*, or *withholden*, pret. and part. *Spenser* has, for the sake of rhyme, very licentiously written *withhault*.

1. To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back.

That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger could cause at first to *withhold* itself, so neither have any practices, so many, so bloody, following since, been ever able to make weary.
Hooker.

Sith mine he is, or free or bound;
Withhold, O sovereign prince, your hasty hand
From knitting league with him. *Spenser.*

The prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
And by his mother was perforce *withheld*.
Shakspeare.

A great number of suits are for abusive words, or a box on the ear, or other trivial matters, which leave no permanent ill effects, but, if our passions may be *with-held* from estimating them, pass off without making us the worse, or doing us any prejudice. *Kettlewell.*

Be careful to *withhold*
Your talons from the wretched and the bold:
Tempt not the brave and needy to despair;
For, though your violence should leave them bare
Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain.
Dryden.

Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of man, by employing it in, or *withholding* it from, any particular action. *Locke.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

What difficulties there are which as yet *withhold* our assent, till we be further and better satisfied, I hope no indifferent amongst them will scorn or refuse to hear. *Hooker.*

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3. To take away; to refuse.

Soon as Titan 'gan his head exault,
And soon again as he his light *withhault*,
Their wicked engines they against it bent.
Spenser.

WITHHO'LDEN. *part. pass.* of *withhold.*

The word keep back, sheweth that it was a thing formerly due unto God; for we cannot say that any thing is kept back, or *withholden*, that was not due before. *Spelman.*

WITHHO'LDER. *n. s.* [from *withhold.*] He who withholds.

WITHI'N. *prep.* [pɪðinnan, Saxon.]

1. In the inner part of.

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is *within* him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shaksp.*

By this means, not only many helpless persons will be provided for, but a generation of men will be bred up, *within* ourselves, not perverted by any other hopes. *Sprat.*

Till this be cured by religion, it is as impossible for a man to be happy, that is, pleased and contented *within* himself, as it is for a sick man to be at ease. *Tillotson.*

The river is afterwards wholly lost *within* the waters of the lake that one discovers nothing like a stream, till within about a quarter of a mile from Geneva. *Addison.*

2. In the compass of; not beyond: used both of place and time.

Next day we saw, *within* a kenning before us, thick clouds, which put us in hope of land. *Bacon.*

A beet-root and a radish-root, which had all their leaves cut close to the roots, *within* six weeks had fair leaves. *Bacon.*

Most birds come to their growth *within* a fortnight. *Bacon.*

Within some while the king had taken up such liking of his person, that he resolved to make him a masterpiece. *Wotton.*

The invention of arts necessary or useful to human life, hath been *within* the knowledge of men. *Burnet.*

As to infinite space, a man can no more have a positive idea of the greatest, than he has of the least space. For in this latter, which is more *within* our comprehension, we are capable only of a comparative idea of smallness, which will always be less than any one whereof we have the positive idea. *Locke.*

This, with the green hills and naked rocks *within* the neighbourhood, makes the most agreeable confusion. *Addison.*

Bounding desires *within* the line which birth and fortune have marked out, is an indispensable duty. *Atterbury.*

3. Not reaching to any thing external.

Were every action concluded *within* itself, and drew no consequences after it, we should undoubtedly never err in our choice of good. *Locke.*

4. Not longer ago than.

Within these five hours Hastings liv'd
Untainted, unexamined, free at liberty. *Shaks.*
Within these three hours, Tullus,
Alone I fought in your Corioli walls,
And made what work I pleas'd. *Shaksp.*

5. Into the reach of.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
The desp'rate savage rush'd *within* my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock.
Otway.

6. In the reach of.

Secure of outward force, within himself
The danger lies, yet lies *within* his pow'r;
Against his will he can receive no harm. *Milt.*
I have suffer'd in your woe;
Nor shall be wanting aught *within* my pow'r
For your relief. *Dryden.*
Though Aurengzebe return a conqueror,
Both he and she are still *within* my pow'r.
Dryden.

7. Into the heart or confidence of.

When by such insinuations they have once got *within* him, and are able to drive him on from one lewdness to another, no wonder if they rejoice to see him guilty of all villany. *South.*

8. Not exceeding.

Be informed how much your husband's revenue amounts to, and be so good a computer as to keep *within* it. *Swift.*

9. In the enclosure of.

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows *within* the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreaths around his temples spread.
Addison.

Sedentary and *within*-door arts, and delicate manufactures, that require rather the finger than the arm, have a contrariety to a military disposition. *Bacon.*

WITHI'N. *adv.*

1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally.

This is yet the outward, fairest side
Of our design. *Within* rests more of fear,
More dread of sad event yet undescried. *Dan.*
Yet sure, tho' the skin
Be clos'd without, the wound festers *within*.
Carew.
Death thou hast seen
In his first shape on man; but many shapes
Of death, and many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave; all dismal! yet to sense
More terrible at th' entrance than *within*.
Milton.

2. In the mind.

Language seems too low a thing to express your excellence; and our souls are speaking so much *within*, that they despise all foreign conversation. *Dryden.*

These, as thy guards from outward harms are sent;
Ills from *within*, thy reason must prevent.
Dryden.

WITHINSI'DE. *adv.* [*within* and *side.*] In the interiour parts.

The forceps for extracting the stone is represented a little open, that the teeth may be better seen *withinside*. *Sharp.*

WITHO'UT. *prep.* [pɪðutan, Saxon.]

1. Not with.

Many there are, whose destinies have prevented their desires, and made their good motives the wards of their executors, not *without* miserable success. *Hall.*

2. In a state of absence from.

Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor *without* thee.
Tatler.

3. In the state of not having.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beast that feedeth upon the mountains; and that *without* virtue, from those that feed in the vallies. *Bacon.*

Infallibility and inerrableness are assumed and inclosed by the Romish church, *without* any inerrable ground to hold it on. *Hammond.*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time

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when the mind was *without* those principles; and then they will not be innate, but be derived from some other original. *Locke.*

4. Beyond; not within the compass of.

Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach: but that little spot of ground that lies betwixt those two great oceans, this we are to cultivate. *Burnet.*

5. Supposing the negation or omission of.

Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms from the French must end in our destruction. *Addison.*

6. Not by; not by the use of; not by the help of.

Excess of diet, in costly meats and drinks fetched from beyond the seas, would be avoided: wise men will do it *without* a law; I would there might be a law to restrain fools. *Bacon.*

There is in a manner two sorts of virgin mercury; the one running out and discovering itself without labour; the other requiring some way of extraction and separation, though not so high an one as by fire. *Brown.*

7. On the outside of.

Without the gate
Some drive the cars, and some the coursers rein. *Dryden.*

8. Not within.

When the weather hinders me from taking my diversions *without* doors, I frequently make a little party with select friends. *Addison.*

9. With exemption from.

The great lords of Ireland informed the king, that the Irishry might not be naturalized *without* damage to themselves or the crown. *Davies.*

Happiness under this view every one constantly pursues. Other things, acknowledged to be good, he can look upon *without* desire, pass by, and be content without. *Locke.*

WITHO'UT. *adv.*

1. Not on the inside.

Forming trees and shrubs into sundry shapes, is done by moulding them within, and cutting them *without*. *Bacon.*

Wise men use studies; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom *without* them, and above them, won by observation. *Bacon.*

These were from *without* the growing miseries. *Milton.*

Having gone as far as they could *without*, they began to observe them within. *Grew.*

2. Out of doors.

The reception of light into the body of the building was very prompt from *without* and from within. *Wotton.*

Their doors are barr'd against a bitter flout;
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl *without*. *Dryden.*

3. Externally; not in the mind.

WITHO'UT. *conjunct.* Unless; if not; except. Not in use, except in conversation.

I find my love shall be proved no love, *without* I leave to love, being too unfit a vessel in whom so high thoughts shall be engraved. *Sidney.*

You will never live to my age, *without* you keep yourselves in breath with exercise, and in heart with joyfulness. *Sidney.*

WITHOU'TEN. *prep.* [ꝥutan, Saxon.] Without. Obsolete.

Her face so fair, as flesh it seemed not,
But heavenly pourtrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the sky, *withouten* blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew. *Spenser.*

To WITHSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*with* and *stand.*] To gainstand; to oppose; to resist.

The violence of sorrow is not at the first to be striven withal; being, like a mighty beast, sooner tamed with following, than overthrown by *withstanding*. *Sidney.*

The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have *withstood* the received orders of this church, was the first thing which caused me to enter into consideration, whether every christian man, fearing God, stand bound to join with you. *Hooker.*

It is our frailty that in many things we all do amiss, but a virtue that we would do amiss in nothing, and a testimony of that virtue, that when we pray that what occasion of sin soever do offer itself, we may be strengthened from above to *withstand* it. *Hooker.*

They soon set sail; nor now the fates *withstand*;
Their forces trusted with a foreign hand. *Dryd.*

When Elymas withstood Paul and Barnabas, and when Paul says of Alexander, he hath greatly *withstood* our words, do we think the *withstanding* there was without speaking? *Atterbury.*

WITHSTA'NDER. *n. s.* [from *withstand.*] An opponent; resisting power.

War may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against *withstanders*; force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof. *Raleigh.*

WITHWI'ND. *n. s.* [*convolvulus*, Latin.] An herb.

WI'THY. *n. s.* [ꝥiꝛ, Saxon.] Willow. A tree.

WI'TLESS. *adj.* [from *wit.*] Wanting understanding; inconsiderate; wanting thought.

Why then should *witless* man so much misween
That nothing is but that which he hath seen? *Spenser.*

I have ever lov'd the life remov'd;
And held in idle price to haunt assemblies,
Where youth, and cost, and *witless* brav'ry keeps. *Shakesp.*

So 't pleas'd my destiny,
Guilty of my sin of going, to think me
As vain, as *witless*, and as false as they
Which dwell in court. *Donne.*

He kept us slaves, by which we fitly prove
That *witless* pity breedeth fruitless love. *Fairf.*

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the *witless* swain beguiles,
Till with a writhen mouth and spitt'ring noise
He tastes the bitter morsel and rejects. *Philips.*

WI'TLING. *n. s.* [diminutive of *wit.*] A pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness.

You have taken off the senseless ridicule which for many years the *witlings* of the town have turned upon their fathers and mothers. *Spectator.*

Those half-learn'd *witlings*, num'rous in our isle
As half-form'd insects on the banks of Nile. *Pope.*

A beau and *witling* perish'd in the throng;
One died in metaphor, and one in song. *Pope.*

WI'TNESS. *n. s.* [ꝥiꝛneꝛꝛe, Saxon.]

1. Testimony; attestation.

The devil can cite scripture for his purpose;
An evil soul producing holy *witness*
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek,
A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *Shakesp.*

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May we, with the warrant of womanhood, and the *witness* of a good conscience, pursue him with any further revenge? *Shakſp.*

If I bear *witness* of myself, my *witness* is not true. *John.*

Many bare falſe *witness*, but their *witness* agreed not. *Mark.*

Nor was long his *witness* unconfirm'd. *Milt.*

Ye moon and ſtars, bear *witness* to the truth!
His only crime, if friendſhip can offend,
Is too much love to his unhappy friend. *Dryden.*

Our ſenſes bear *witness* to the truth of each other's report, concerning the exiſtence of ſenſible things. *Locke.*

2. One who gives teſtimony.

The king's attorney
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confeſſions
Of diverſe *witneſſes*. *Shakſpeare.*

God is *witness* betwixt me and thee. *Geneſis.*

Thy trial choose
With me, beſt *witness* of thy virtue tried.
Milton.

A fat benefice became a crime, and *witness* too againſt its incumbent. *Decay of Piety.*

Nor need I ſpeak my deeds, for theſe you ſee;
The ſun and day are *witneſſes* for me. *Dryden.*

3. *With a* WITNESS. Effectually; to a great degree, ſo as to leave ſome laſting mark or teſtimony behind. A low phraſe.

Here was a bleſſing handed out with the firſt pairs of animals at their creation, and it had effect *with a witness*. *Woodward.*

Now gall is bitter *with a witness*;
And love is all delight and ſweetneſs. *Prior.*

To WI'TNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To atteſt; to tell with aſſeveration.

There ran a rumour
Of many worthy fellows that were out,
Which was to my belief *witneſs'd* the rather,
For that I ſaw the tyrant's pow'r a-foot. *Shakſ.*

Though by the father he were hir'd to this,
He ne'er could *witness* any touch or kiſs.
Donne.

Theſe be thoſe diſcourſes of God, whoſe effects thoſe that live *witness* in themſelves; the ſenſible in their ſenſible natures, the reaſonable in their reaſonable ſouls. *Raleigh.*

To WI'TNESS. *v. n.* To bear teſtimony.

The ſea ſtrave with the winds which ſhould be louder, and the ſhrouds of the ſhip, with a ghaſtly noiſe, to them that were in it *witneſſed* that their ruin was the wager of the others contention. *Sidney.*

Mine eye doth his effigies *witness*
Moſt truly limn'd and living in your face.
Shakſpeare.

Witneſs, you ever-burning lights above!
You elements that clip us round about!
Witneſs that here Iago now doth give
The execution of his wit, hands, and heart
To Othello's ſervice. *Shakſpeare.*

Lorenzo
Shall *witneſs* I ſet forth as ſoon as you. *Shakſp.*

I *witneſs* to
The times that brought them in. *Shakſp.*

Another beareth witneſs of me, and I know that the witneſs which he *witneſſeth* of me is true. *John.*

The Americans do acknowledge and ſpeak of the deluge in their continent, as Acoſta *witneſſeth*, and Laet, in the hiſtories of them. *Burnet.*

Witneſs, ye heavens! I live not by my fault,
I ſtrove to have deſerv'd the death I ſought.
Dryden.

Lord Falkland *witneſſes* for me, that in a book there were many ſubjects that I had thought on for the ſtage. *Dryden.*

Witneſs for me, ye awful gods!
I took not arms till urg'd by ſelf-defence,
The eldeſt law of nature. *Rowe.*

WI'TNESS. *interj.* An exclamation ſignifying that perſon or thing may atteſt it.

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witneſs, when I was worried with thy peals.
Milton.

WI'TSNAPPER. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *ſnap*.] One who affects repartee.

Go in, ſirrah; bid them prepare for dinner.—
—That is done, ſir; they have all ſtomachs.—
—What a *witsnapper* are you! *Shakſp.*

WI'TTED. *adj.* [from *wit*.] Having wit: as, a quick *witted* boy.

WI'TTICISM. *n. ſ.* [from *witty*.] A mean attempt at wit. This word *Dryden* innovated. '*A mighty* witticiſm, *pardon a new word.*' *Dryden's preface to the State of Innocence.*

We have a libertine fooling even in his laſt agonies, with a *witticiſm* between his teeth, without any regard to ſobriety and conſcience. *L'Eſtrange.*

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and *witticiſms*, all which are below the dignity of heroick verſe. *Addiſon.*

WI'TTILY. *adv.* [from *witty*.]

1. Ingeniouſly; cunningly; artfully.

But is there any other beaſt that lives,
Who his own harm ſo *wittily* contrives? *Dryd.*

2. With flight of imagination.

In converſation *wittily* pleaſant, pleaſantly gameſome. *Sidney.*

The old hermit, that never ſaw pen and ink, very *wittily* ſaid to a niece of king Gordobuck, that that is, is. *Shakſpeare.*

Obſtinate contemners of all helps and arts, ſuch as, preſuming on their natural parts, dare deride all diligence, and ſeem to mock at the terms when they underſtand not the things, think that way to get off *wittily* with their ignorance. *Ben Jonſon.*

WI'TTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *witty*.] The quality of being witty.

No leſs deſerveth his *wittineſs* in deviſing, his pithineſs in uttering, his paſtoral rudeneſs, and his moral wiſeneſs. *Spenſer.*

WI'TTINGLY. *adv.* [from *witting*, knowing; pitan, Saxon, to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by deſign.

Whatſoever we work as men, the ſame we do *wittingly* work and freely; neither are we, according to the manner of natural agents, any way ſo tied, but that it is in our power to leave things we do undone. *Hooker.*

Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,
Nor *wittingly* have I infring'd my vow. *Shakſp.*

During that dreadful ſiege, every particular accident for brevity I *wittingly* paſs over. *Knolles.*

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world. *More.*

No forger of lies willingly and *wittingly* furniſhed out the means of his own detection. *Watts.*

WI'TTOL. *n. ſ.* [pitol, Saxon, from pitan, to know.] A man who knows the falſehood of his wife, and ſeems contented; a tame cuckold.

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O Mars, for what doth serve thy armed ax?
To let that *witold* beast consume in flames
Thy Venus child. *Sidney.*

Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer well; yet they are the names of fiends: but cuckold, *wittol*, the devil himself hath not such a name. *Shakspeare.*

The Theban *wittol*, when he once descries
Jove is his rival, falls to sacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

WI'TTOLLY. *adj.* [from *wittol*.] Cuckoldly.

The jealous *wittolly* knave hath masses of money. *Shakspeare.*

WI'TTY. *adj.* [from *wit*.]

1. Judicious; ingenious; inventive.

The deep-revolving, *witty* Buckingham,
No more shall be the neighbour to my counsels. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and *witty* in thy words. *Judith.*

2. Full of imagination.

Histories make men wise, poets *witty*, the mathematick subtile. *Bacon.*

Where there is a real stock of wit, yet the *wittiest* sayings will be found in a great measure the issues of chance. *South.*

In gentle verse the *witty* told their flame,
And grac'd their choicest songs with Emma's name. *Prior.*

3. Sarcastick; full of taunts.

Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully *witty* upon the women, has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter. *Spect.*

WI'TWAL. *n. s.* [*vireo*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WI'TWORM. *n. s.* [*wit* and *worm*.] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

Thus to come forth so suddenly a *witworm*. *Ben Jonson.*

To WIVE. *v. n.* [from *wife*.] To marry; to take a wife.

Were she as rough
As are the swelling Adriatick seas,
I come to *wive* it wealthily in Padua. *Shaksp.*

The ancient saying is no heresy,
Hanging and *wiving* goes by destiny. *Shaksp.*

A shop of all qualities that man loves woman for; besides that hook of *wiving*, fairness, which strikes the eye. *Shaksp.*

Design or chance makes others *wive*,
But nature did this match contrive. *Waller.*

To WIVE. *v. a.*

1. To match to a wife.

She dying gave it me;
And bid me, when my fate would have me *wiv'd*,
To give it her. *Shakspeare.*

2. To take for a wife.

If he have the condition of a saint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he should shrive me than *wive* me. *Shakspeare.*

WI'VELY. *adv.* [from *wives*. It were written more analogically *wifely*, that is, *wife-like*.] Belonging to a wife.

Basilius could not abstain from praising Parthenia, as the perfect picture of a womanly virtue, and *wively* faithfulness. *Sidney.*

WIVES. *n. s.* The plural of wife.

A man of his learning should not so lightly have been carried away with old *wives* tales, from approvance of his own reason. *Spenser.*

WI'ZARD. *n. s.* [from *wise*.] A conjurer; an inchanter; a he witch. It had probably at first a laudable meaning.

Patience, good lady; *wizards* know their times. *Shakspeare.*

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G;
And says, a *wizard* told him that by G
His issue disinherited should be. *Shakspeare.*

That damn'd *wizard*, hid in sly disguise,
For so by certain signs I knew, had met
Already, ere my best speed could prevent,
The aidless innocent lady, his wish'd prey. *Milton.*

The prophecies of *wizards* old
Increas'd her terror, and her fall foretold. *Waller.*

The wily *wizard* must be caught,
For, unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for nought. *Dryden.*

WO. *n. s.* [pa, Saxon.]

1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.

The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract;
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And *woes*, by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakspeare.*

So many miseries have craz'd my voice,
That my *woe*-weary'd tongue is still. *Shaksp.*

Her rash hand in evil hour
Forth reaching to the fruit, Eve pluck'd, she eat:
Earth felt the wound; and nature from her seat
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of *woe*
That all was lost. *Milton.*

O'er dreary wastes they weep each other's *woe*. *Pope.*

2. It is often used in denunciations, *woe be*; or in exclamations of sorrow, *woe is*; anciently *wo wurth*; pa punð, Saxon.

All is but lip wisdom which wants experience:
I now, *wo* is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*

Wo is my heart;
That poor soldier, that so richly fought,
Whose rags sham'd gilded arms, whose naked breast
Stept before shields of proof, cannot be found. *Shakspeare.*

Many of our princes, *woe* the while!
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood. *Shakspeare.*

Happy are they which have been my friends; and *woe* to my lord chief-justice. *Shakspeare.*

Howl ye, *wo worth* the day. *Ezekiel.*

Wo be to the shepherds of Israel that do feed themselves. *Ezekiel.*

Wo is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous. *Jeremiah.*

He took and laid it by, and wept for *woe*. *Chapman.*

If God be such a being as I have described, *woe* to the world if it were without him: this would be a thousand times greater loss to mankind than the extinguishing of the sun. *Tillotson.*

Woe to the vanquish'd, *woe!* *Dryden.*

3. A denunciation of calamity; a curse.

Can there be a *woe* or curse in all the stores of vengeance equal to the malignity of such a practice, of which one single instance could involve all mankind in one confusion? *South.*

4. *Wo* seems in phrases of denunciation or imprecation to be a substantive, and in exclamation an adjective; as particularly in the following lines, which seem improper and ungrammatical:

Woe are we, sir! you may not live to wear
All your true followers out. *Shakspeare.*

WOAD. *n. s.* [pad, Sax. *glastum*, Lat.] A

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plant cultivated for the dyers, who use it for the foundation of many colours. *Miller.*

In times of old, when British nymphs were known
To love no foreign fashions like their own;
When dress was monstrous, and fig-leaves the mode,
And quality put on no paint but *woad*. *Garth.*

WO'BEGONE. *adj.* [*wo* and *begone*.] Lost in wo; distracted in wo; overwhelmed with sorrow.

Such a man,
So dull, so dead in look, so *woebegone*,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd;
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue. *Shakspeare.*

Who so *woebegone*
For Ochy, as the isle of ancient Avalon? *Drayton.*

Tancred he saw his life's joy set at nought,
So *woebegone* was he with pains of love. *Fairfax.*

WOFT. The obsolete participle passive from *To waft*.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits
Than now the English bottoms have *waft*,
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakſp.*

WO'FUL. *adj.* [*wo* and *full*.]

1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.

The *woful* Gynecia, to whom rest was no ease, had left her lothed lodging, and gotten herself into the solitary places those deserts were full of. *Sidney.*

How many *woful* widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel.*

In a tow'r, and never to be loos'd,
The *woful* captive kinsmen are inclos'd. *Dryd.*

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

Wilful extravagance ends in *woful* want. *Proverbs.*

O *woful* day! O day of woe! *Philips.*

3. Wretched; paltry; sorry.

What *woful* stuff this madrigal would be,
In some starv'd hackney-sonneteer, or me?
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*

WO'FULLY. *adv.* [from *woful*.]

1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

2. Wretchedly: in a sense of contempt.

He who would pass such a judgment upon his condition, as shall be confirmed at that great tribunal, from which there lies no appeal, will find himself *wofully* deceived, if he judges of his spiritual estate by any of these measures. *South.*

WO'FULNESS. *n. s.* [from *woful*.] Misery; calamity.

WOLD. *n. s.* *Wold*, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country; from the Saxon pold, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibson.*

Wold and *wald* with the Saxons signified a ruler or governour; from whence *bertwold* is a famous governour; *athelwold* a noble governour; *berwald*, and by inversion *waldher*, a general of an army. *Gibson.*

WOLF. [palp, Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep: thence any thing ravenous or destructive.

Advance our waving colours on the walls,
Rescued is Orleans from the English *wolves*. *Shakspeare.*

No, rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a comrade with the *wolf* and owl,
Necessity's sharp pinch. *Shakspeare.*

If *wolves* had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou shouldst have said, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruel's else subscrib'd. *Shakspeare.*

2. An eating ulcer.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions, and what absurd conceits the vulgar will swallow in the literals, an example we have in our profession, who having called an eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*, common apprehension conceives a reality therein. *Brown.*

WO'LFDOG. *n. s.* [*wolf* and *dog*.]

1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep.

The luckless prey how treach'rous tumblers gain,
And dauntless *wolfdogs* shake the lion's mane. *Tickel.*

2. A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and wolf.

WO'LFISH. *adj.* [from *wolf*.] Resembling a wolf in qualities or form.

Thy desires
Are *wolfish*, bloody, starv'd, and ravenous. *Shakspeare.*

I have another daughter,
Who, I am sure, is kind and comfortable;
When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails
She'll flea thy *wolfish* visage. *Shakspeare.*

Nothing more common than those *wolfish* back-friends in all our pretensions. *L'Estrange.*

A pretence of kindness is the universal stale to all base projects; all *wolfish* designs walk under sheep's clothing. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

WO'LFSBANE. *n. s.* [*wolf* and *bane*; *aconitum*, Latin.] A poisonous plant; aconite. *Miller.*

Wolfsbane is an early flower. *Mortimer.*

WO'LFSMILK. *n. s.* [*tithymallus*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WOL'VISH. *adj.* [from *wolves*, of *wolf*; *wolfish* is more proper.] Resembling a wolf.

Why in this *wolvish* gown do I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick? *Shakspeare.*

My people are grown half wild, they would not worry one another so in that *wolvish* belluine manner else. *Howel.*

There is a base *wolvish* principle within that is gratified with another's misery. *South.*

WO'MAN. *n. s.* [pyman, pimman, Sax. whence we yet pronounce *women*, in the plural, *wimmen*. *Skinner* and *Wallis*.]

1. The female of the human race.

That man who hath a tongue is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a *woman*. *Shakspeare.*

Thou dotard, thou art *woman*-tir'd, unroosted
By thy dame Partlet here. *Shakspeare.*

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakspeare.*

And Abimelech took men servants and *women* servants. *Genesis.*

O *woman*, lovely *woman*, nature form'd thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without thee. *Odyssey.*

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Cæsus a woman once, and once a man;
But ending in the sex she first began. *Dryden.*
Women are made as they themselves would chuse,
Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse. *Garth.*
Women in their nature are much more gay and joyous than men; whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their animal spirits more light; vivacity is the gift of *women*, gravity that of men. *Addis.*

9. A female attendant on a person of rank.
I could not personally deliver to her
What you commanded me, but by her *woman*
I sent your message. *Shakspeare.*

To WO'MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman.
I've felt such quirks of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the start
Can *woman* me unto 't. *Shakspeare.*

WO'MANED. *adj.* [from *woman.*] Accompanied; united with a woman.
I do attend here on the general,
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me *woman'd*. *Shakspeare.*

WOMANHA'TER. *n. s.* [*woman* and *hater.*] One that has an aversion from the female sex.
How could it come into your mind,
To pitch on me, of all mankind,
Against the sex to write a satire,
And brand me for a *womanhater*? *Swift.*

WO'MANHEAD. } *n. s.* [from *woman.*]
WO'MANHOOD. } The character and collective qualities of a woman. Obsolete.
Ne in her speech, ne in her haviour,
Was lightness seen, or looser vanity,
But gracious *womanhood* and gravity. *Spenser.*
There dwells sweet love and constant chastity,
Unspotted faith, and comely *womanhood*,
Regard of honour, and mild modesty. *Spenser.*
'Tis present death I beg; and one thing more,
That *womanhood* denies my tongue to tell:
O keep me from their worse than killing lust.
Shakspeare.
When my grave is broke up again,
Some second guest to entertain;
For graves have learn'd that *womanhead*,
To be to more than one a bed. *Donne.*

To WO'MANISE. *v. a.* [from *woman.*] To emasculate; to effeminate; to soften. Proper, but not used.
This effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* a man. *Sidney.*

WO'MANISH. *adj.* [from *woman.*] Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; resembling a woman.
Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more *womanish*; since I assure you there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove myself a man. *Sidney.*
Zelmane making a *womanish* habit to be the armour of her boldness, giving up her life to the lips of Philoclea, humbly besought her to keep her speech awhile within the paradise of her mind. *Sidney.*
A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish*, but audible, strong, and manlike. *Ascham.*
She then to him these *womanish* words 'gan say,
For love of me, leave off. *Spenser.*
Our fathers minds are dead,
And we are govern'd with our mother's spirits;
Our yoke and suff'rance shew us *womanish*.
Shakspeare.
I do not think he fears death;
He never was so *womanish*. *Shakspeare.*
During his banishment, he was so softened and dejected, as he wrote nothing but a few *womanish* epistles. *Bacon.*
In a sad look or *womanish* complaint. *Denham.*
I melt to *womanish* tears, and if I stay,
I find my love my courage will betray. *Dryden.*
The godlike hero in his breast
Disdain'd, or was asham'd to show
So weak, so *womanish* a wo. *Dryden.*

WOMANKI'ND. *n. s.* [*woman* and *kind.*] The female sex; the race of women.
Musidorus had over bitterly glanced against the reputation of *womankind*. *Sidney.*
So easy is t' appease the stormy wind
Of malice, in the calm of pleasant *womankind*.
Spenser.
Because thou dost'st on *womankind*, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*
Each inconvenience makes their virtue cold;
But *womankind* in ills is ever bold. *Dryden.*
Juba might make the proudest of our sex,
Any of *womankind* but Marcia, happy. *Addison.*
She advanc'd, that *womankind*
Would by her model form their mind. *Swift.*

WO'MANLY. *adj.* [from *woman.*]
1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine.
I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas!
Do I put up that *womanly* defence,
To say I'd done no harm? *Shakspeare.*
She brings your froward wives,
As prisoners, to her *womanly* persuasion. *Shak.*
All will spy in thy face
A blushing *womanly* discovering grace. *Donne.*
Rage chokes my words; 'tis *womanly* to weep.
Dryden.
Let him be taught to put off all those tender airs, affected smiles, and all the enchanting *womanly* behaviour that has made him the object of his own admiration. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
2. Not childish; not girlish.
Young persons, under a *womanly* age, are often troubled with some of the same symptoms. *Arbuthnot.*

WO'MANLY. *adv.* [from *woman.*] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

WOMB. *n. s.* [*wamba*, Gothick; *pamb*, Sax. *wemb*, Islandick.]
1. The place of the fetus in the mother.
When yet he was but tender bodied, and the only son of my womb. *Shakspeare.*
New-born children bring not many ideas into the world, bating some faint ideas of hunger and thirst which they may have felt in the *womb*. *Locke.*
Conceiving, as she slept, her fruitful *womb*
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addison.*
2. The place whence any thing is produced.
The earth was form'd, but in the *womb* as yet
Of waters, embryon immature involv'd,
Appear'd not. *Milton.*
The *womb* of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*
3. Any cavity.
An amphitheatre unpeopled Rome,
And held, uncrowded, nations in its *womb*. *Addison.*

To WOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose; to breed in secret.

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Not for all the sun sees, or
The close earth *wombs*, will I break my oath
To this my fair belov'd. *Shakspeare.*

WO'MBY. *adj.* [from *womb*.] Capacious. Not in use.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and *womby* vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock,
In second accent to his ordnance. *Shakspeare.*

WO'MEN. Plural of *woman*.

Thus it shall befal
Him who to worth in *women* over-trusts. *Milton.*

WON. The preterite and participle passive of *win*.

All these the Parthian
From the luxurious kings of Antioch *won*, *Milton.*

Against myself I victories have *won*,
And by my fatal absence am undone. *Dryden.*

My mother is *won* over to my side, but dares not mention me to my father, for fear of provoking him. *Spectator.*

To WON. *v. n.* [punian, Saxon; *wonen*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. Not in use.

Him fortuned
To come where vile Arcasia does *wonn*. *Spenser.*

Out of the ground uprose,
As from his lair, the wild beast where he *wons*
In forest wild. *Milton.*

A people near the northern pole that *won*;
Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forests hore. *Fairfax.*

WON. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obsolete.

What secret place, quoth he, can safely hold
So huge a mass, and hid from heaven's eye?
Or where hast thou thy *won*, that so much gold
Thou canst preserve from wrong and robbery? *Spenser.*

The solitary *won*
Of dreaded beasts, the Lybian lion's moan. *Beaum. Psyche.*

To WO'NDER. *v. n.* [punopian, Saxon; *wonder*, Dut.] To be struck with admiration; to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished: with *at*, rarely with *after*.

The want of these magazines of victuals I have complained of in England, and *wondered at* in other countries. *Spenser.*

His deadly wound was healed: and all the world *wondered after* the beast. *Revelations.*

No wonder to us, who have conversed with too many strange actions, now to *wonder at* any thing: wonder is from surprise, and surprise ceases upon experience. *South.*

King Turnus *wonder'd at* the fight renew'd. *Dryden.*

Who can *wonder* that the sciences have been so overcharged with insignificant and doubtful expressions, capable to make the most quick-sighted little the more knowing? *Locke.*

I could not sufficiently *wonder at* the intrepidity of these diminutive mortals, who durst venture to mount and walk upon my body. *Swift.*

WO'NDER. *n. s.* [punopn, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.]

1. Admiration; astonishment; amazement; surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected.

What is he, whose griefs
Bear such an emphasis; whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the wand'ring stars, and makes them stand
Like *wonder*-wounded hearers. *Shakspeare.*

Wonder causeth astonishment, or an immoveable posture of the body; for in *wonder* the spirits fly not as in fear, but only settle. *Bacon.*

2. Cause of wonder; a strange thing; something more or greater than can be expected.

The Cornish *wonder*-gatherer describeth the same. *Carew.*

Great effects come of industry in civil business; and to try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders*. *Bacon.*

Lo, a *wonder* strange!
Of every beast, and bird, and insect small
Came sevens, and pairs. *Milton.*

What woman will you find
Though of this age the *wonder* and the fame,
On whom his leisure will vouchsafe an eye
Of fond desire? *Milton.*

No *wonder* sleep from careful lovers flies,
To bathe himself in Sacharissa's eyes;
As fair Astrea once from earth to heav'n
By strife and loud impiety was driven. *Waller.*

Drawn for your prince, that sword could *wonders* do:
The better cause makes mine the sharper now. *Waller.*

It is no *wonder* if part of the matter of this disease, which so easily adheres to the glands, and augments and distends them to an unnatural dimension, should at length stop in the lungs. *Blackmore.*

3. Any thing mentioned with wonder.

There Babylon, the *wonder* of all tongues. *Milton.*

Ample souls among mankind have arrived at that prodigious extent of knowledge, which renders them the *wonder* and glory of the nation where they live. *Watts.*

WO'NDERFUL. *adj.* [*wonder* and *full*.] Admirable; strange; astonishing.

I uttered that which I understood not, things too *wonderful* for me which I knew not. *Job.*

Strange
Hath been the cause, and *wonderful* to hear. *Milton.*

WO'NDERFUL. *adv.* To a wonderful degree. Improperly used.

The house which I am about to build shall be *wonderful* great. *2 Chronicles.*

WO'NDERFULLY. *adv.* [from *wonderful*.] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.

The pope, knowing himself to be unprofitable to the christian world, was *wonderfully* glad to hear that there were such echoes of him sounding in remote parts. *Bacon.*

There is something *wonderfully* divine in the airs of this picture. *Addison.*

If a man out of vanity, or from a desire of being in the fashion, or in order to pass for *wonderfully* wise, shall say that Berkley's doctrine is true, while at the same time his belief is precisely the same with mine, I leave him to enjoy the fruits of his hypocrisy. *Beattie.*

WO'NDERMENT. *n. s.* [from *wonder*.] Astonishment; amazement. Not in use, except in low language.

When my pen would write her tales true,
It ravish'd is with fancy's *wonderment*. *Spenser.*

Those things which I here set down, do naturally take the sense, and not suspect petty *wonderment*. *Bacon.*

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The neighbours made a *wonderment* of it, and asked him what he meant. *L'Estrange.*

Wo'nderstruck. *adj.* [*wonder* and *strike.*] Amazed.

Ascanius, *wonderstruck* to see
That image of his filial piety. *Dryden.*

Wo'nder-working. *adj.* [from *wonder* and *working.*] One that does surprising things.

Wo'ndrous. *adj.* [This is contracted from *wonderous*, of *wonder.*]

1. Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising.

The credit of whose virtue rest with thee;
Wondrous indeed, if cause of such effects. *Milt.*

In such charities she pass'd the day,
'Twas *wond'rous* how she found an hour to pray. *Dryden.*

Researches into the springs of natural bodies, and their motions, should awaken us to admire the *wondrous* wisdom of our Creator in all the works of nature. *Watts.*

2. [*Wondrous* is barbarously used for an adverb.] In a strange degree.

From that part where Moses remembereth the giants, begotten by the sons of good men upon the daughters of the wicked, did they steal those *wondrous* great acts of their ancient kings and powerful giants. *Raleigh.*

There is a place deep, *wondrous* deep, below,
Which genuine night and horrours do o'erflow. *Cowley.*

To shun th' allurement is not hard
To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;
But *wondrous* difficult, when once beset,
To struggle through the straits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

You are so beautiful,
So *wondrous* fair, you justify rebellion. *Dryden.*

Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race,
Are, as when women, *wondrous* fond of place. *Pope.*

Wo'ndrously. *adv.* [from *wondrous.*]

1. To a strange degree.

My lord led *wondrously* to discontent. *Shaks.*

This made Proserpina
Make to them the greater speed,
For fear that they too much should bleed,
Which *wondrously* her troubled. *Drayton.*

Such doctrines in the pidgeon house were taught:
You need not ask how *wondrously* they wrought. *Dryden.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Cloe complains, and *wondrously's* aggriev'd. *Granville.*

2. In a strange manner.

Then medicines *wondrously* compos'd the skilfull leech applyed. *Chapman.*

To Wont. } *v. n.* [preterit and participle *wont*; punian, Sax. *gewoenen*, Dutch.] To be accustomed; to use; to be used.

To be Wont. }

A yearly solemn feast she *wont* to make,
The day that first doth lead the year around. *Spenser.*

Through power of that, his cunning thieveries
He *wonts* to work, that none the same espies. *Spenser.*

Jason the Thessalian was *wont* to say, that some things must be done unjustly, that many things may be done justly. *Bacon.*

I this night have dream'd,
If dream'd, not as I oft am *wont*, of thee,
But of offence and trouble. *Milton.*

The eagle's fate and mine are one,
Which on the shaft that made him die
Espied a feather of his own,
Wherewith he *wont* to soar so high. *Waller.*

For others that be saw perplexed about the manage of their difficult affairs, he was *wont* to ask them, when they would begin to trust God, or permit him to govern the world? *Fell.*

A mother was *wont* always to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired squirrels or birds, but then they must keep them well. *Locke.*

Another sort of sophism is *wont* to be called an imperfect enumeration or false induction, when from a few experiments men infer general theorems. *Watts.*

Wont. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Custom; habit; use. Out of use.

Passing their time according to their *wont*, they waited for the coming of Phalantus. *Sidney.*

Things natural in that regard forget their ordinary natural *wont*, that which is heavy mounting sometime upwards of its own accord. *Hooker.*

'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmost man,
Whate'er occasion keeps him from us now. *Shakspeare.*

They are by sudden alarm or watchword to be called out to their military motions under sky or covert, according to the season, as was the Roman *wont.* *Milton.*

Wo'n't. A contraction of *would not*, used for *will not.*

Wo'nted. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Accustomed; used; usual; used both of persons and things.

Her champion stout, to aid his friend,
Again his *wonted* weapon proved. *Spenser.*

So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts
Firm peace recover'd soon, and *wonted* calm. *Milton.*

The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other frog over; but she was *wonted* to the place, and would not remove. *L'Estrange.*

Who have no house, sit round where once it was,
And with full eyes each *wonted* room require;
Haunting the yet warm ashes of the place,
As murther'd men walk where they did expire. *Dryden.*

Wo'ntedness. *n. s.* [from *wonted.*] State of being accustomed to. Not in use.

Did I see any thing more of Christ in those that pretend to other modes of government, I might suspect my judgment biassed with prejudice or *wontedness* of opinion. *King Charles.*

Wo'ntless. *adj.* [from *wont.*] Unaccustomed; unusual. Obsolete.

Whither, love, wilt thou now carry me?
What *wontless* fury dost thou now inspire
Into my feeble breast, when full of thee? *Spenser.*

To Woo. *v. a.* [apogoo, courted, Sax.]

1. To court; to sue to for love.

We cannot fight for love, as men may do;
We should be *woo'd*, and were not made to *woo.* *Shakspeare.*

Some lay in dead men's skulls; and in those holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems;
That *woo'd* to the slimy bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay scatter'd by. *Shakspeare.*

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Fancies and notions he pursues,
Which ne'er had being but in thought:
Each like the Grecian artist *woos*
The image he himself has wrought. *Prior.*
My proud rival *woos*
Another partner to his throne and bed. *Philips.*
How is the loadstone, nature's subtle pride,
By the rude iron *woo'd*, and made a bride?
Cowley.
Oh stretch thy reign, fair peace! from shore to shore,
Till conquest cease, and slav'ry be no more;
Till the freed Indians in their native groves
Reap their own fruits, and *woo* their sable loves.
Pope.

2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity.
Yet can she love a foreign emperor,
Whom of great worth and pow'r she hears to be;
If she be *woo'd* but by ambassador,
Or but his letters or his pictures see:
So while the virgin soul on earth doth stay,
She *woo'd* and tempted is ten thousand ways
By these great pow'rs which on the earth bear sway,
The wisdom of the world, wealth, pleasure, praise. *Davies.*
Sweet bird, that shun'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy!
Thee, chauntress oft the woods among,
I *woo* to hear thy even-song. *Milton.*

To Woo. *v. n.* To court; to make love.
With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they *woo*,
When true felicity is but in two. *Dryden.*

WOOD. *adj.* [*wods*, Gothick; pob, Sax. *wod*, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging. Obsolete.
Winds do rage as winds were *wood*,
And cause spring tides to raise great flood. *Tusser.*
Coal-black steeds yborn of hellish brood,
That on their rusty bits did champ as they were *wood*. *Spenser.*
Calm the tempest of his passion *wood*;
The banks are overflown, when stopped is the flood. *Spenser.*

WOOD. *n. s.* [pub, Sax. *woud*, Dutch.]
1. A large and thick collection of trees.
The *wood*-born people fall before her flat,
And worship her as goddess of the *wood*. *Spens.*
St. Valentine is past:
Begin these *wood*-birds but to couple now? *Shakspeare.*
The *woods* are ruthless, dreadful, deaf, and dull:
There speak and strike. *Shakspeare.*
Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky *wood*. *Shakspeare.*
Amongst his well-grown *woods* the shag-hair'd satyrs stand. *Drayton.*
Hecate, when she gave to rule the *woods*,
Then led me trembling through those dire abodes. *Dryden.*

2. The substance of trees; timber.
Balm his foul head with warm distilled waters,
And burn sweet *wood* to make the lodging sweet. *Shakspeare.*
The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a melted cement, made of pitch, rosin, and *wood*-ashes, well incorporated. *Boyle.*
Having filled it about five inches with throughly kindled *wood*-coals, we let it down into the glass. *Boyle.*
Of long growth there stood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable *wood*. *Dryden.*
The soft *wood* turners use commonly. *Moxon.*
The size of faggots and *wood*-stacks differs. *Mortimer.*
Herrings must be smoked with *wood*. *Child.*

WOODA'NEMONE. *n. s.* A plant.

WOO'DBIND. } *n. s.* [pubbinb, Saxon; WOO'DBINE. } *periclymenon*, Lat.] Honeysuckle.
Beatrice, e'en now
Couch'd in the *woodbine* coverture. *Shakspeare.*
The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of *woodbine* and wild roses. *Peacham.*

WOO'DCOCK. *n. s.* [pobucoc, Sax. *stolopax*, Latin.] A bird of passage with a long bill; his food is not known. It is a word ludicrously used for a dunce.
He hath bid me to a calve's head and a capon; shall I not find a *woodcock* too? *Shaksp.*
Soon as in doubtful day the *woodcock* flies,
Her cleanly pail the pretty housewife bears. *Gay.*

WOO'DDRINK. *n. s.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sassafras.
The drinking elder-wine or *wooddrinks* are very useful. *Floyer.*

WOO'DED. *adj.* [from *wood*.] Supplied with wood.
Wooded so,
It makes a spring of all kindes that grow. *Chapman.*
The lord Strutts have been possessed of a very great landed estate, well-conditioned, *wooded* and watered. *Arbuthnot.*

WOO'DEN. *adj.* [from *wood*.]
1. Ligneous; made of wood; timber.
Like a strutting player, whose conceit
Lies in his hamstring, he doth think it rich
To hear the *wooden* dialogue and sound
'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage. *Shakspeare.*
They used to vault or leap up; and therefore they had *wooden* horses in their houses and abroad. *Erasm.*
Press'd with the burden, Cæneus pants for breath;
And on his shoulders bears the *wooden* death. *Dryden.*
The haberdasher stole off his hat that hung upon a *wooden* peg. *Spectator.*

2. Clumsy; awkward.
I'll win this lady Margaret: for whom?
Why, for my king: tush, that's a *wooden* thing. *Shakspeare.*
When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it. *Collier.*

WOO'DFRETTER. *n. s.* [*teres*, Latin.] An insect; a woodworm. *Ainsworth.*

WOO'DHOLE. *n. s.* [*wood* and *hole*.] Place where wood is laid up.
What should I do, or whither turn? amaz'd,
Confounded to the dark recess I fly
Of *woodhole*. *Phillips.*

WOO'DLAND. *n. s.* [*wood* and *land*.] Woods; ground covered with woods.
This houshold beast that us'd the *woodland* grounds,
Was view'd at first by the young hero's hounds,
As down the stream he swam. *Dryden.*
He that rides post through a country, may, from the transient view, tell how the parts lie; here a morass, and there a river; *woodland* in one part, and savanas in another. *Locke.*
By her awak'd, the *woodland* choir
To hail the common god prepares;
And tempts me to resume the lyre,
Soft warbling to the vernal airs. *Fenton.*
Here hills and vales, the *woodland* and the plain,
Here earth and water seem to strive again. *Pope.*

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WOO'DLARK. *n. s.* [*galerita arborea*, Lat.] A melodious sort of wild lark.

WOOD'LOUSE. *n. s.* [*wood* and *louse*.] An insect.

The millepes or *woodlouse* is a small insect; it has only fourteen pair of short legs; it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball. They are found under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. *Hill.*

Wrap thyself up like a *woodlouse*, and dream revenge. *Congreve.*

There is an insect they call a *woodlouse*,
That folds up itself in itself, for a house,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd cap-a-pe in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*

WOO'DMAN. *n. s.* [*wood* and *man*.] A sportsman; a hunter.

Their cry being composed of so well sorted mouths, that any man would perceive therein some kind of proportion, but the skilful *woodmen* did find a musick. *Sidney.*

The duke is a better *woodman* than thou takest him for. *Shakspeare.*

This is some one, like us, night-foundered here,
Or else some neighbour *woodman*. *Milton.*

So when the *woodman*'s toil her cave surrounds,
And with the hunter's cry the grove resounds,
With grief and rage the mother-lion stung,
Fearless herself, yet trembles for her young. *Pope.*

WOO'DMONGER. *n. s.* [*wood* and *monger*.] A woodseller.

WOODNIGHTSHADE. *n. s.* [*solanum sylvaticum*, Lat.] A plant.

WOO'DNOTE. *n. s.* Wild musick.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned sock be on;
Or sweetest Shakspeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native *woodnotes* wild. *Milton.*

WOO'DNYMPH. *n. s.* [*wood* and *nymph*.] A fabled goddess of the woods.

Soft she withdrew, and like a *woodnymph* light,
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton.*

By dimpled brook and fountain brim,
The *woodnymphs*, deck'd with daisies trim,
Their merry wakes and pastimes keep. *Milton.*

WOODO'FFERING. *n. s.* Wood burnt on the altar.

We cast the lots for the *woodoffering*. *Nehem.*

WOO'DPECKER. *n. s.* [*wood* and *peck*; *picus martius*, Lat.] A bird.

The structure of the tongue of the *woodpecker* is very singular; whether we look at its great length, its bones and muscles, its incompassing parts of the neck and head, the better to exert itself in length, and again to retract it into its cell; and lastly, whether we look at its sharp, horny, bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end of it, the better to stab and draw little maggots out of wood. *Derham.*

WOO'DPIGEON, or *Woodculver.* *n. s.* [*palumbes*, Lat.] A wild pigeon.

WOO'DROOF. *n. s.* [*asperula*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WOO'DSARE. *n. s.*

The froth called *woodsare*, being like a kind of spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*

WOO'DSERE. *n. s.* [*wood* and *sere*.] The time when there is no sap in the tree. Obsolete.

From May to October leave cropping, for why,
In *woodsere* whatsoever thou croppest shall die. *Tusser.*

WOO'DSORREL. *n. s.* [*acus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WOO'DWARD. *n. s.* [*wood* and *ward*.] A forester.

WOO'DWORM. *n. s.* [from *wood* and *worm*; *cossis*, Latin.] A worm bred in wood.

WOO'DY. *adj.* [from *wood*.]

1. Abounding with wood.

Oft in glimmering bow'rs and glades
He met her, and in secret shades
Of *woody* Ida's inmost grove. *Milton.*

Four times ten days I 've past'd
Wand'ring this *woody* maze, and human food
Nor tasted, nor had appetite. *Milton.*

Diana's *woody* realms he next invades,
And crosses through the consecrated shades. *Addison.*

2. Ligneous; consisting of wood.

In the *woody* parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastick. *Grew.*

Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as grass and hemlock. *Locke.*

3. Relating to woods; sylvan.

With the *woody* nymphs when she did play. *Spenser.*

All the satyrs scorn their *woody* kind,
And henceforth nothing fair but her on earth they find. *Spenser.*

WOO'ER. *n. s.* [from *woo*.] One who courts a woman.

The *wooers* most are toucht on this ostent,
To whom are dangers great and imminent. *Chapman.*

Aristippus said, that those that studied particular sciences, and neglected philosophy, were like Penelope's *wooers*, that made love to the waiting woman. *Bacon.*

Usurping *wooers* felt his thund'ring sword,
And willing nations knew their native lord. *Creech.*

WOOF. *n. s.* [from *weave*.]

1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and the *woof* of textile, is more inward or more outward. *Bacon.*

2. Texture; cloth.

A vest of purple flow'd,
Iris had dip'd the *woof*. *Milton.*

I must put off
These my *sky*-robes, spun out of Iris' *woof*. *Milt.*

To spread the pall beneath the regal chair,
Of softest *woof*, is bright Alcippe's care. *Pope.*

WOO'INGLY. *adv.* [from *wooing*.] Pleasingly; so as to invite stay.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath
Smells *wooingly* here. *Shakspeare.*

WOOL. *n. s.* [*pul*, Sax. *wollen*, Dutch.]

1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth.

A gown made of the finest *wool*,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined slippers for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold. *Raleigh.*

Concerning their complaint for price of *wool*, he would give orders that his commissioners

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should cause clothiers to take *wool*, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*

Struthium is a root used by the *wool*-dressers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any short thick hair.

In the cauldron boil and bake;
Wool of bat and tongue of dog. *Shakspeare.*

WOO'LFEL. *n. s.* [*wool* and *fell.*] Skin not stripped of the wool.

Wool and *woolfels* were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies.*

WOO'LLEN. *adj.* [from *wool.*] Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for any thing coarse: it is likewise used in general for *made of wool*, as distinct from *linen.*

I was wont
To call them *woollen* vassals, things created
To buy and sell with groats. *Shakspeare.*

I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face: I had rather lie in *woollen*. *Shaksp.*

Woollen cloth will tenter, linen scarcely. *Bacon.*

At dawn of day our general cleft his pate,
Spite of his *woollen* night-cap. *Dryden.*

WOO'LLEN. *n. s.* Cloth made of wool.

His breeches were of rugged *woollen*,
And had been at the siege of Bullen. *Hudibras.*

Odious! in *woollen!* 'twould a saint provoke!
No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face. *Pope.*

He is a bel-esprit and a *woollen*-draper. *Swift.*

WOO'LLY. *adj.* [from *wool.*]

1. Clothed with wool.

When the work of generation was
Between these *woolly* breeders,
The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands. *Shakspeare.*

2. Consisting of wool.

Some few, by temp'rance taught, approaching slow,
To distant fate by easy journeys go:
Gently they lay 'em down, as ev'ning sheep
On their own *woolly* fleeces softly sleep. *Dryd.*

3. Resembling wool.

What signifies
My fleece of *woolly* hair, that now uncurls? *Shakspeare.*

Nothing profits more
Than frequent snows: Oh may'st thou often see
Thy furrows whiten'd by the *woolly* rain,
Nutritious! *Philips.*

WOO'LPACK. } *n. s.* [*wool*, *pack*, and
WOO'LSACK. } *sack.*]

1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.

2. The seat of the judges in the house of lords.

At bar abusive, on the bench unable,
Knave on the *woolsack*, fop at council-table. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing bulky without weight.

Chaos of presbyt'ry, where laymen guide
With the tame *woolpack* clergy by their side. *Cleaveland.*

WOO'LWARD. *adv.* [*wool* and *ward.*] In wool. Not used.

I have no shirt: I go *woolward* for penance. *Shakspeare.*

WOOP. *n. s.* [*rubicilla*, Lat.] A bird.

WOOS. *n. s.* [*alga*, Lat.] Sea-weed. An herb.

WORD. *n. s.* [popa, Sax. *woord*, Dutch.]

1. A single part of speech.

If you speak three *words*, it will three times report you the three *words*. *Bacon.*

As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itself, so are *words* or names the marks of those conceptions to the minds of them we converse with. *South.*

Amongst men who confound their ideas with *words*, there must be endless disputes, wrangling, and jargon. *Locke.*

Each wight who reads not, and but scans and spells,
Each *word* catcher that lives on syllables. *Pope.*

2. A short discourse.

Shall I vouchsafe your worship a *word* or two?
—Two thousand, and I'll vouchsafe thee the hearing. *Shakspeare.*

A *word*, Lucilius,
How he receiv'd you. *Shakspeare.*

A friend who shall own thee in thy lowest condition, answer all thy wants, and, in a *word*, never leave thee. *South.*

In a *word*, the gospel describes God to us in all respects such a one as we would wish him to be. *Tillotson.*

3. Talk; discourse.

Why should calamity be full of *words*?—
—Let them have scope; though what they do impart
Help nothing else, yet they do ease the heart. *Shakspeare.*

He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every squadron, giving them such *words* as were proper to the occasion. *Clarendon.*

If you dislike the play,
Pray make no *words* on 't till the second day
Or third be past; for we would have you know it,
The loss will fall on us, not on the poet. *Denham.*

Cease this contention: be thy *words* severe,
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear. *Dryden.*

If *words* are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill, or unbecomingness of the faults. *Locke.*

If I appear a little *word*-bound in my first solutions, I hope it will be imputed to the long disuse of speech. *Spectator.*

4. Dispute; verbal contention.

In argument upon a case,
Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerset and me. *Shakspeare.*

5. Language; oral expression; living speech.

Found you no displeasure by *word* or countenance? *Shakspeare.*

I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy indignation to him by *word* of mouth. *Shaksp.*

Why should she write to Edmund? Might not you
Transport her purposes by *word*? *Shakspeare.*

An easy way, by *word* of mouth communicated to me. *Bayle.*

6. Promise.

Obey thy parents, keep thy *word* justly, swear not. *Shakspeare.*

I take your princely *word* for these redresses.—
—I give it you, and will maintain my *word*. *Shakspeare.*

All of them stout and hard people, false of their *words*, treacherous in their practices, and merciless in their revenges. *Heylin.*

The duke shall wield his conqu'ring sword,
The king shall pass his honest *word*. *Dryden.*

7. Signal; token; order.

Every soldier kill his prisoners;
Give the *word* through. *Shakspeare.*

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8. Account; tidings; message.

Bring we *word* thither
How the world goes, that to the pace of it
I may spur on my journey. *Shakspeare.*

Two optick nerves she ties,
Like spectacles, across the eyes;
By which the spirits bring her *word*,
Whene'er the balls are fix'd or stirr'd. *Prior.*

9. Declaration; purpose expressed.

I know you brave, and take you at your *word*;
That present service, which you vaunt, afford.
Dryden.

10. Affirmation.

Every person has enough to do to work out his own salvation; which, if we will take the apostle's *word*, is to be done with fear and trembling. *Decay of Piety.*

I desire not the reader should take my *word*, and therefore I will set two of their discourses in the same light for every man to judge. *Dryd.*

11. Scripture; word of God.

They say this church of England neither hath the *word* purely preached, nor the sacraments sincerely ministered. *Whitgift.*

12. The second person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scripture term.

Thou my *Word*, begotten son, by thee
This I perform. *Milton.*

To WORD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dispute.

He that descends not to *word* it with a shrew, does worse than beat her. *L'Estrange.*

To WORD. *v. a.* To express in proper words.

Whether his extemporary *wording* might not be a defect. *Fell.*

Let us blacken him what we can, said Harrison of the blessed king, upon the *wording* and drawing up his charge against approaching trial. *South.*

Whether I have improved these fables or no, in the *wording* or meaning of them, the book must stand or fall to itself. *L'Estrange.*

The apology for the king is the same, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addison.*

WO'RDY. *adj.* [from *word*.] Verbose; full of words.

Phocion, beholding a *wordy* orator, while he was making a magnificent speech full of vain promises, said, I now fix my eyes upon a cypress-tree: it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves, and height: but it bears no fruit. *Spectator.*

We need not lavish hours in *wordy* periods,
As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight.
Philips.

Intemp'rate rage, a *wordy* war, began. *Pope.*

WORE. The preterite of *wear*.

This on his helmet *wore* a lady's glove,
And that a sleeve embroider'd by his love.
Dryden.

My wife, the kindest, dearest, and the truest
That ever *wore* the name. *Rowe.*

To WORK. *v. n.* pret. *worked*, or *wrought*. [peopcan, Saxon; *werken*, Dutch.]

1. To labour; to travail; to toil.

Good Kent, how shall I live and *work*
To match thy goodness? life will be too short.
Shakspeare.

Go and *work*; for no straw shall be given you. *Exodus.*

Whether we *work* or play, or sleep or wake,
Our life doth pass, and with time's wings doth fly. *Davies.*

2. To be in action; to be in motion.

Glory grows guilty of detested crimes,
When for fame's sake
We bend to that the *working* of the heart.
Shakspeare.

In Morat your hopes a crown design'd,
And all the *woman* work'd within your mind.
Dryden.

3. To act; to carry on operations.

Our better part remains,
To *work* in close design. *Milton.*

4. To operate as a manufacturer.

They that *work* in fine flax. *Isaiah.*

5. To ferment.

Into wine and strong beer put some like substances, while they *work*, which may make them fume and inflame less. *Bacon.*

Try the force of imagination upon staying the *working* of beer, when the barm is put in. *Bacon.*

If in the wort of beer, while it *worketh*, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

6. To operate; to have effect.

With some other business put the king
From these sad thoughts that *work* too much upon him. *Shakspeare.*

All things *work* together for good to them that love God. *Romans.*

Gravity *worketh* weakly, both far from the earth, and also within the earth. *Bacon.*

Although the same tribute laid by consent, or by imposing, be all one to the purse, yet it *works* diversely on the courage: no people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire. *Bacon.*

These positive undertakings *wrought* upon many to think that this opportunity should not be lost. *Clarendon.*

Nor number nor example with him *wrought*
To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind. *Milton.*

We see the *workings* of gratitude in the Israelites. *South.*

Objects of pity, when the cause is new,
Would *work* too fiercely on the giddy crowd.
Dryden.

Poison will *work* against the stars: beware,
For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare. *Dryd. jun.*

When this reverence begins to *work* in him, next consider his temper of mind. *Locke.*

This so *wrought* upon the child, that afterwards he desired to be taught. *Locke.*

Humours and manners *work* more in the meaner sort than with the nobility. *Addison.*

The ibibaboca is a foot round, and three yards and a half long; his colours are white, black, and red: of all serpents his bite is the most pernicious, yet *worketh* the slowest. *Grew.*

7. To obtain by diligence.

Without the king's assent
You *wrought* to be a legate. *Shakspeare.*

8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physick.

Work on,
My medicine, *work!* thus credulous fools are caught. *Shakspeare.*

I should have doubted the operations of antimony, where such a potion could not *work*.
Brown.

It is benign, nor far from the nature of aliment, into which, upon defect of *working*, it is oft times converted. *Brown.*

Most purges heat a little; and all of them *work* best, that is, cause the blood so to do, as do fermenting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm room. *Grew.*

9. To act as on a subject.

Let it be pain of body or distress of mind, there's matter yet left for philosophy and constancy to *work* upon. *L'Estrange.*

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Natural philosophy has sensible objects to *work* upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the intricacy of its notions. *Addison.*

The predictions Bickerstaff published, relating to his death, too much affected and *worked* on his imagination. *Swift.*

10. To make way.

Body shall up to spirit *work*. *Milton.*

Who would trust chance, since all men have the seeds
Of good and ill, which should *work* upward first? *Dryden.*

11. To be tossed or agitated.

Vex'd by wintry storms, Benacus raves,
Confus'd with *working* sands and rolling waves. *Addison.*

To WORK. *v. a.* pret. and part. passive *worked* or *wrought*.

1. To labour; to manufacture; to form by labour.

He could have told them of two or three gold mines, and a silver mine, and given the reason why they forbare to *work* them at that time, and when they left off from *working* them. *Raleigh.*

The chaos, by the Divine power, was *wrought* from one form into another, till it settled into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

This mint is to *work* off part of the metals found in the neighbouring mountains. *Addison.*

The young men acknowledged in love-letters, sealed with a particular wax, with certain enchanting words *wrought* upon the seals, that they died for her. *Tatler.*

They now begin to *work* the wond'rous frame,
To shape the parts, and raise the vital flame. *Blackmore.*

The industry of the people *works* up all their native commodities to the last degree of manufacture. *Swift.*

2. To bring by action into any state.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and, as it runs, refines,
Till by degrees the floating mirrour shines. *Addison.*

3. To influence by successive impulses.

If you would *work* any man, know his nature and fashions, and so lead him. *Bacon.*

To hasten his destruction, come yourself,
And *work* your royal father to his ruin. *A. Philips.*

4. To make by gradual labour, or continued violence.

Sidelong he *works* his way. *Milton.*

Through winds, and waves, and storms, he *works* his way;
Impatient for the battle; one day more
Will set the victor thundering at our gates. *Addison.*

5. To produce by labour; to effect.

Fly the dreadful war,
That in thyself thy lesser parts do move,
Outrageous anger, and woe-*working* jar. *Spens.*

Our light affliction for a moment *worketh* for us a far more eternal weight of glory. *2 Cor.*

We might *work* any effect, not holpen by the co-operation of spirits, but only by the unity of nature. *Bacon.*

Moisture, although it doth not pass through bodies without communication of some substance, as heat and cold do, yet it *worketh* effects by qualifying of the heat and cold. *Bacon.*

Such power, being above all that the understanding of man can conceive, may well work such wonders. *Drummond.*

God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this confusion *wrought*;
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues confusion was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

Of the tree,
Which, tasted, *works* knowledge of good and evil,
Thou may'st not: in the day thou eat'st, thou diest. *Milton.*

Each herb he knew that *works* or good or ill,
More learn'd than Mesve, half as learn'd as Hill. *Harte.*

6. To manage in a state of motion; to put into motion.

Mere personal valour could not supply want of knowledge in building and *working* ships. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To put to labour; to exert.

Now, Marcus, thy virtue's on the proof;
Put forth thy utmost strength, *work* every nerve,
And call up all thy father in thy soul. *Addison.*

8. To embroider with a needle: as, she *worked* an apron.

I *worked* a violet leaf. *Spectator.*

9. *To* WORK *out*. To effect by toil.

Not only every society, but every single person, has enough to do to *work out* his own salvation. *Decay of Piety.*

The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works out* the rest by the strength of her own faculties. *Addison.*

10. *To* WORK *out*. To erase; to efface.

Tears of joy, for your returning spilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

11. *To* WORK *up*. To raise.

That which is wanting to *work up* the pity to a greater height, was not afforded me by the story. *Dryden.*

This lake resembles a sea when *worked up* by storms. *Addison.*

The sun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addison.*

We should inure ourselves to such thoughts, till they have *worked up* our souls into filial awe and love of him. *Atterbury.*

12. *To* WORK *up*. To expend in any work, as materials.

WORK. *n. s.* [peonc, Sax. *werk*, Dutch.]

1. Toil; labour; employment.

Bread, correction, and *work* for a servant. *Ecclesiasticus*

In the bottom of some mines of Germany there grow vegetables, which the *work* folks say have magical virtue. *Bacon.*

The ground, unbid, gives more than we can ask:
But *work* is pleasure, when we chuse our task. *Dryden.*

2. A state of labour.

All the world is perpetually at *work*, only that our poor mortal lives should pass the happier for that little time we possess them, or else end the better when we lose them: upon this occasion riches came to be coveted, honours esteemed, friendship pursued, and virtues admired. *Temple.*

3. Bungling attempt.

It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this innocent canon: sometimes 'tis a mere forgery of heretick, and sometimes the bishops that met there were not so wise as they should have been. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle.

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Round her *work* she did empale
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail. *Spenser.*

That handkerchief you gave me: I must take out the *work*: a likely piece of work, that you should find it in your chamber, and know not who left it there. This is some minx's token, and I must take out the *work*? There, give it your hobbyhorse: wheresoever you had it, I 'll take out no *work* on 't. *Shakspeare.*

Flavia is very idle, and yet very fond of fine *work*: this makes her often sit working in bed until noon. *Law.*

5. Any fabrick or compages of art.

Nor was the *work* impair'd by storms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun. *Pope.*

6. Action; feat; deed.

The instrumentalness of riches to *works* of charity, has rendered it necessary in every christian commonwealth by laws to secure propriety. *Hammond.*

Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,
Than good *works* in her husband to promote. *Milton.*

Not in the *works* of bloody Mars employ'd,
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd. *Pope.*

7. Any thing made.

Where is that holy fire, which verse is said
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?
Verse, that draws nature's *works* from nature's law,
Thee, her best *work*, to her work cannot draw. *Dorset.*

O fairest of creation! last and best
Of all God's *works*! creature in whom excels
Whatever can to sight or thought be form'd;
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet,
How art thou lost! *Milton.*

8. Operation.

As to the composition or dissolution of mixt bodies, which is the chief *work* of elements, and requires an intire application of the agents, water hath the principality and excess over earth. *Digby.*

9. Effect; consequence of agency.

Fancy
Wild *work* produces oft and most in dreams. *Milton.*

10. Management; treatment.

Let him alone; I'll go another way to *work* with him. *Shakspeare.*

11. *To set on* WORK. To employ; to engage.

It *setteth* those wits *on work* in better things, which would be else employed in worse. *Hooker.*

WO'RKER. *n. s.* [from *work*.] One that works.

Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have lov'd
The cruel *worker* of your kindly smarts,
Prepare yourselves, and open wide your hearts. *Spenser.*

His father was a *worker* in brass. 1 *Kings.*

You spoke me fair, but betrayed me: depart from me, you professors of holiness, but *workers* of iniquity. *South.*

WO'RKFELLOW. *n. s.* [*work* and *fellow*.] One engaged in the same work with another.

Timotheus, my *workfellow*, and Lucius, salute you. *Romans.*

WO'RKHOUSE. } *n. s.* [from *work* and
WO'RKPNGHQUSE. } *house*.]

1. A place in which any manufacture is carried on.

The quick forge and *workinghouse* of thought. *Shakspeare.*

Protogenes had his *workhouse* in a garden out of town, where he was daily finishing those pieces he begun. *Dryden.*

2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers? Esteem and promote those useful charities which remove such pests into prisons and *workhouses*. *Atterbury.*

WO'RKINGDAY. *n. s.* [*work* and *day*.] Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath: it therefore is taken for coarse and common.

How full of briars is this *workingday* world! *Shakspeare.*

Will you have me, lady?——
——No, my lord, unless I might have another for *workingdays*; your grace is too costly to wear every day. *Shakspeare.*

WO'RKMAN. *n. s.* [*work* and *man*.] An artificer; a maker of any thing.

When *workmen* strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in covetousness. *Shakspeare.*

If prudence works, who is a more cunning *workman*? *Wisdom.*

There was no other cause preceding than his own will, no other matter than his own power, no other *workman* than his own word, and no other consideration than his own infinite goodness. *Raleigh.*

They have inscribed the pedestal, to shew their value for the *workman*. *Addison.*

WO'RKMANLY. *adj.* [from *workman*.] Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

WO'RKMANLY. *adv.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman.

In having but fortie foot *workmanly* right,
Take saffron enough for a lord and a knight. *Tusser.*

We will fetch thee straight
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one shall swear she bleeds,
And at that sight shall sad Apollo weep,
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn. *Shakspeare.*

WO'RKMANSHIP. *n. s.* [from *workman*.]

1. Manufacture; something made by any one.

Nor any skill'd in *workmanship* emboss'd,
Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,
Might in their divers cunning ever dare
With this so curious network to compare. *Spens.*

By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate *workmanship* of God, by so much did that chosen garden exceed all parts of the world. *Raleigh.*

He moulded him to his own idea, delighting in the choice of the materials; and afterwards, as great architects used to do, in the *workmanship* of his regal hand. *Watts.*

What more reasonable than to think, that if we be God's *workmanship*, he shall set this mark of himself upon all reasonable creatures? *Tillot.*

2. The skill of a worker; the degree of skill discovered in any manufacture.

The Tritonian goddess having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her praise-worthy *workmanship* to yield. *Spenser.*

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The wand'ring streams in whose entrancing gyres
Wise Nature oft herself her *workmanship* admires. *Drayton.*

3. The art of working.
If there were no metals, 'tis a mystery to me how Tubalcain could ever have taught the *workmanship* and use of them. *Woodward.*

WO'RKMASTER. *n. s.* [*work* and *master*.] The performer of any work.
What time this world's great *workmaster* did cast,
To make all things, such as we now behold,
It seems that he before his eyes had plac'd
A goodly pattern, to whose perfect mould
He fashion'd them so comely. *Spenser.*
Every carpenter and *workmaster* that labour-eth. *Ecclesiasticus.*
Desire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *workmaster* leads to no excess. *Milt.*

WO'RKWOMAN. *n. s.* [*work* and *woman*.]
1. A woman skilled in needlework.
The most fine-fingered *workwoman* on ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquished. *Spenser.*
2. A woman that works for hire.

WO'RKYDAY. *n. s.* [corrupted from *working-day*.] The day not the sabbath.
Tell her but a *workyday* fortune. *Shakspeare.*
Sunday, the other days, and thou
Make up one man, whose face thou art:
The *workydays* are the back part. *Herbert.*
Holydays, if haply she were gone,
Like *workydays*, I wish would soon be done. *Gay.*

WORLD. *n. s.* [ꝑonlꝺ, Saxon; *wereld*, Dutch.]
1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.*
2. System of beings.
Begotten before all *worlds*. *Nicene Creed.*
God hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, by whom he made the *worlds*. *Heb.*
Know how this *world*
Of heav'n and earth conspicuous first began. *Milton.*
3. The earth; the terraqueous globe.
He the *world*
Built on circumfluous waters. *Milton.*
Ferdinand Magellanus was the first that compassed the whole *world*. *Heylin.*
4. Present state of existence.
I 'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakspeare.*
The making of a will is generally an uneasy task, as being at once a double parting with the *world*. *Fell.*
I was not come into the *world* then. *L'Estran.*
He wittingly brought evil into the *world*. *More.*
Christian fortitude consists in suffering, for the love of God, whatever hardships can befal in the *world*. *Dryden.*
5. A secular life.
Happy is she that from the *world* retires
And carries with her what the *world* admires;
Thrice happy she, whose young thoughts fixt above,
While she is lovely does to heav'n make love:
I need not urge your promise, ere you find
An entrance here, to leave the *world* behind. *Waller.*
By the *world*, we sometimes understand the things of this *world*; the variety of pleasures and interests which steal away our affections from God. Sometimes we are to understand the men of the *world*, with whose solicitations we are so apt to comply. *Rogers.*
6. Publick life; the publick.
Why dost thou shew me thus to th' *world*?
Bear me to prison. *Shakspeare.*
Hence banish'd, is banish'd from the *world*;
And *world*-exil'd is death. *Shakspeare.*
7. Business of life; trouble of life.
Here I 'll set up my everlasting rest,
And shake the yoke of man's suspicious stars
From this *world*-wearied flesh. *Shakspeare.*
8. Great multitude.
You a *world* of curses undergo
Being the agents, or base second means. *Shaksp.*
Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company;
For you in my respect are all the world. *Shaksp.*
I leave to speak of a *world* of other attempts furnished by kings. *Raleigh.*
Garments richly woven
And *worlds* of prize. *Chapman.*
In double fiftie sable barks: with him a *world* of men
Most strong and full of valure went. *Chapman.*
What a *world* of contradictions would follow upon the contrary opinion, and what a *world* of confusions upon the contrary practice!
Bishop Sanderson.
Just so romances are, for what else
Is in them all but love and battles?
O' th' first of these we have no great matter
To treat of, but a *world* o' th' latter. *Hudibras.*
It brought into this world a *world* of woe. *Milton.*
There were a *world* of paintings, and among the rest the picture of a lion. *L'Estrange.*
Marriage draws a *world* of business on our hands, subjects us to law-suits, and loads us with domestick cares. *Dryden.*
From thy corporeal prison freed,
Soon hast thou reach'd the goal with mended pace
A *world* of woes dispatch'd in little space. *Dryd.*
Why will you fight against so sweet a passion,
And steel your heart to such a *world* of charms?
Addison.
9. Mankind; a hyperbolical expression for many: *all the world* is a favourite phrase, in French, for *many*.
This hath bred high terms of separation between such and the rest of the *world*, whereby the one sort are named the brethren, the godly; the other, worldlings, time-servers, pleasers of men more than of God. *Hooker.*
'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, *all the world* well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd. *Shakspeare.*
Thus the *world* may see what 'tis to innovate!
Drayton.
He was willing to declare to *all the world*, that, as he had been brought up in that religion established in the church of England, so he could maintain the same by unanswerable reasons. *Clarendon.*
We turn them over to the study of beauty and dress, and the whole *world* conspires to make them think of nothing else. *Law.*
10. Course of life.
Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the *world* unjustly. *Clarissa.*
11. Universal empire.
Rome was to sway the *world*. *Milton.*
This through the east just vengeance hurl'd,
Love lost poor Antony the *world*. *Prior.*
12. The manners of men; the practice of life.

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Children should not know any wickedness. Old folks have discretion, and know the *world*. *Shakspeare.*

What, start at this! when sixty years have spread
Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?
Is this the all observing age could gain?
Or hast thou known the *world* so long in vain? *Dryden.*

If knowledge of the *world* makes man perfidious,
May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addison.*

The girl might pass, if we could get her
To know the *world* a little better;
To know the *world*! a modern phrase
For visits, ombre, balls, and plays. *Swift.*

13. Every thing that the *world* contains.

Had I now a thousand *worlds*, I would give them all for one year more, that I might present to God one year of such devotion and good works, as I never before so much as intended. *Law.*

14. A large tract of country; a wide compass of things.

'Tis I who love's Columbus am, 'tis I
That must new *worlds* in it descry. *Cowley.*

15. A collection of wonders; a wonder. Obsolete.

The bassa having recommended Barbarussa, it was a *world* to see, how the court was changed upon him. *Knolles.*

16. Time. A sense originally Saxon; now only used in *World without end.*

17. *In the world.* In possibility.

All the precautions *in the world* were taken for the marriage of his younger brother. *Addis.*

18. *For all the world.* Exactly. A ludicrous sense, now little used.

He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and *for all the world* so placed. *Sidney.*

WO'RLDLINESS. *n. s.* [from *worldly.*] Covetousness; addictedness to gain.

WO'RLDLING. *n. s.* [from *world.*] A mortal set upon profit.

Base minded wretches! are your thoughts so deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary *worldlings*, as for respect of gain to let so much time pass. *Sidney.*

The one sort are named the brethren, the godly; the other *worldlings*, time-servers, and pleasers of men more than pleasers of God. *Hooker.*

God of the world and *worldlings*,
Great Mammon! greatest god below the sky. *Spenser.*

For his weeping in the needless stream;
Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament
As *worldlings* do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much. *Shakspeare.*

That other on his friends his thoughts bestows;
The covetous *worldling*, in his anxious mind,
Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryd.*

If we consider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling* gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

WO'RLDLY. *adj.* [from *world.*]

1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come.

He is divinely bent to meditation;
And in no *worldly* suits would he be moved,
To draw him from his holy exercise. *Shaksp.*

Hast thou not *worldly* pleasure at command? *Shakspeare.*

The fortitude of a christian consists in patience; not in enterprises which the poets call heroic, and which are commonly the effects of interest, pride, and *worldly* honour. *Dryden.*

Compare the happiness of men and beasts no farther than it results from *worldly* advantages. *Atterbury.*

As to *worldly* affairs, which my friends thought so heavy upon me, they are most of them of our own making, and fall away as soon as we know ourselves. *Law.*

2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state.

They 'll practise how to live secure,
Worldly or dissolute, on that their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton.*

3. Human; common; belonging to the world.

Many years it hath continued, standing by no other *worldly* mean but that one only hand which erected it. *Hooker.*

Times and places are approved witnesses of *worldly* actions. *Raleigh.*

WO'RLDLY. *adv.* [from *world.*] With relation to the present life.

It is a token of a *worldly* wise man, not to contend in vain against the nature of times wherein he liveth. *Raleigh.*

Subverting *worldly* strong and *worldly* wise
By simply meek. *Milton.*

This cannot be done, if my will be *worldly* or voluptuously disposed. *South.*

Since your mind is *worldly* bent,
Therefore of the two gifts in my dispose,
Think ere you speak, I grant you leave to choose. *Dryden.*

WORM. *n. s.* [pyrm, Sax. *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Latin.]

1. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth.

Both the princes
Thy broken faith hath made a prey to *worms*. *Shakspeare.*

Help me into some house,
Or I shall faint! A plague o' both your houses!
They have made *worms* meat of me. *Shakspeare.*

Though *worms* devour me, though I turn to mold,
Yet in my flesh I shall his face behold;
I from my marble monument shall rise
Again intire, and see him with these eyes. *Sandys.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Insect or *worm*. *Milton.*

2. A poisonous serpent.

The mortal *worm*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Animal bred in the body.

Physicians observe these *worms* engendered within the body of man. *Harvey.*

4. The animal that spins silk; silkworm.

Thou owest the *worm* no silk, the sheep no wool. *Shakspeare.*

5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture.

'Tis no awkward claim,
Pick'd from the *worm*-holes of long-vanish'd days,
Nor from the dust of old oblivion rak'd. *Shaksp.*

6. Something tormenting.

The *worm* of conscience still begnaw thy soul. *Shakspeare.*

The chains of darkness, and th' undying *worm*. *Milton.*

7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing spiral.

The threads of screws, when bigger than can be made in screw-plates, are called *worms*. The length of a *worm* begins at the one end of the

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spindle, and ends at the other; the breadth of the *worm* is contained between any two grooves on the spindle; the depth of the *worm* is cut into the diameter of the spindle, *viz.* the depth between the outside of the *worm*, and the bottom of the groove. *Moxon.*

To WORM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work slowly, secretly, and gradually.

When debates and fretting jealousy
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your colour faded. *Herbert.*

To WORM. *v. a.*

1. To drive by slow and secret means, perhaps as by a screw.

They find themselves *wormed* out of all power, by a new spawn of independents, sprung from your own bowels. *Swift.*

2. To deprive a dog of something, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is said to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad.

Every one that keepeth a dog should have him *wormed*. *Mortimer.*

WO'RMEATEN. *adj.* [*worm* and *eaten*.]

1. Gnawed by worms.

For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a *wormeaten* nut. *Shakspeare.*

2. Old; worthless.

His chamber all was hang'd about with rolls,
And old records from antient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, some in long parchment scrolls,
That were all *wormeaten*, and full of canker holes. *Spenser.*

Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out of knowledge, were called ogygia, which we call *wormeaten*, or of defaced date. *Raleigh.*

Thine 's like *wormeaten* trunks cloath'd in seal's skin;
Or grave, that 's dust without, and stink within. *Donne.*

WO'RMWOOD. *n. s.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body; perhaps properly *wormwort*.] A plant.

Wormwood hath an indeterminate stalk, branching out into many small shoots, with spikes of naked flowers hanging downward; the leaves are hoary and bitter. Of this plant there are thirty-two species, one of which, the common *wormwood*, grows in the roads; but it is also planted in gardens for common use. Great variety of sea *wormwoods* are found in the salt marshes of England, and sold in the markets for the true Roman *wormwood*, though they differ greatly. *Miller.*

She was wean'd; I had then laid
Wormwood to my dug. *Shakspeare.*

Pituitous cacochymia must be corrected by bitters, as *wormwood* wine. *Floyer.*

I ask whether one be not invincibly conscious to himself of a different perception, when he actually tastes *wormwood*, or only thinks on that savour? *Locke.*

WO'RMY. *adj.* [from *worm*.] Full of worms.

Spirits that in crossways and floods have burial,
Already to their *wormy* beds are gone. *Shaksp.*

Yet can I not persuade me thou art dead,
Or that thy corse corrupts in earth's dark womb,
Or that thy beauties lie in *wormy* bed. *Milton.*

WORN. part. pass. of *wear*. *Worn out* is quite consumed.

His is a maiden shield,
Guiltless in fight: mine batter'd, hew'd, and bor'd,
Worn out of service, must forsake his lord. *Dryden.*

What I now offer, is the wretched remainder of a sickly age, *worn out* with study, and oppress'd by fortune. *Dryden.*

The greatest part of mankind are given up to labour, whose lives are *worn out* only in the provisions for living. *Locke.*

Your cold hypocrisy 's a stale device,
A *worn-out* trick; wouldst thou be thought in earnest,
Cloath thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury. *Addison.*

WO'RNIL. *n. s.*

In the backs of cows, in the summer, are maggots generated, which in Essex we call *wornils*, being first only a small knot in the skin. *Derham.*

To WO'RRY. *v. a.* [pojugen, Sax. whence perhaps the word *warray*.]

1. To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey.

If we, with thrice such powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be *worried*. *Shakspeare.*

The fury of the tumults might fly so high as to *worry* and tear those in pieces, whom as yet they but played with in their paws. *K. Charles.*

'Tis no new thing for the dogs that are to keep the wolves from *worrying* the sheep, to be delivered up to the enemy, for fear the sheep should *worry* the wolves. *L'Estrange.*

This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity of the old heathen persecutors, wrapping up christians in the skins of wild beasts, that so they might be *worried* and torn in pieces by dogs. *South.*

2. To harass, or persecute brutally.

Then embraces his son-in-law; then again *worries* he his daughter with clipping her. *Shak.*

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witness when I was *worried* with thy peals. *Milton.*

It has pleased Providence at length to give us righteousness instead of exaction, and hopes of religion to a church *worried* with reformation. *South.*

All his care
Was to preserve me from the barbarous rage,
Which *worried* him only for being mine. *Southern.*

I shall not suffer him to *worry* any man's reputation, nor indeed fall on any person whatsoever. *Addison.*

Let them rail,
And *worry* one another at their pleasure. *Rowe.*

Madam, contrive and invent,
And *worry* him out, till he gives his consent. *Swift.*

WORSE. *adj.* The comparative of *bad*: *bad*, *worse*, *worst*. [pipr, Saxon.] More bad; more ill.

Why should he see your faces *worse* liking than the children of your sort? *Daniel.*

In happiness and misery, the question still remains, how men come often to prefer the *worse* to the better, and to chuse that, which, by their own confession, has made them miserable? *Locke.*

WORSE. *adv.* In a manner more bad.

The more one sickens, the *worse* at ease he is. *Shakspeare.*

The WORSE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

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1. The loss; not the advantage; not the better.

Was never man, who most conquests atchiev'd,
But sometimes had *the worse*, and lost by war.
Spenser.

Judah was put to *the worse* before Israel; and they fled to their tents. *2 Kings.*

2. Something less good.

A man, whatever are his professions, always thinks *the worse* of a woman, who forgives him for making an attempt on her virtue. *Clarissa.*

To WORSE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to disadvantage. This word, though analogical enough, is not now used.

Perhaps more valid arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May serve to better us, and *worse* our foes.
Milton.

WO'RSER. *adj.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worse* with the usual comparative termination.

Gods! take my breath from me;
Let not my *worser* spirit tempt me again
To die before you please. *Shakspeare.*

A dreadful quiet felt, and, *worser* far
Than arms, a sullen interval of war. *Dryden.*

WO'RSHIP. *n. s.* [peopꝺcype, Saxon.]

1. Dignity; eminence; excellence.

Elfin born of noble state,
And muckle *worship* in his native land,
Well could he tourney, and in lists debate.
Spenser.

My train are men of choice and rarest parts,
That all particulars of duty know;
And in the most exact regard support
The *worship* of their names. *Shakspeare.*

Thou madest him lower than the angels, to crown him with glory and *worship*. *Psalms.*

2. A character of honour.

I belong to *worship*, and affect
In honour, honesty. *Shaksp.*

3. A title of honour.

Dinner is on table; my father desires your *worship*'s company. *Shakspeare.*

Th' old Romans freedom did bestow,
Our princes *worship* with a blow. *Hudibras.*

What lands and lordships for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his *worship* now.
Dryden.

4. A term of ironical respect.

Against your *worship* when had S—k writ?
Or P—ge pour'd forth the torrent of his wit?
Pope.

5. Adoration; religious act of reverence.

They join their vocal *worship* to the quire
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*

Under the name of church, I understand a body or collection of human persons professing faith in Christ, gathered together in several places of the world for the *worship* of the same God, and united into the same corporation.
Pearson.

He wav'd a torch aloft, and madly vain,
Sought godlike *worship* from a servile train.
Dryden.

The *worship* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worship*: hence religion is described by seeking God. *Tillotson.*

There was a voyage of the Egyptians under Osiris up the Danube; from them the Suevi had their *worship* of Isis. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Honour; respect; civil deference.

The humble guest shall have *worship* in the presence of those who sit at meat with him.
Luke.

Since God hath appointed government among men, it is plain that his intention was, that some kind of *worship* should be given from some to others; for where there is a power to punish and reward, there is a foundation of *worship* in those who are under that power; which *worship* lies in expressing a due regard to that power, by a care not to provoke it, and an endeavour to obtain the favour of it; which, among mankind, is called civil *worship*. *Stillingfleet.*

7. Idolatry of lovers; submissive respect.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your *worship*.
Shakspeare.

To WO'RSHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites.

Thou shalt *worship* no other God. *Exodus.*

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility and *worshipping* of angels.
Colossians.

The law of nature teacheth, that the true and living God ought to be *worshipped*, and that a sufficient and convenient time is to be set apart for the same. *White.*

Adore and *worship* God supreme. *Milton.*

First *worship* God; he that forgets to pray,
Bids not himself good-morrow nor good-day.
T. Randolph.

On the smooth rind the passenger shall see
Thy name engrav'd, and *worship* Helen's tree.
Dryden.

2. To respect; to honour: to treat with civil reverence.

Our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not *worship'd* with a waxen epitaph. *Shaksp.*

3. To honour with amorous respect.

With bended knees I daily *worship* her,
Yet she consumes her own idolater. *Carew.*

To WO'RSHIP. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.

The people went to *worship* before the golden calf. *1 Kings.*

WO'RSHIPFUL. *adj.* [*worship* and *full.*]

1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity.

This is *worshipful* society,
And fits the mounting spirit like myself.
Shakspeare.

When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it; but when it comes to wait upon a great and *worshipful* sinner, who for many years has ate well and done ill, it is attended with a long train of rheums. *South.*

2. A term of ironical respect.

Every man would think me an hypocrite; and what excites your most *worshipful* thought to think so? *Shakspeare.*

Suppose this *worshipful* idol be made, yet still it wants sense and motion. *Stillingfleet.*

WO'RSHIPFULLY. *adv.* [from *worshipful.*] Respectfully.

Hastings will lose his head ere give consent
His master's son, as *worshipfully* he terms it,
Shall lose the royalty of England's throne.
Shakspeare.

WO'RSHIPPER. *n. s.* [from *worship.*] Adorer; one that worships.

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What art thou, thou idol ceremony?
What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more
Of mortal griefs than do thy *worshippers*?
Shakspeare.

Those places did not confine the immensity of God, nor give his *worshippers* a nearer approach to heaven by their height. *South.*

If posterity takes its notions of us from our medals, they must fancy one of our kings paid a great devotion to Minerva, that another was a professed *worshipper* of Apollo. *Addison.*

By sanctifying the seventh day after they had laboured six, they avowed themselves *worshippers* of that only God who created heaven and earth. *Nelson.*

WORST. *adj.* [the superlative of *bad*, formed from *worse*; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*.] Most bad; most ill.

If thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men,
Thou hadst been knave and flatterer. *Shakſp.*

The pain that any one actually feels is still of all other the *worst*; and it is with anguish they cry out. *Locke.*

WORST. *n. s.* The most calamitous or wicked state; the utmost height or degree of any thing ill.

Who is't can say I 'm at the *worst*!
I 'm worse than e'er I was,
And worse I may be yet: the *worst* is not,
So long as we can say, this is the *worst*.
Shakspeare.

That you may be armed against the *worst* in this unhappy state of affairs in our distressed country, I send you these considerations on the nature and immortality of the soul. *Digby.*

Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He who can call to-day his own?
He who secure within can say,
To-morrow do thy *worst*, for I have liv'd to-day. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger gets into the frontiers of his estate before he beats about in search of a hare, on purpose to spare his own fields, where he is always sure of finding diversion when the *worst* comes to the *worst*. *Spectator.*

To WORST. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow.

The case will be no worse than where two duellists enter the field, where the *worsted* party hath his sword given him again without further hurt. *Suckling.*

The bear was in a greater fright,
Beat down and *worsted* by the knight. *Hudib.*

It is downright madness to contend where we are sure to be *worsted*. *L'Estrange.*

The victorious Philistines were *worsted* by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army. *South.*

She could have brought the chariot again, when she saw her brother *worsted* in the duel. *Dryden.*

WO'RSTED. *n. s.* [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool spun.

A base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three suited, hundred pound, filthy, *worsted*-stocking knave. *Shakspeare.*

There Ridpath, Roper cudgel'd might ye view;
The very *worsted* still look'd black and blue. *Pope.*

WORT. *n. s.* [ꝑypt, Saxon; *wort*, Dut.]

1. Originally a general name for an herb; whence it still continues in many, as *liverwort*, *spleenwort*.
2. A plant of the cabbage kind.
3. [ꝑypt, Saxon.] New beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

If in the *wort* of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

To WORTH, or *Wurth*. *v. n.* [peoꝛðan, Saxon.] To be. This word is only now retained in *woe worth*, or *wurth*; *woe be*.

Wo *worth* the man
That first did teach the cursed steel to bite
In his own flesh, and make way to the living sp'rit. *Spenser.*

WORTH, in the termination of the names of places, comes from poꝛð, a court or farm; or poꝛðig, a street or road. *Gibson.*

WORTH. *n. s.* [peoꝛð, Saxon.]

1. Price; value.

Your clemency will take in good *worth* the offer of these my simple and mean labours. *Hooker.*

What is *worth* in any thing,
But so much money as 'twill bring? *Hudibras.*

A common marcasite shall have the colour of gold exactly; and yet upon trial yield nothing of *worth* but vitriol and sulphur. *Woodward.*

2. Excellence; virtue.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whose chief part your *worths* implanted be? *Sidney.*

Is there any man of *worth* and virtue, although not instructed in the school of Christ, that had not rather end the days of this transitory life as Cyrus, than to sink down with them of whom Elihu hath said, *memento moriuntur*? *Hooker.*

Having from these suck'd all they had of *worth*,
And brought home that faith which you carried forth,
I throughly love. *Donne.*

Her virtue, and the conscience of her *worth*,
That would be woo'd. *Milton.*

A nymph of your own train
Gives us your character in such a strain,
As none but she, who in that court did dwell,
Could know such *worth*, or *worth* describe so well. *Waller.*

Detected *worth*, like beauty disarray'd,
To covet flies, of praise itself afraid. *Young.*

3. Importance; valuable quality.

Peradventure those things, whereupon time was then well spent, have sithence that lost their dignity and *worth*. *Hooker.*

Take a man possessed with a strong desire of any thing, and the *worth* and excellency of that thing appears much greater than when that desire is quite extinguished. *South.*

WORTH. *adj.*

1. Equal in price to; equal in value to.

Women will love her that she is a woman,
More *worth* than any man; men that she is
The rarest of all women. *Shakspeare.*

You have not thought it *worth* your labour to enter a professed dissent against a philosophy, which the greatest part of Europe have deserted, as a mere maze of words. *Glanville.*

As if 'tis nothing *worth* that lies conceal'd,
And science is not science till reveal'd. *Dryden.*

It is *worth* while to consider how admirably he has turned the course of his narration, and made his husbandman concerned even in what relates to the battle. *Addison.*

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If your arguments produce no conviction, they are *worth* nothing to me. *Beattie.*

2. Deserving of: either in a good or bad sense.

Your son and daughter found this trespass *worth*
The shame which here it suffers. *Shaksp.*

The castle appeared to be a place *worth* the keeping, and capable to be made secure against a good army. *Clarendon.*

Here we may reign secure; and, in my choice,
To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milton.*

Haste hither, Eve, and *worth* thy sight behold,
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
Comes this way moving. *Milton.*

Whatsoever
Is worthy of their love is *worth* their anger. *Denham.*

This is life indeed, life *worth* preserving;
Such life as Juba never felt till now. *Addison.*

I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you with a letter; but was discouraged for want of something that I could think *worth* sending fifteen hundred miles. *Berkley to Pope.*

Many things are *worth* enquiry to one man, which are not so to another. *Watts.*

3. Equal in possessions to.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle vessel's side,
Would scatter all the spices on the stream,
Enrobe the roaring waters with my silks,
And, in a word, but even now *worth* this,
And now *worth* nothing. *Shakspeare.*

Although *worth* nothing, he shall be proffered the best endowed and most beautiful virgin of their island. *Sandys.*

At Geneva are merchants reckoned *worth* twenty hundred thousand crowns. *Addison.*

WO'RTHILY. *adv.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Suitably; not below the rate of.

The divine original of our souls hath little influence upon us to engage us to walk *worthily* of our extraction, and do nothing that is base. *Ray.*

2. Deservedly; according to merit.

They are betray'd,
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules,
To loathsome sickness, *worthily*, since they
God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milton.*

You *worthily* succeed, not only to the honour of your ancestors, but also to their virtues. *Dryden.*

3. Justly; not without cause.

Christian men having, besides the common light of all men, so great help of heavenly direction from above, together with the lamps of so bright examples as the church of God doth yield, it cannot but *worthily* seem reproachful for us to leave both the one and the other. *Hooker.*

The king is present; if 't be known to him
That I gainsay my deed, how may he wound,
And *worthily*, my falsehood! *Shakspeare.*

A christian cannot lawfully hate any one; and yet I affirm that some may very *worthily* deserve to be hated; and, of all, the deceiver deserves it most. *South.*

WO'RTHINESS. *n. s.* [from *worthy*.]

1. Desert; merit.

The prayers which our Saviour made were, for his own *worthiness*, accepted; ours God accepteth not, but with this condition, if they be joined with a belief in Christ. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue.

Determining never to marry but him whom she thought worthy of her, and that was one in whom all *worthinesses* were harboured. *Sidney.*

He that is at all times good, must hold his virtue to you, whose *worthiness* would stir it up where it wanted, rather than slack it where there is such abundance. *Shakspeare.*

Who is sure he hath a soul, unless
It see and judge, and follow *worthiness*,
And by deeds praise it? he who doth not this,
May lodge an inmate soul, but 'tis not his. *Donne.*

What set my thoughts on work was the *worthiness* and curiosity of the subject in itself. *Holder.*

3. State of being worthy; quality of deserving.

She is not worthy to be loved, that hath not some feeling of her own *worthiness*. *Sidney.*

WO'RTHLESS. *adj.* [from *worth*.]

1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence.

You, his false hopes, the trust of England's honour,
Keep off aloof, with *worthless* emulation. *Shakspeare.*

A little time will melt her frozen thoughts,
And *worthless* Valentine shall be forgot. *Shaks.*
On Laura's lap you lay,
Chiding the *worthless* crowd away. *Roscommon.*

2. Having no value.

Anxious pains we all the day,
In search of what we like, employ;
Scorning at night the *worthless* prey,
We find the labour gave the joy. *Prior.*

Am I then doom'd to fall
By a boy's hand, and for a *worthless* woman? *Addison.*

WO'RTHLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *worthless*.]

Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value.

But that mine own *worthlessness* spoils the conceit, I could think our company parallel to the seven wise men of Greece. *More.*

A notable account is given us by the apostle of this windy insignificant charity of the will, and of the *worthlessness* of it, not enlivened by deeds. *South.*

WO'RTHY. *adj.* [from *worth*.]

1. Deserving; such as merits: with *of* before the thing deserved.

She determined never to marry any but him whom she thought *worthy of* her, and that was one in whom all worthinesses were harboured. *Sidney.*

Further I will not flatter you,
That all I see in you is *worthy* love,
Than this; that nothing do I see in you
That should merit hate. *Shakspeare.*

Thou art *worthy of* the sway,
To whom the heav'ns in thy nativity
Adjudg'd an olive branch and laurel crown. *Shakspeare.*

2. Valuable; noble; illustrious; having excellence or dignity.

If the best things have the perfectest and best operations, it will follow, that seeing man is the *worthiest* creature on earth, and every society of men more *worthy* than any man, and of society that most excellent which we call the church. *Hooker.*

He now on Pompey's basis lies along,
No *worthier* than the dust! *Shakspeare.*

A war upon the Turks is more *worthy* than upon any other gentiles, in point of religion and honour; though hope of success might invite some other choice. *Bacon.*

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Think of her worth, and think that God did mean,
This *worthy* mind should *worthy* things embrace:
Blot not her beauties with thy thoughts unclean,
Nor her dishonour with thy passion base.
Davies.

Happier thou mayst be, *worthier* canst not be.
Milton.

3. Having worth; having virtue.

The doctor is well money'd, and his friends
Potent at court; he, none but he, shall have her,
Though twenty thousand *worthier* come to crave her.
Shakspeare.

The matter I handle is the most important, within the whole extent of human nature, for a *worthy* person to employ himself about. *Digby.*

We see, though order'd for the best,
Permitted laurels grace the lawless brow,
Th' unworthy rais'd, the *worthy* cast below.
Dryden.

4. Not good. A term of ironical commendation.

My *worthy* wife our arms mislaid,
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd;
The door unlatch'd, and with repeated calls
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryd.*

5. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity.

Flowers *worthy* of paradise. *Milton.*

Thou, Drances, art below a death from me:
Let that vile soul in that vile body rest,
The lodging is well *worthy* of the guest. *Dryd.*

My suff'rings for you make your heart my due;
Be *worthy* me, as I am *worthy* you. *Dryden.*

6. Suitable to any thing bad.

The merciless Macdonald,
Worthy to be a rebel; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakspeare.*

7. Deserving of ill.

What has he done to Rome that's *worthy* death? *Shakspeare.*

If the wicked man be *worthy* to be beaten, the judge shall cause him to be beaten. *Deuter.*

WO'RTHY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

Such as are constellated unto knowledge come short of themselves if they go not beyond others, and must not sit down under the degree of *worthies.* *Brown.*

It were a matter of more trouble than necessity, to repeat in this quarrel what has been alledged by the *worthies* of our church. *Holyday.*

What do these *worthies*
But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave
Peaceable nations? *Milton.*

No *worthies* form'd by any muse but thine
Could purchase robes to make themselves so fine. *Waller.*

For this day's palm, and for thy former acts,
Thou, Arthur, hast acquir'd a future fame,
And of three christian *worthies* art the first.
Dryden.

The next *worthy* came in with a retinue of historians. *Tatler.*

To WO'RTHY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy; to aggrandise; to exalt. Not used.

He conjunct tripp'd me behind;
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That *worthied* him; got praises of the king,
For him attempting who was self-subdued.
Shakspeare.

To WOT. *v. n.* [pean, Saxon: whence *weet*, to know; of which the preterit was *wot*, knew; which by degrees was mistaken for the present tense.] To know; to be aware. Obsolete.

The salve of reformation they mightily call for, but where, and what the sores are which need it, as they *wot* full little, so they think not greatly material to search. *Hooker.*

Well I *wot*, compar'd to all the rest
Of each degree that beggar's life is best. *Spenser.*

More water glideth by the mill
Than *wots* the miller of. *Shakſp.*

Wot you what I found?
Forsooth, an inventory, thus importing. *Shakſp.*

WOVE. The preterit and participle passive of *weave.*

Adam, waiting her return, had *wove*
Of choicest flow'rs a garland. *Milton.*

WO'VEN. The part. pass. of *weave.*

WOULD. The preterit of *will.*

1. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood.

If God's providence did not so order it, chests *would* daily be committed, which would justle private men out of their rights, and unhinge states. *Ray.*

2. *I* WOULD *do it.* My resolution is that it should be done by me.

Thou WOU'LDEST *do it.* Such must be the consequence to thee, that such should be thy act.

He WOULD, or *it would.* This must be the consequence to *him* or *it*, that such should be *his* act, or *its* effect.

3. The plural as the singular.

To themselves they live,
And to their island, that enough *would* give
A good inhabitant. *Chapman.*

He, by the rules of his own mind, could construe no other end of men's doings but self-seeking, suddenly feared what they could do, and as suddenly suspected what they *would* do, and as suddenly hated them, as having both might and mind so to do. *Sidney.*

There are several who *would*, or at least pretend they *would*, bear much in their own business, who will bear nothing at all. *Kettlewell.*

4. Was or am resolved; I wish or wished to; I am or was willing.

She *would* give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

Jealous Philoclea, that was even jealous of herself; for Zelmane *would* needs have her glove. *Sidney.*

You *would* be satisfied?—
—*Would?* nay, and will. *Shakspeare.*

They know not what they are, nor what they *would* be, any further than that they *would* not be what they are. *L'Estrange.*

It will be needless to enumerate all the simple ideas belonging to each sense: nor indeed is it possible, if we *would*: there being a great many more of them belonging to most of the senses than we have names for. *Locke.*

By pleasure and pain I *would* be understood to signify, whatsoever delights or molests us, whether from the thoughts of our minds, or any thing operating on our bodies. *Locke.*

5. It is a familiar term for *wish to do*, or *to have.*

What *wouldst* thou with us? *Shakſp.*

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Mrs. Slender, what *would* you with me?—
—I *would* little or nothing with you. *Shakesp.*

6. Should wish.

Celia, if you apprehend
The muse of your incensed friend;
Nor *would* that he record your blame,
And make it live; repeat the same:
Again deceive him, and again,
And then he swears he'll not complain. *Waller.*

7. It is used in old authors for *should*.

The excess of diet *would* be avoided. *Bacon.*

As for percolation, which belongeth to separation, trial *would* be made by clarifying by adhesion, with milk put into new beer and stirred with it. *Bacon.*

8. It has the signification of *I wish*, or *I pray*. This, I believe, is improper, and formed by a gradual corruption of the phrase, *would God*; which originally imported, *that God would, might God will, might God decree*. From this phrase, ill understood, came *would to God*, thence *I would to God*; and thence *I would*, or elliptically *would*, came to signify *I wish*: and so it is used even in good authors, but ought not to be imitated.

I would my father look'd but with my eyes. *Shakspeare.*

I would this musick would come.
I, this sound I better know. *Shakspeare.*

Wise men will do it without a law; *I would* there might be a law to restrain fools. *Bacon.*

List! *I would* I could hear mo. *Ben Jonson.*

Would to heaven that youth such spirit did feed
Now in my nerves, and that my joints were knit
With such a strength, as made me then held fit
To lead men with Ulysses. *Chapman.*

This is yet the outward, fairest side
Of our design: within rests more of fear
Than, my most worthy lords, I *would* there were. *Daniel.*

Would thou hadst hearken'd to my words, and stay'd
With me, as I besought thee, when that strange
Desire of wand'ring, this unhappy morn,
Possess'd thee. *Milton.*

Would God we might prevent the need of such unkindly expedients, and, by a thankful sense of what we have, provide to conserve it. *Decay of Piety.*

I scarce am pleas'd, I tamely mount the throne;
Would Aurengzebe had all their souls in one. *Dryden.*

And *would* to heav'n the storm you felt would bring
On Carthaginian coasts your wand'ring king. *Dryden.*

WOU'LDING. *n. s.* [from *would*.] Motion of desire; disposition to any thing; propension; inclination; incipient purpose.

It will be every man's interest to join good performances to spiritual purposes; to subdue the exorbitances of the flesh, as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the spirit. *Hammond.*

WOUND. *n. s.* [pund, Sax. *wonde*, Dut.] A hurt given by violence.

I am faint: my gashes cry for help.—
—So well thy words become thee as thy *wounds*,
They smack of honour both. *Shakspeare.*

Now shew the *wound* mine eyes have made in thee;
Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some scar of it. *Shakspeare.*

He, stooping, open'd my left side, and took
From thence a rib: wide was the *wound*,
But suddenly fill'd up and heal'd. *Milton.*

Not poison, but a *wound*, the soldier slew. *Rowe.*

The aliment of such as have fresh *wounds* should be mild, without stimulating or saline substances. *Arbuthnot.*

They feel the smart and see the scar of their former *wounds*; and know that they must be made a sacrifice to the least attempt towards a change. *Swift.*

To WOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence.

Th' untented *woundings* of a father's curse
Pierce ev'ry sense about thee. *Shakspeare.*

I kill, and I make alive; I *wound*, and I heal. *Deuteronomy.*

The battle went sore against Saul, and the archers hit him, and he was sore *wounded*. 1 *Samuel.*

He was *wounded* for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities. *Isaiah.*

When ye sin so against the brethren, and *wound* their weak conscience, ye sin against Christ. 1 *Corinthians.*

Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea, suppos'd with blood
Of Thammuz, yearly *wounded*. *Milton.*

Heroes of old, when *wounded*, shelter sought. *Dryden.*

The savages *wounded* Atkins, and slew his followers. *Robinson Crusoe.*

WOUND. The preterit and participle passive of *wind*.

He had rais'd to every ayry blow
A front of great height; and in such a place
That round ye might behold, of circular grace,
A walk so *wound* about it. *Chapman.*

These mathematical engines cannot be so easily and speedily *wound* up, and so certainly levelled, as the other. *Wilkins.*

The parliament being called here, and the main settlement of Ireland *wound* up in England, and put into the duke of Ormond's hands to pass here into an act, all persons came over in a shoal. *Temple.*

WOU'NDER. *n. s.* [from *wound*.] He that wounds.

WOU'NDLESS. *adj.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.

WOU'NDWORT. *n. s.* [*vulneraria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WOU'NDY. *adj.* Excessive. A low bad word.

We have a world of holidays; that 'tis a *woundy* hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labour. *L'Estrange.*

These stockings of Susan's cost a *woundy* deal of pains the pulling on. *Gay.*

WOX. } The preterit of *wax*. Became.
WOXE. } Obsolete.

The ape in wondrous stomach *wox*,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Spenser.*

Not one puff of wind there did appear,
That all the three the great *wox* much afraid. *Spenser.*

WO'XEN. The participle of *To wax*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

WRACK. *n. s.* [*wrack*, Dut. ynecce, Sax. a wretch. The poets use *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently, as rhyme requires;

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the later writers of prose commonly *wreck*. See WRECK.]

3. Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks.

Now with full sails into the port I move,
And safely can unlade my breast of love,
Quiet and calm: why should I then go back,
To tempt the second hazard of a *wrack*? *Dryd.*

2. Ruin; destruction. This is the true Saxon meaning.

With use of evil, growing more and more evil, they took delight in slaughter, and pleased themselves in making others *wrack* the effect of their power. *Sidney.*

A world devote to universal *wrack*. *Milton.*

To WRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy in the water; to wreck. See WRECK.

2. It seems in *Milton* to mean, to rock; to shake.

Each on his rock transfix'd, the sport and prey
Of *wracking* whirlwinds. *Milton.*

3. To torture; to torment. This is commonly written *rack*; and the instrument of torture always *rack*.

Merab rejoic'd in her *wrack'd* lover's pain,
And fortify'd her virtue with disdain. *Cowley.*

Pharaoh's and Joseph's dreams are oftentimes *wracked* beyond their symbolization. *Brown.*

To WRA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from *wranghesteur*, Dutch, *Minsheu*. *wrong*, *Skinner*.] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely; to altercate; to squabble.

Yes, for a score of kingdoms you should *wrangle*,
And I would call it fair play. *Shakspeare.*

Some unhatch'd practice
Hath puddled his clear spirit; and in such cases
Men's natures *wrangle* with inferiour things,
Though great ones are their object. *Shakspeare.*

How wounding a spectacle is it to see those, who were by Christ designed for fishers of men, picking up shells on the shore, and unmanly *wrangling* about them too. *Decay of Piety.*

In incompleat ideas we impose on ourselves, and *wrangle* with others. *Locke.*

Amongst unthinking men, who examine not scrupulously ideas, but confound them with words, there must be endless dispute and *wrangling*. *Locke.*

His great application to the law had not infected his temper with any thing litigious; he did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addison.*

Fill'd with the sense of age, the fire of youth,
A scorn of *wrangling*, yet a zeal for truth. *Pope.*

And all the question, *wrangle* e'er so long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong? *Pope.*

He advises therefore to set aside all logical *wranglings*, and to produce the testimonies of the antients. *Waterland.*

WRA'NGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverse dispute.

The giving the priest a right to the tithe, would produce law-suits and *wrangles*. *Swift.*

WRA'NGLER. *n. s.* [from *wrangle*.] A perverse, peevish, disputative man.

Tell him h'ath made a match with such a *wrangler*,
That all the courts of France will be disturb'd
With chaces. *Shakspeare.*

Lord, the house and family are thine,
Though some of them repine;
Turn out these *wranglers* which defile thy seat,
For where thou dwellest all is neat. *Herbert.*

You should be free in every answer, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite conversation, than like noisy and contentious *wranglers*. *Watts.*

The captious turn of an habitual *wrangler* deadens the understanding, sours the temper, and hardens the heart. *Beattie.*

To WRAP. *v. a.* preterit and part. pass. *wrapped* or *wrapt*. [*hpeoppan*, Saxon, to turn; *wreffler*, Danish.]

1. To roll together; to complicate.

Peter seeth the napkin that was about his head *wrapped* together by itself. *John.*

This said, he took his mantle's foremost part,
He 'gan the same together fold and *wrap*. *Fairfax.*

2. To involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round. It has often the particle *up* intensive.

Nilus opens wide
His arms and ample bosom to the tide,
And spreads his mantle o'er the winding coast,
In which he *wraps* his queen, and hides the flying host. *Dryden.*

Wise poets, that *wrap* truth in tales,
Knew her themselves through all her veils. *Carew.*

The sword made bright is *wrapt up* for the slaughter. *Ezekiel.*

Their vigilance to elude, I, *wrapt* in mist
Of midnight vapour, glide obscure. *Milton.*

Wrap candles *up* in paper. *Swift.*

3. To comprise; to contain.

Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happiness was *wrapt up*, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addison.*

4. *To* WRAP *up*. To involve totally.

Some dear cause
Will in concealment *wrap* me *up* awhile;
When I am known aright, you shall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shakspeare.*

King John fled to Lascus, who was careful how to comfort him, *wrapt up* in so many calamities, after the loss of his kingdom. *Knolles.*

Things reflected on, in gross and transiently, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be *wrapped up* in impenetrable obscurity. *Locke.*

5. [It is often corruptly written for *rap* or *rapt*, from *rapio*, Latin.] To snatch up miraculously.

Whatever things were discovered to St. Paul, when he was *wrapped up* into the third heaven, all the description he makes is, that there are such things as eye hath not seen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

6. To transport; to put in ecstacy: for *rapt*.

Much more the reverent sire prepar'd to say,
Wrapp'd with his joy, how the two armies lay. *Cowley.*

7. Perhaps the following passage should properly be *rapped*; though *wrapped* is now frequently used in this sense.

Wrapt up in silent fear he lies. *Waller.*

Wrapp'd in amaze the matrons wildly stare. *Dryden.*

WRA'PPER. *n. s.* [from *wrap*.]

1. One that wraps.

2. That in which any thing is wrapped.

My arms were pressed to my sides, and my legs closed together by so many *wrappers*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Spectator.*

WRATH. *n. s.* [ppaŏ, Saxon; *wrede*,

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Danish; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage.

Thou dost the prayers of the righteous seed
Present before the majesty divine,
And his avenging *wrath* to clemency incline.
Spenser.

With one fool's head I came to woo,
But I go away with two:
Sweet, adieu! I 'll keep my oath,
Patiently to bear my *wrath*. *Shakspeare.*

I fear, lest there be debates, envyings, *wraths*, strifes. *Corinthians.*

He hop'd not to escape, but shun
The present, fearing guilty what his *wrath*
Might suddenly inflict. *Milton.*

Achilles' *wrath*, to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddess! sing.
Pope.

WRA'THFUL. *adj.* [*wrath* and *full.*] Angry; furious; raging.

He cried, as raging seas are wont to roar,
When wintry storm his *wrathful* wreck doth threat. *Spenser.*

Fly from wrath:
Sad be the sights, and bitter fruits of war,
And thousand furies wait on *wrathful* swords.
Spenser.

How now? your *wrathful* weapons drawn!
Shakspeare.

The true evangelical zeal should abound more in the mild and good-natured affections, than the vehement and *wrathful* passions. *Sprat.*

WRA'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrathful.*] Furiously; passionately.

Gentle friends,
Let 's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*.
Shakspeare.

WRA'THLESS. *adj.* [from *wrath.*] Free from anger.

Before his feet so sheep and lions lay,
Fearless and *wrathless*, while they heard him play. *Waller.*

To WREAK. *v. a.* old preterit and part. pass. *wroke* and *wroken*, now *wreaked*. It is likely that the word *wrought*, which is only used in the past tense, is originally the preterit of *wreak*. [þnæcan, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.]

1. To revenge.

In an ill hour thy foes thee hither sent,
Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyself. *Spens.*

Him all that while occasion did provoke
Against Pyrocles, and new matter fram'd
Upon the old, him stirring to be *wroke*
Of his late wrongs. *Spenser.*

Pale death our valiant leader hath opprest:
Come *wreak* his loss, whom bootless ye complain. *Fairfax.*

You could pursue
The son of Perops then, and did the goddess stir
That villainy to *wreak* the tyrant did to her.
Drayton.

2. To execute any violent design. This is the sense in which it is now used.

On me let death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*

He left the dame,
Resolv'd to spare her life, and save her shame,
But that detested object to remove,
To *wreak* his vengeance, and to cure her love.
Dryden.

Think how you drove him hence, a wand'ring exile,
To distant climes; then think what certain vengeance
His rage may *wreak* on your unhappy orphan.
Smith.

Her husband scour'd away
To *wreak* his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope.*

3. It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.

My master is of churlish disposition,
And little *wreaks* to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hospitality. *Shakspeare.*

WREAK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Revenge; vengeance. Obsolete.

Fortune, mine avowed foe,
Her wrathful *wreaks* themselves do now allay.
Spenser.

Join with the Goths, and with revengeful war
Take *wreak* on Rome for this ingratitude,
And vengeance on the traitor Saturnine. *Shaksp.*

Some ill 's behind, rude swaine, for thee to beare;
That fear'd not to devoure thy guests, and breake
All laws of humanes; Jove sends therefore *wreake*. *Chapman.*

2. Passion; furious fit. Obsolete.

What and if
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness? *Shaksp.*

WRE'AKFUL. *adj.* [from *wreak.*] Revengeful; angry. Not in use.

Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spite
Of *wreakful* heaven. *Shakspeare.*

She in Olympus' top
Must visit Vulcan for new arms, to serve her *wreakful* son. *Chapman.*

WRE'AKLESS. *adj.* [I know not whether this word be miswritten for *reckless*, careless; or comes from *wreak*, revenge, and means unrevenging.]

So flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the wolf;
So first the harmless flock doth yield his fleece,
And next his throat unto the butcher's knife.
Shakspeare.

WREATH. *n. s.* [þneoð, Saxon.]

1. Any thing curled or twisted.

The *wreath* of three was made a *wreath* of five; to these three first titles of the two houses, were added the authorities parliamentary and papal. *Bacon.*

Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll
In dusky *wreaths* reluctant flames. *Milton.*

He of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton *wreath*. *Milton.*

Let altars smoak,
And richest gums, and spice, and incense roll
Their fragrant *wreaths* to heav'n. *Smith.*

2. A garland; a chaplet.

Now are our brows bound with victorious *wreaths*,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments.
Shakspeare.

Dropp'd from his head, a *wreath* lay on the ground. *Roscommon.*

The boughs of Lotos, form'd into a *wreath*,
This monument thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree shall be hung to view.
Dryden.

When for thy head the garland I prepare,
A second *wreath* shall bind Aminta's hair;
And when my choicest songs thy worth proclaim,
Alternate verse shall bless Aminta's name.
Prior.

To WREATH. *v. a.* preterit *wreathed*;

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part. pass. *wreathed*, *wreathen*. [from the noun.]

2. To curl; to twist; to convolve.

Longaville
Did never sonnet for her sake compile,
Nor ever laid his *wreathed* arms athwart
His loving bosom, to keep down his heart.
Shakspeare.

About his neck
A green and gilded snake had *wreath'd* itself,
Who with her head, nimble, in threats approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but suddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itself,
And with indented glides did slip away. *Shaksp.*

The beard of an oat is *wreathed* at the bottom, and one smooth entire straw at the top: they take only the part that is *wreathed*, and cut off the other. *Bacon.*

2. It is here used for *to writhe*.

Impatient of the wound,
He rolls and *wreaths* his shining body round;
Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide.
Gay.

3. To interweave; to entwine one in another.

Two chains of pure gold, of *wreathen* work, shalt thou make them, and fasten the *wreathen* chains to the ouches. *Exodus.*

As snakes breed in dunghills not singly, but in knots, so in such base noisome hearts you shall ever see pride and ingratitude indivisibly *wreathed* and twisted together. *South.*

4. To encircle as a garland.

In the flowers that *wreath* the sparkling bowl
Fell adders hiss, and pois'nous serpents rowl.
Prior.

5. To encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland.

For thee she feeds her hair,
And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance.
Dryden.

The soldier, from successful camps returning,
With laurel *wreath'd*, and rich with hostile spoil,
Severs the bull to Mars. *Prior.*

To WREATH. *v. n.* To be interwoven; to be intertwined.

Here, where the labourer's hands have form'd a bow'r
Of *wreathing* trees, in singing waste an hour.
Dryden.

WRE'ATHY. *adj.* [from *wreath*.] Spiral; curled; twisted.

That which is preserved at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath *wreathy* spires, and cochleary turnings about, which agreeth with the description of an unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown.*

WRECK. *n. s.* [pnæcce, Saxon, a miserable person; *wracke*, Dutch, a ship broken.]

1. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea.

Fair be ye sure; but hard and obstinate,
As is a rock amidst the raging floods;
'Gainst which a ship, of succour desolate,
Doth suffer *wreck* both of herself and goods.
Spenser.

Like those that see their *wreck*
Ev'n on the rocks of death; and yet they strain,
That death may not them idly find t' attend
To their uncertain task, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*

Think not that flying fame reports my fate;
I present, I appear, and my own *wreck* relate.
Dryden.

2. Dissolution by violence.

Not only Paradise,
In this commotion, but the starry cope
Had gone to *wreck*. *Milton.*

The soul shall flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The *wreck* of matter, and the crush of worlds.
Addison.

3. Ruin; destruction.

Whether he was
Combin'd with Norway, or did line the rebel
With hidden help and vantage; or that with both
He labour'd in his country's *wreck*, I know not.
Shakspeare.

4. It is misprinted here for *wreak*.

He cried as raging seas are wont to roar,
When wintry storm his wrathful *wreck* doth threat. *Spenser.*

5. The thing wrecked: as, the ship was considered as a *wreck*.

To WRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands.

Have there been any more such tempests, wherein she hath wretchedly been *wrecked*?
Spenser.

A pilot's thumb,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come. *Shakspeare.*

The coral found growing upon *wrecked* ships and lost anchors, that are daily dragged up out of the sea, demonstrates that coral continues to be formed to this day. *Woodward.*

2. To ruin.

Weak and envied, if they should conspire,
They *wreck* themselves, and he hath his desire.
Daniel.

3. In the following passages it is ignorantly used for *wreak*, in its different senses of *revenge* and *execute*.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy *wreck'd* with a week of teen.
Shakspeare.

I faint! I die; the goddess cried:
O cruel, couldst thou find none other
To *wreck* thy spleen on, parricide!
Like Nero, thou hast slain thy mother. *Prior.*

To WRECK. *v. n.* To suffer wreck.

With manlier objects we must try
His constancy, with such as have more shew
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praise,
Rocks whereon greatest men have often *wreck'd*.
Milton.

WREN. *n. s.* [pnenna, Saxon; *regulus*, Latin.] A small bird.

The poor *wren*,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shakspeare.

All ages have conceived that the *wren* is the least of birds; yet the discoveries of America have shewed us one far less, the hum-bird, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown.*

To WRENCH. *v. a.* [pnungan, Saxon; *wrenghen*, Dutch.]

1. To pull by violence; to wrest; to force.

Wrench his sword from him. *Shakspeare.*

Oh form!
How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls
To thy false seeming! *Shakspeare.*

Give me that mattock and the *wrenching* iron.
Shakspeare.

Cæsar's army, wanting something, demanded a mission or discharge, with no intention it

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should be granted; but thought by that means to *wrench* him to their other desires. *Bacon.*

Sing the Parthian, when transfix'd he lies,
Wrenching the Roman jav'lin from his thighs. *Dryden.*

Struggling to get loose, I broke the strings, and *wrenched* out the pegs that fastened my arm to the ground. *Swift.*

2. To sprain; to distort.

O most small fault,
How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show!
Which, like an engine, *wrench'd* my frame of nature
From the fix'd place; drew from my heart all love,
And added to the gall. *Shakspeare.*

You *wrenched* your foot against a stone, and were forced to stay. *Swift.*

WRENCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A violent pull or twist.

2. A sprain.

Some small part of the foot being injured by a *wrench*, the whole leg thereby loses its strength. *Locke.*

3. *Wrenches*, in *Chaucer*, signifies means, sleights, subtilties; which is, I believe, the sense here.

He resolved to make his profit of this business of Britain, as a quarrel for war; and that of Naples as a *wrench* and mean for peace. *Bac.*

To WREST. *v. a.* [pnæstan, Saxon.]

1. To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force.

To wring this sentence, to *wrest* thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reason. *Ascham.*

To what wretched state reserv'd,
Better end here unborn? Why is life giv'n,
To be thus *wrested* from us? *Milton.*

Where you charged in person, you were a conqueror; the rebels afterwards recovered strength, and *wrested* that victory from others that they had lost to you. *Dryden.*

Our country's cause,
That drew our swords, now *wrests* 'em from our hands,
And bid us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably shed. *Addison.*

O prince, I blush to think what I have said;
But fate has *wrested* the confession from me. *Addison.*

2. To distort; to writhe; to force.

So far to extend their speeches is to *wrest* them against their meaning. *Hooker.*

My father's purposes have been mistook,
And some about him have too lavishly
Wrested his meaning and authority. *Shakspeare.*

Wrest once the law to your authority;
To do a great right, do a little wrong. *Shaksp.*

WREST. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Distortion; violence.

Whereas it is concluded, out of weak premises, that the retaining of divers things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can shew that they have done ill; what needeth this *wrest*, to draw out from us an accusation of foreign churches? *Hooker.*

2. It is used in *Spenser* and *Shakspeare* for an active or moving power: I suppose, from the force of a tilter acting with his lance in his rest.

Adowne he hurt it with so puissant *wrest*,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave against his mother earth a grateful sound. *Fairy Queen.*

Antenor 's such a *wrest* in their affairs,
That their negotiations all must slacken,
Wanting his manage. *Troilus and Cressida.*

3. An instrument to tune.

WRE'STER. *n. s.* [from *wrest.*] He who wrests.

To WRE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *wrest.*]

1. To contend who shall throw the other down.

If ever he goes alone again, I 'll never *wrestle* for prize more. *Shakspeare.*

Another, by a fall in *wrestling*, started the end of the clavicle from the sternon. *Wiseman.*

To play or *wrestle* well, it should be used with those that do it better. *Temple.*

None in the leap spring with so strong a bound,
Or firmer in the *wrestling* press the ground. *Pope.*

2. To struggle; to contend: followed by *with*.

I persuaded them, if they lov'd Benedick,
To wish him *wrestle with* affection,
And never to let Beatrice know of it. *Shaksp.*

James knew not how to *wrestle with* desperate contingencies, and so abhorred to be entangled in such. *Clarendon.*

WRE'STLER. *n. s.* [from *wrestle.*]

1. One who wrestles; one who professes the athletick art.

When the young *wrestlers* at their sport grew warm,
Old Milo wept to see his naked arm. *Denham.*

'Tis not from whom, but where we live;
The place does oft those graces give:
Great Julius, on the mountains bred,
A flock perhaps, or herd; had led;
He, that the world subdued, had been
But the best *wrestler* on the green. *Waller.*

2. One who contends in wrestling.

So earnest with thy God, can no new care,
No sense of danger, interrupt thy prayer?
The sacred *wrestler*, till a blessing giv'n,
Quits not his hold, but halting conquers heav'n. *Waller.*

Two *wrestlers* help to pull each other down. *Dryden.*

WRETCH. *n. s.* [pnecca, Saxon.]

1. A miserable mortal.

When I loved, I was a *wretch*. *Accidence.*

She weeps, and says her Henry is depos'd;
He smiles, and says his Edward is install'd;
That she, poor *wretch*, for grief can speak no more. *Shakspeare.*

The butcher takes away the calf,
And binds the *wretch*, and beats it when it strives. *Shakspeare.*

Illustrious *wretch!* repine not nor reply;
View not what heav'n ordains with reason's eye;
For bright the object is, the distance is too high. *Prior.*

2. A worthless sorry creature.

Base-minded *wretches!* are your thoughts so deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for respect of gain some paultry wool may yield you, to let so much time pass without knowing perfectly her estate? *Sidney.*

He now
Has these poor men in question: never saw I

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Wretches so quake; they kneel, they kiss the earth,
Forswear themselves as often as they speak.
Shakspeare.

Title of honour, worth and virtue's right,
Should not be given to a *wretch* so vile. *Daniel.*

When they are gone, a company of starved hungry *wretches* shall take their places.
L'Estrange.

3. It is used by way of slight, or ironical pity, or contempt.

When soon away the wasp doth go:
Poor *wretch* was never frighted so;
He thought his wings were much too slow,
O'erjoy'd they so were parted. *Drayton.*

Then, if the spider find him fast beset,
She issues forth, and runs along her loom:
She joys to touch the captive in her net,
And drags the little *wretch* in triumph home.
Dryden.

4. It is sometimes a word of tenderness, as we now say *poor thing*.

Excellent *wretch*. *Shakspeare.*

Chastened but thus, and thus his lesson taught,
The happy *wretch* she put into her breast.
Sidney.

WRE'TCHED. *adj.* [from *wretch*.]

1. Miserable; unhappy.

These we should judge to be most miserable, but that a *wretcheder* sort there are, on whom whereas nature hath bestowed ripe capacity, their evil disposition seriously goeth about therewith to apprehend God, as being not God.
Hooker.

O cruel death! to those you are more kind
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind.
Waller.

Why dost thou drive me
To range all o'er a waste and barren place,
To find a friend? The *wretched* have no friends.
Dryden.

2. Calamitous; afflictive.

3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless.

When God was served with legal sacrifices, such was the miserable and *wretched* condition of some men's minds, that the best of every thing they had being culled out for themselves, if there were in their flocks any poor, starved, or diseased thing, not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God.
Hooker.

Affected noise is the most *wretched* thing
That to contempt can empty scribblers bring.
Roscommon.

Forgive the many failings of those who, with their *wretched* art, cannot arrive to those heights that you possess. *Dryden.*

4. Despicable; hatefully contemptible.

An adventure worthy to be remembered for the unused examples therein, as well of true natural goodness as of *wretched* ungratefulness.
Sidney.

WRE'TCHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wretched*.]

1. Miserably; unhappily.

From these two wars, so *wretchedly* entered into, the duke's ruin took its date. *Clarendon.*

2. Meanly; despicably.

When such little shuffling arts come once to be ripped up, and laid open, how poorly and *wretchedly* must that man sneak, who finds himself guilty and baffled too. *South.*

WRE'TCHEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *wretched*.]

1. Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state.

My misery cannot be greater than it is: fear not the danger of my blind steps, I cannot fall worse than I am; and do not obstinately continue to infect thee with my *wretchedness*. *Sidney.*

He 'gan inquire
What hard mishap him brought to such distress,
And made that caitif's thrall the thrall of *wretchedness*. *Spenser.*

Clarion did at last decline
To lowest *wretchedness*; and is there then
Such rancour in the hearts of mighty men?
Spenser.

When they are weary of wars, and brought down to extreme *wretchedness*, then they creep a little and sue for grace, till they have recovered their strength again. *Spenser.*

I love not to see *wretchedness* o'ercharg'd,
And duty in his service perishing. *Shakspeare.*

We have with the feeling lost the very memory of such *wretchedness* as our forefathers endured by those wars, of all others the most cruel.
Raleigh.

2. Pitifulness; despicableness.

WRE'TCHLESS. *adj.* [This is, by I know not whose corruption, written for *reckless*.] Careless; mindless; heedless.

For any man to put off his present repentance, on contemplation of a possibility that his later repentance may serve the turn, is the most *wretchless* presumption, and hath no promise of mercy annexed to it. *Hammond.*

If persons of so circumspect a piety have been thus overtaken, what security can there be for our *wretchless* ocitancy? *Gov. of the Tongue.*

WRE'TCHLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *wretchless*.] Carelessness.

The devil drives them into desperation, or into *wretchlessness* of unclean living. *Common Prayer.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. n.* [ppigan, Saxon; *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with short motions.

If sheep or thy lamb fall a *wriggling* with tail,
Go by and by search it, whiles help may prevail.
Tusser.

The busy importunities of these extensional phantasms I look upon as contemptuously, as upon the quick *wrigglings* up and down of pismires. *More.*

The excellency of sawing is to keep in the line marked to be sawn, without *wriggling* on either side. *Moxon.*

To bed went the bridegroom and the bride:
Was never such an ill-pair'd couple tied;
Restless he toss'd, and tumbled to and fro,
And roll'd and *wriggled* farther off for woe.
Dryden.

How wildly will ambition steer!
A vermin *wriggling* in th' usurper's ear. *Dryden.*

And both he and his successors would often *wriggle* in their seats as long as the cushion lasted. *Swift.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by shifting motion.

Ralpho was mounted now, and gotten
O'erthwart his beast with active vaulting,
Wriggling his body to recover
His seat, and cast his right leg over. *Hudibras.*

A slim thin-gutted fox made a hard shift to *wriggle* his body into a hen-roost. *L'Estrange.*

WRI'GGLETAIL. *n. s.* For *wrigglingtail*. See WRIGGLE.

My ragged rents all shiver and shake:
They wont in the wind wagg their *wriggletails*,
Peark as a peacoke, but nought it avails. *Spens.*

WRIGHT. *n. s.* [pphta, pyhta, Saxon.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer.

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Nor place the neighbour Cyclops their delights
In brave vermilion prow deckt ships; nor *wrights*
Useful and skilful. *Chapman.*

It is impossible duly to consider these things, without being rapt into admiration of the infinite wisdom of the Divine Architect, and contemning the arrogant pretences of the world and animal *wrights*, and much more the productions of chance. *Cheyne.*

The verb To write has the same sound with *wright*, a workman; right, or equity; and rite, or ceremony; but spelled very differently. *Watts.*

To WRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *wringed* and *wrung*. [pnungan, Saxon.]

1. To twist; to turn round with violence.

The priest shall *wring* off his head, and burn it on the altar. *Leviticus.*

2. To force by contortion: with a particle, as *out*.

He thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew *out* of it, a bowl full of water. *Judges.*

The figure of a sturdy woman, done by Michael Angelo, washing and winding of linen clothes; in which act she *wrings out* the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*

Apply mild detergents on pledgets of lint over it, with a compress *wrung out*. *Wiseman.*

3. To squeeze; to press.

In sleep I heard him say, sweet Desdemona,
Let us be wary, let us hide our loves!
And then, sir, would he gripe and *wring* my hand. *Shakspeare.*

4. To writhe.

The silly owner of the goods
Weeps over them, and *wrings* his hapless hands. *Shakspeare.*

5. To pinch.

The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him, and that it was his depressing the house of York that did rankle and fester the affections of his people. *Bacon.*

If he had not been too much grieved, and *wrung* by an uneasy and streight fortune, he would have been an excellent man of business. *Clarendon.*

6. To force by violence; to extort.

I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to *wring*
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash
By any indirection. *Shakspeare.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow
To *wring* the widow from her custom'd right,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath? *Shakspeare.*

That which I must speak
Must either punish me, not being believ'd,
Or *wring* redress from you. *Shakspeare.*

Thirty spies,
Threatening cruel death, constrain'd the bride
To *wring* from me, and tell to them, my secret. *Milton.*

7. To harass? to distress; to torture.

He dives into the king's soul, and there scatters
Doubts, dangers, *wringing* of the conscience,
Fear and despair, and all these for his marriage. *Shakspeare.*

Pleasure enchants, impetuous rage transports,
And grief dejects and *wrings* the tortur'd soul. *Roscommon.*

Didst thou taste but half the griefs
That *wring* my soul, thou couldst not talk thus coldly. *Addison.*

8. To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose.

To *wring* this sentence, to wrest thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reason. *Ascham.*

Lord, how dare these men thus *wring* the scriptures? *Whitgift.*

9. To persecute with extortion.

The merchant-adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick; but were never quick and lively in thanks to those by whose endeavours they were freed. *Hayward.*

To WRING. *v. n.* To writhe with anguish.

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that *wring* under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself. *Shakspeare.*

WRI'NGER. *n. s.* [from *wring*.] One who squeezes the water out of clothes.

One Mrs. Quickly is in the manner of his nurse, his laundress, his washer, and his *wringer*. *Shakspeare.*

WRI'NKLE. *n. s.* [pnuncle, Sax. *wrinkel*, Dutch.]

1. Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face.

Give me that glass, and therein will I read:
No deeper *wrinkles* yet! Hath sorrow struck
So many blows upon this face of mine,
And made no deeper wounds? *Shakspeare.*

She hath continued a virgin without any visible token, or least *wrinkle*, of old age. *Howel.*

To see a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a *wrinkle* to my even brow. *Dryden.*

Though you, and all your senseless tribe,
Could art, or time, or nature bribe,
To make you look like beauty's queen,
And hold for ever at fifteen;
No bloom of youth can ever blind
The cracks and *wrinkles* of your mind;
All men of sense will pass your door,
And crowd to Stella's at fourscore. *Swift.*

2. Rumple of cloth.

3. Any roughness.

Our British heaven was all serene;
No threatening cloud was nigh,
Not the least *wrinkle* to deform the sky. *Dryd.*

To WRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [pnuncian, Saxon.]

1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows.

It is still fortune's use
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and *wrinkled* brow
An age of poverty. *Shakspeare.*

Scorn makes us *wrinkle* up the nose, and stretch the nostrils also, at the same time drawing up the upper lip. *Bacon.*

Here steams ascend,
That in mixt fumes the *wrinkled* nose offend. *Gay.*

Here stood Ill-nature, like an ancient maid,
Her *wrinkled* form in black and white array'd. *Pope.*

2. To make rough or uneven.

A keen north wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge, as decay'd. *Milton.*

WRIST. *n. s.* [pyppt, Sax.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

He took me by the *wrist*, and held me hard. *Shakspeare.*

The brawn of the arm must appear full, shadowed on one side; then shew the *wrist*-bone thereof. *Peacham.*

The axillary artery, below the cubit, divideth unto two parts; the one running along the ra-

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dius, and passing by the *wrist*, or place of the pulse, is at the fingers subdivided unto three branches. *Brown.*

WRI'STBAND. *n. s.* [*wrist* and *band.*] The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

WRIT. *n. s.* [from *write.*]

1. Any thing written; scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible.

The church, as a witness, preacheth his mere revealed truth, by reading publickly the sacred scripture; that a second kind of preaching is the reading of holy *writ*. *Hooker.*

Divine Eliza, sacred empress,
Live she for ever, and her royal places
Be fill'd with praises of divinest wits,
That her eternize with their heavenly *writs*.
Spenser.

Bagdat rises out of the ruins of the old city of Babylon, so much spoken of in holy *writ*. *Knolles.*

Others famous after known,
Although in holy *writ* not nam'd. *Parad. Reg.*

He cannot keep his fingers from meddling with holy *writ*. *More.*

Sacred *writ* our reason does exceed. *Waller.*

His story, fill'd with so many surprising incidents, bears so close an analogy with what is delivered in holy *writ*, that it is capable of pleasing the most delicate reader, without giving offence to the most scrupulous. *Spectator.*

Of ancient *writ* unlocks the learned store,
Consults the dead, and lives past ages o'er.
Pope.

2. A judicial process, by which any one is summoned as an offender.

Hold up your head, hold up your hand:
Would it were not my lot to shew ye
This cruel *writ*, wherein you stand
Indicted by the name of Chloe. *Prior.*

3. A legal instrument.

The king is fled to London,
To call a present court of parliament:
Let us pursue him, ere the *writs* go forth.
Shakspeare.

I folded the *writ* up in form of th' other,
Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, placed it safely,
The changeling never known. *Shakspeare.*

For every *writ* of entry, whereupon a common recovery is to be suffered, the queen's fine is to be rated upon the *writ* original, if the lands comprised therein be held, *Ayliffe.*

WRIT. The preterit of *write*.

When Sappho *writ*,
By their applause the criticks shew'd their wit.
Prior.

WRI'TATIVE. A word of *Pope*'s coining, not to be imitated.

Increase of years makes men more talkative, but less *writative*; to that degree, that I now write no letters but of plain how d'ye's.
Pope to Swift.

To WRITE. *v. a.* preterit *writ* or *wrote*; participle passive *written*, *writ*, or *wrote*. [pritan, apritan, Saxon; *ad rita*, Islandick; *wreta*, a letter, Gothick.]

1. To express by means of letters.

I'll *write* you down
The which shall point you forth, at every sitting,
What you must say. *Shakspeare.*

Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues we *write* in water. *Shakspeare.*

When a man hath taken a wife, and she find no favour in his eyes, then let him *write* her a bill of divorcement. *Deuteronomy.*

David *wrote* a letter. *2 Samuel.*

The time, the place, the manner how to meet,
Were all in punctual order plainly *writ*. *Dryd.*

2. To engrave; to impress.

Cain was so fully convinced that every one had a right to destroy such a criminal, that he cries out, every one that findeth me shall slay me; so plain was it *writ* in the hearts of all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To produce, as an author.

When, more indulgent to the writer's ease,
You are so good to be so hard to please;
No such convulsive pangs it will require
To *write* the pretty things that you admire.
Granville.

4. To tell by letter.

I chose to *write* the thing I durst not speak;
To her I lov'd. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of writing.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, and *write* upon 't. *Shaksp.*

Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it; and his clerk,
That took some pains in *writing*, he begg'd mine. *Shakspeare.*

2. To play the author.

Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, *write*, sing, number
His love to Antony. *Shaksp.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has *written* himself down. *Addison.*

3. To tell in books.

I past the melancholy flood,
With that grim ferryman which poets *write* of.
Shakspeare.

4. To send letters.

He *wrote* for all the Jews concerning their freedom. *1 Esdras.*

5. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of.

About it, and *write* happy when thou'st done.
Shakspeare.

Let it not your wonder move,
Less your laughter, that I love;
Though I now *write* fifty years,
I have had, and have, my peers. *Ben Jonson.*

Those who begun to *write* themselves men, but thought it no shame to learn. *Fell.*

He *writes* himself *divinâ providentiâ*, whereas other bishops use only *divinâ permissione*.
Ayliffe.

6. To compose; to form compositions.

Chaste moral *writing* we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompence;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That sacred stream, should never water weeds.
Waller.

They can *write* up to the dignity and character of the authors. *Felton.*

WRI'TER. *n. s.* [from *write.*]

1. One who practises the art of writing.

2. An author.

All three were ruined by justice and sentence, as delinquents; and all three famous *writers*.
Bacon.

Peaceable times are the best to live in, though not so proper to furnish materials for a *writer*.
Addison.

Writers are often more influenced by a desire of fame, than a regard to the public good.
Addison.

Would a *writer* know how to behave himself

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with relation to posterity, let him consider in old books what he finds that he is glad to know, and what omissions he most laments. *Swift.*

To WRITHE. *v. a.* [pnıðan, Saxon.]

1. To distort; to deform with distortion.

It cannot be this weak and *writhed* shrimp
Should strike such terror in his enemies. *Shakspeare.*

Hatefullest disrelish *writh'd* their jaws
With soot and cinders. *Milton.*

Her mouth she *writh'd*, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;
Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And ev'ry feature spoke aloud the curstness of a shrew. *Dryden.*

2. To twist with violence.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And *writh'd* him to and fro convolv'd. *Milton.*

Amid the plaited scales it took its course,
And in the spinal marrow spent its force;
The monster hiss'd aloud, and rag'd in vain,
And *writh'd* his body to and fro with pain;
He bit the dart. *Addison.*

3. To wrest; to force by violence; to torture; to distort.

The reason which he yieldeth, sheweth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed*. *Hooker.*

4. To twist.

The king of heav'n
Bar'd his red arm, and launching from the sky
His *writhen* bolt, not shaking empty smoke,
Down to the deep abyss the flaming felon strook. *Dryden.*

To WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.

Let each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, impal'd, and left
To *writhe* at leisure round the bloody stake. *Addison.*

To WRI'THLE. *v. a.* [from *writhe*.] To wrinkle; to corrugate. Obsolete.

Her *writhled* skin, as rough as maple rind,
So scabby was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *Spenser.*

WRI'TING. *n. s.* [from *writ*.]

1. A legal instrument; as, the *writings* of an estate.

Gentlemen keep *writings* in their closets, ladies medicines. *Seller.*

2. A composure; a book.

They thought no other *writings* in the world should be studied; insomuch as, one of their great prophets exhorting them to cast away all respects unto human *writings*, to his motion they condescended. *Hooker.*

Such arguments had an invincible force with those pagan philosophers who became christians, as we find in most of their *writings*. *Addison.*

3. A written paper of any kind.

In at his windows throw
Writings, all tending to the great opinion
That Rome holds of his name. *Shaksp.*

WRI'TINGMASTER. *n. s.* One who teaches to write.

The facility of which I spoke consists not in bold strokes, if it makes not a great effect at a distance: that sort of freedom belongs rather to a *writing-master* than a painter. *Dryden.*

WRI'TTEN. The part. pass. of *write*.

Their doctrine and their story *written* left,
They die. *Milton.*

Language is a connexion of audible signs, the most apt in nature to communication of our thoughts: *written* language is a description of the said audible signs by signs visible. *Holder.*

WRO'KEN. The part. pass. of *To wreak*. *Spenser.*

WRONG. *n. s.* [pnanze, Saxon.]

1. An injury; a designed or known detriment; not right; not justice.

It is a harm, and no *wrong*, which he hath received. *Sidney.*

She resolved to spend all her years, which her youth promised should be many, in bewailing the *wrong*, and yet praying for the wrongdoer. *Sidney.*

If he may not command them, then that law doth *wrong* that bindeth him to bring them forth to be justified. *Spenser.*

They ever do pretend
To have receiv'd a *wrong*, who *wrong* intend. *Daniel.*

One spake much of right and *wrong*. *Milton.*

Imitation of an author is the most advantageous way for a translator to shew himself, but the greatest *wrong* which can be done to the reputation of the dead. *Dryden.*

Cowley preferred a garden and a friend to those whom, in our own *wrong*, we call the great. *Dryden.*

Expecting more in my own *wrong*,
Protracting life, I 've liv'd a day too long. *Dryden.*

In the judgment of right and *wrong*, every man has a self. *Watts.*

2. Errour; not right; not truth.

Be not blindly guided by the throng;
The multitude is always in the *wrong*. *Roscom.*

Here was *wrong* on both sides; and what would follow but confusion? *Lesley.*

Proceed; quoth Dick, sir, I over
You have already gone too far;
When people once are in the *wrong*,
Each line they add is much too long:
Who fastest walks, but walks astray,
Is only farthest from his way. *Prior.*

WRONG. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Not morally right; not just; not agreeable to propriety or truth; not true.

I find you are an invincible Amazon, since you will overcome, though in a *wrong* matter. *Sidney.*

If it be right to comply with the wrong, then it is *wrong* to comply with the right. *Lesley.*

When the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity, they give *wrong*, ambitious, and false ideas of what is good and laudable. *Spectator.*

Their hearts are constantly employed, perverted, and kept in a *wrong* state, by the indiscreet use of such things as are lawful to be used. *Law.*

2. Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable.

Of Gloster's treachery,
And of the loyal service of his son,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot,
And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* side out. *Shakspeare.*

We never think of the main business of life, till a vain repentance minds us of it at the *wrong* end. *L'Estrange.*

Dividing a living of five hundred pounds a year into ten parts, is a contrivance, the meaning whereof hath got on the *wrong* side of my comprehension. *Swift.*

Singularity shews something *wrong* in the mind. *Clarissa.*

3. Acting improperly.

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Who want, while through black life they dream along,
Sense to be right, and passion to be *wrong*. *Young.*

WRONG. *adv.* Not rightly; amiss.

If he go *wrong*, she will give him over to his own ruin. *Ecclesiasticus.*

A thousand odd capricios men's minds are acted by, may make one man quote another man's words *wrong*. *Locke.*

Ten censure *wrong*, for one that writes amiss. *Pope.*

To WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to use unjustly, either by doing injury, or imputing evil without justice.

So worthy a part of divine service we should greatly *wrong*, if we did not esteem preaching as the blessed ordinance of God. *Hooker.*

For fear the stones her tender foot should *wrong*,
Be strew'd with fragrant flowers all along. *Spenser.*

Judge me, you gods! *wrong* I mine enemy? *Shakspeare.*

Once more farewel!
And know thou *wrong'st* me, if thou think'st
Ever was love or ever grief like mine. *Addison.*

WRONGDO'ER. *n. s.* [*wrong* and *doer*.] An injurious person.

She resolved to spend all her years in bewailing the wrong, and yet praying for the *wrongdoer*. *Sidney.*

If any seat be taken away by a stranger, the churchwarden may have action against the *wrongdoer*. *Ayliffe.*

WRO'NGER. *n. s.* [from *wrong*.] He that injures; he that does wrong.

That cuckold lives in bliss,
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his *wronger*. *Shakspeare.*

Many times a prince is driven to spend far more of his treasure in punishing by war the *wrongers* of his people, than the loss of his people did amount unto. *Raleigh.*

WRO'NGFUL. *adj.* [*wrong* and *full*.] Injurious; unjust.

I am so far from granting thy request,
That I despise thee for thy *wrongful* suit. *Shakspeare.*

He that hath wronged so in daily trade, that he knows not in what measure he hath done it, must redeem his fault by alms, according to the value of his *wrongful* dealing. *Taylor.*

Those whom forms of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cause,
Nor want they lots, nor judges to review
The *wrongful* sentence, and award a new. *Dryden.*

WRO'NGFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrongful*.] Unjustly.

Dorus, said Pamela, you blame your fortune very *wrongfully*, since the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that cannot frame yourself to your fortune; and as *wrongfully* do require Mopsa to so great a disparagement as to her father's servant. *Sidney.*

This poor fellow
He had thought to murder *wrongfully*. *Shaksp.*

Salius then, exclaiming loud,
Urges his cause may in the court be heard,
And pleads, the prize is *wrongfully* conferr'd. *Dryden.*

I cry thee mercy, for suspecting a friar of the least good-nature; what, would you accuse him *wrongfully*? *Dryden.*

He who suffers *wrongfully* in a man's opinion, resolves to give him reason for his suspicion. *Spectator.*

WRO'NGHEAD. } *adj.* [*wrong* and *head*.]
WRONGHEA'DED. } Having a perverte understanding.

Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, waspish, *wrongheaded*, rhyming race. *Pope.*

WRO'NGLESSLY. *adv.* [from *wrongless*.] Without injury to any.

Dearly esteemed of her for his exceeding good parts, being honourably courteous, and *wrongLessly* valiant; considerately pleasant in conversation; and an excellent courtier, without unfaithfulness. *Sidney.*

WRO'NGLY. *adv.* [from *wrong*.] Unjustly; amiss.

What thou wouldst highly,
That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not play false,
And yet wouldst *wrongly* win. *Shaksp.*

Madmen having joined together some ideas very *wrongly*, err, as men do that argue right from *wrong* principles. *Locke.*

WROTE. The pret. and part. of *write*.

No man has the estate of his soul drawn upon his face, nor the decree of his election *wrote* upon his forehead. He who would know a man thoroughly, must follow him into the closet of his heart; the inspection of which is only the prerogative of omniscience. *South.*

WROTH. *adj.* [ꝑnaꝺ, Saxon; *vrod*, Dan.] Angry. Out of use.

The Lord said unto Cain, Why art thou *wroth*? *Genesis.*

WROUGHT. [ꝑnoꝛꝺ, Saxon. The pret. and part. pass. as it seems, of *work*; as the Dutch *wercken* makes *gewrocht*; or, more analogically, of the old word *wreak*.]

1. Effected; performed.

Why trouble ye the woman? for she hath *wrought* a good work upon me. *Matthew.*

The Jews wanted not power and ability to have convinced the world of the falsehood of these miracles, had they never been *wrought*. *Stephens.*

2. Influenced; prevailed on.

Had I thought the sight of my poor image
Would thus have *wrought* you, for the stone is mine,
I'd not have shewed it. *Shakspeare.*

If thou be one that hast, by the help of God's grace, been *wrought* upon by these calls, and brought from a prophane, or worldly, to a christian course of life, thou art surely in the highest degree tied to magnify and praise his goodness. *Duty of Man.*

Nor number nor example with him *wrought*
To swerve from truth. *Milton.*

Do not I know him? could his brutal mind
Be *wrought* upon? could he be just or kind? *Dryden.*

This Artemisa by her charms,
And all her sex's cunning, *wrought* the king. *Rowe.*

3. Produced; caused.

All his good prov'd ill in me,
And *wrought* but malice. *Milton.*

They *wrought* by their faithfulness the publick safety. *Dryden.*

This *wrought* the greatest confusion in the unbelieving Jews, and the greatest conviction in

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the Gentiles, who every where speak with astonishment of these truths they met with in this new magazine of learning which was opened. *Addison.*

His too eager love
Has made him busy to his own destruction,
His threats have *wrought* this change of mind in Pyrrhus. *Philips.*

4. Worked; laboured.
They that *wrought* in silver, and whose works are unsearchable, are gone down to the grave. *Baruch.*
Moses and Eleazar took the gold, even all *wrought* jewels. *Numbers.*
Celestial panoply, divinely *wrought*. *Milton.*
What might be *wrought*
Fusil, or graven in metal. *Milton.*

5. Gained; attained.
We venture'd on such dang'rous seas,
That if we *wrought* out life, 'twas ten to one. *Shakspeare.*

6. Operated.
Such another field
They dreaded worse than hell: so much the fear
Of thunder, and the sword of Michael,
Wrought still within them. *Milton.*

7. Used in labour.
Take an heifer which hath not been *wrought* with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke. *Deuteronomy.*

8. Worked; driven.
As infection from body to body is received many times by the body passive, yet is it by the good disposition thereof repulsed and *wrought* out, before it be formed in a disease. *Bacon.*

9. Actuated.
Vain Morat, by his own rashness *wrought*,
Too soon discovered his ambitious thought;
Believ'd me his before I spoke him fair,
And pitch'd his head into the ready snare. *Dryden.*

10. Manufactured.
It had been no less a breach of peace to have *wrought* any mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace to take a town of his in Guiana, and burn it. *Raleigh.*

11. Formed.
He that hath *wrought* us for the same thing, is God. 2 *Corinthians.*

12. Excited by degrees; produced by degrees.
The spirit is *wrought*,
To dare things high, set up an end my thought. *Chapman.*
The two friends had *wrought* themselves to such an habitual tenderness for the children under their direction, that each of them had the real passion of a father. *Addison.*
Advantage was taken of the sanguine temper which so many successes had *wrought* the nation up to. *Swift.*
Whatever littleness and vanity is to be observed in the minds of women, it is, like the cruelty of butchers, a temper that is *wrought* into them by that life which they are taught and accustomed to lead. *Law.*

13. Guided; managed.
A ship by skilful steersman *wrought*. *Milton.*

14. Agitated; disturbed.
We stay upon your leisure——
—Give me your favour; my dull brain was *wrought*
With things forgot. *Shaksp.*

WRUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *wring*.
He first cald to me; then my hand he *wrung*. *Chapman.*
No mortal was ever so much at ease, but his shoe *wrung* him somewhere. *L'Estrange.*
The tender anguish nature shoots
Through the *wrung* bosom of the dying man. *Thomson.*

WRY. *adj.* [from *writhe*.]
1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction.
Sometimes to her news of myself to tell
I go about, but then is all my best
Wry words, and stamm'ring, or else doltish dumb;
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*

2. Distorted.
It is but a kick with thy heels, and a *wry* mouth, and sir Roger will be with thee. *Arbuth.*
Instructive work! whose *wry*-mouth'd portraiture
Display'd the fates her confessors endure. *Pope.*
Cutting the *wry* neck is never to be practised, but when the disorder is a contraction of the mastoideus muscle. *Sharp.*

3. Wrung; perverted; wrested.
He mangles and puts a *wry* sense upon protestant writers. *Atterbury.*

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction.
These *wry* too much on the right hand, ascribing to the holy scripture such kind of perfection as it cannot have. *Sandys.*

To WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to distort.
To what pass are our minds brought, that from the right line of virtue are *wryed* to these crooked shifts? *Sidney.*

WRY'NECK. *n. s.* [*torquilla*, Latin.] A bird.

X.

X Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

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Y.

YAR

Y At the beginning of words, is commonly taken, though I think erroneously, for a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i*. It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *i*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u*. *Y* was much used by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers. *Y* is, in old English, sometimes prefixed as an increasing syllable to preterits and passive participles of verbs. It seems borrowed from ge, the Saxon *augmentum* of the preterit. It is sometimes put before present tenses, but I think erroneously.

YACHT. *n. s.* [a Dutch word.] A small ship for carrying passengers.

YARD. *n. s.* [ȝeapꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Enclosed ground adjoining to a house.

One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's *yard*, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up. *Brown.*

Xanthus one day sent Æsop into the *yard*, and bade him look well about him. *L'Estrange.*

His wanton kids, with budding horns prepar'd,
Fight harmless battles in his homely *yard*. *Dryden.*

2. [ȝeapꝺ, Sax.] A measure of three feet.

A peer, a counsellor, and a judge, are not to be measured by the common *yard*, but by the pole of special grace. *Bacon.*

The arms spread cross in a straight line, and measured from one end of the long finger on one hand to that of the other, made a measure equal to the stature, and is named a fathom. Half of that, *viz.* from the end of the long finger of either arm, so spread, to the middle of the breast, is with us called a *yard*. *Holder.*

An aqueduct of a Gothick structure, that conveys water from Mount St. Francis to Spoletto, from the foundation of the lowest arch to the top, is two hundred and thirty *yards*. *Addison.*

3. The supports of the sails.

A breeze from shore began to blow;
The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row;
Then hoist their *yards* a-trip, and all their sails
Let fall to court the wind. *Dryden.*

YA'RDWAND. *n. s.* [*yard* and *wand*.] A measure of a yard.

All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of dimensions. What affinity has thinking with such attributes? no more than there is between a syllogism and a *yardwand*. *Collier.*

YARE. *adj.* [ȝeappe, Saxon.] Ready; dexterous; eager.

Yare, *yare*, good Iros, quick.—Methinks I hear Antony call. *Shakspeare.*

I do desire to learn, sir; and I hope, if you have occasion to use me for your turn, you shall find me *yare*. *Shakſp.*

YAW

YA'RELY. *adv.* [from *yare*.] Dexterously; skilfully.

The silken tackles
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands,
That *yarely* frame the office. *Shakspeare.*

YARN. *n. s.* [ȝeapn, Sax.] Spun wool; woollen thread.

You would be another Penelope; yet they say, all the *yarn* she spun in Ulysses's absence did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakſp.*

The web of our life is of a mingled *yarn*, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipt them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherished by our virtues. *Shakspeare.*

Yarn is a commodity very proper to this country, which of all others ought to be most encouraged. *Temple.*

It may be useful for the reeling of *yarn*. *Wilkins.*

The fates but only spin the coarser clue,
The finest of the wool is left for you.
Spare me but one small portion of the twine,
And let the sisters cut below your line:
The rest among the rubbish may they sweep,
Or add it to the *yarn* of some old miser's heap. *Dryden.*

To YARR, *v. n.* [from the sound; *hirrio*, Lat.] To growl or snarl like a dog. *Ainsworth.*

YA'RROW. *n. s.* [*millefolium*, Latin.] A plant.

YAWL. *n. s.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

To YAWN. *v. n.* [ȝeonan, Saxon.]

1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in sleepiness.

The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy *yawning* drone. *Shakſp.*

In *yawning*, the inner parchment of the ear is extended. When a man *yaweth*, he cannot hear so well. *Bacon.*

At length shook off himself, and ask'd the dame,
And asking *yawn'd*, for what intent she came? *Dryden.*

To whom the *yawning* pilot, fast asleep,
Me didst thou bid to trust the treacherous deep? *Dryden.*

2. To open wide.

The gashes,
That bloodily did *yawn* upon his face. *Shakſp.*

'Tis now the very witching time of night,
When churchyards *yawn*. *Shakſp.*

Now will I dam up this thy *yawning* mouth,
For swallowing up the treasure of the realm. *Shakspeare.*

He shall cast up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like vomit from his *yawning* entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*

Hell at last
Yawning receiv'd them whole, and on them clos'd. *Milton.*

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The sword pierc'd his tender sides;
Down fell the beauteous youth; the *yawning* wound
Gush'd out a purple stream. *Dryden.*
High she rear'd her arm, and with her sceptre struck
The *yawning* cliff: from its disparted height
Adown the mount the gushing torrent ran. *Prior.*

3. To express desire by yawning.
The chiefest thing at which lay-reformers *yawn*, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the apostles were. In which one circumstance if they imagine so great perfection, they must think that church which hath such store of mendicant friars, a church in that respect most happy. *Hooker.*

YAWN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. Oscitation.
Thee, Paridel, she mark'd thee there,
Stretch'd on the rack of a too easy chair;
And heard thy everlasting *yawn* confess
The pains and penalties of idleness. *Pope.*
2. Gape; hiatus.
Hence to the borders of the marsh they go,
That mingles with the baleful streams below;
And sometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis said,
Opens a dismal passage to the dead;
Who, pale with fear, the rending earth survey,
And startle at the sudden flash of day. *Addison.*

YA'WNING. *adj.* [from *yawn*.] Sleepy; slumbering.
Ere to black Hecate's summons
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's *yawning* peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shaksp.*

YCLAD. part. for *clad*. Clothed.
Her sight did ravish, but her grace in speech,
Her word *yclad* with wisdom's majesty,
Make me from wond'ring fall to weeping joys. *Shakspeare.*

YCLE'PED. [the participle passive of *clepe*, to call; clepan, Saxon; with the increasing particle *y*, which was used in the old English, in the preterits and participles, from the Saxon ge.] Called; termed; named.
But come, thou goddess fair and free,
In heav'n *ycleped* Euphrosyne,
And by men heart-easing mirth. *Milton.*

YDRA'D. The old preterit of *To dread*. *Spenser.*

YE. The nominative plural of *thou*.
Ye are they which justify yourselves. *Luke.*

YEA, *adv.* [ea, or gea, Saxon; *ja*, Danish, German, and Dutch.]
1. Yes. A particle of affirmation; meaning, it is so, or, is it so?
Yea, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden? *Genesis.*
Let your conversation be *yea*, *yea*; nay, nay. *Matthew.*
Why do disputes in wrangling spend the day?
Whilst one says only *yea*, and t'other nay. *Denham.*
2. A particle by which the sense is intended or enforced; not only so, but more than so.
I am weary; *yea*, my memory is tir'd. *Shakspeare.*
A rascally, *yea*, forsooth knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then stand upon security. *Shakspeare.*
From these Philippinæ are brought costly spices, *yea*, and gold too. *Abbott.*
All the promises of God are *yea*, and amen; that is, are verified, which is the importance of *yea*; and confirmed, which is, meant by amen, into an immutability. *Hammond.*
They durst abide
Jehovah thund'ring out of Sion, thron'd
Between the cherubim; *yea*, often plac'd
Within his sanctuary itself their shrines. *Milt.*
Notwithstanding this great proximity of man to himself; *yea*, and notwithstanding the observations made in all ages, we still remain ignorant of many things concerning ourselves. *Hale.*

To YEAD, *or* YEDE. *v. n.* preterit *yede*, [This word seems to have been corruptly formed from geoð, the Saxon preterit of gan.] To go; to march. Obsolete.
They wander at will, and stay at pleasure,
And to their folds *yeade* at their own leisure. *Spenser.*
Then bad the knight this lady *yede* aloof,
And to an hill herself withdraw aside,
From whence she might behold that battle's proof,
And eke be safe from danger far descry'd. *Spenser.*
Yet for she *yede* thereat half aghast,
And Kiddy the door sparred after her fast. *Spenser.*
That same mighty man of God,
That bloud red billows like a walled front,
On either side disparted with his rod,
Till that his army dry-foot through them *yed*. *Spenser.*

To YEAN. *v. n.* [eanian, Saxon.] To bring young. Used of sheep.
This I scarcely drag along,
Who *yeaning* on the rocks has left her young. *Dryden.*
Ewes *yean* the polled lamb with the least danger. *Mortimer.*

YEA'NLING. *n. s.* [from *yean*.] The young of sheep.
All the *yeanlings* which were streak'd and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakp.*

YEAR. *n. s.* [ȝear, Saxon.]
1. If one by the word *year* mean twelve months of thirty days each, *i. e.* three hundred and sixty days; another intend a solar *year*, of three hundred sixty-five days; and a third mean a lunar *year*, or twelve lunar months, *i. e.* three hundred sixty-four days, there will be a great variation and error in their account of things, unless they are well apprized of each other's meaning. *Watts.*
See the minutes, how they run:
How many make the hour full compleat,
How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the *year*,
How many *years* a mortal man may live. *Shakspeare.*
With the *year*
Seasons return, but not to me returns
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn. *Milton.*
Though we suppose but the addition of one man for every thousand *years*, yet long before this time there should have been a greater number than there could be sands in the earth. *Wilkins.*

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The doctor, upon occasion, calculating his expences on himself, found them to be not above five pound in the *year*. *Fell.*

Oviparous creatures have eggs enough at first conceived in them, to serve them for many *years* laying, allowing such a proportion for every *year* as will serve for one or two incubations. *Ray.*

He accepted a curacy of thirty pounds a *year*. *Swift.*

2. It is often used plurally, without a plural termination.

I fight not once in forty *year*. *Shakspeare.*

3. In the plural, old age.

Some mumble-news,
That smiles his cheek in *years*, and knows the trick
To make my lady laugh when she 's dispos'd,
Told our intents. *Shaksp.*

There died also Cecile, mother to king Edward IV. being of extreme *years*, and who had lived to see three princes of her body crowned, and four murthered. *Bacon.*

He look'd in *years*, yet in his *years* were seen
A youthful vigour, and autumnal green. *Dryd.*

YE'ARLING. *adj.* [from *year*.] Being a year old.

A *yearling* bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

YE'ARLY. *adj.* [from *year*.] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year.

The *yearly* course that brings this day about,
Shall never see it but a holiday. *Shakspeare.*

Why the changing oak should shed
The *yearly* honour of his stately head;
Whilst the distinguish'd yew is ever seen,
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green.
Prior.

YE'ARLY. *adv.* Annually; once a year.

He that outlives this day, and sees old age,
Will *yearly* on the vigil feast his neighbours,
And say, to-morrow is Saint Crispin. *Shakesp.*

For numerous blessings *yearly* shower'd,
And property with plenty crown'd;
For freedom still maintain'd alive;
For these, and more, accept our pious praise.
Dryden.

Not numerous are our joys when life is new,
And *yearly* some are falling of the few. *Young.*

To YEARN. *v. n.* [eannan, Saxon.] To feel great internal uneasiness. In *Spenser* it is sometimes *earn*. It is by *Spenser* used for desire, or the pain of longing; it now implies tenderness or pity.

He despis'd to tread in due degree,
But chaff'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and stern,
And to be eas'd of that base burden still did *yearn*. *Spenser.*

Make the libbard stern
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did *yearn*. *Spenser.*

Though peeping close into the thick,
Might see the moving of some quick;
But were it fairy, fiend, or snake,
My courage *earned* it to wake,
And manfully thereat shot. *Spenser.*

Falstaff, he is dead,
And we must *yearn* therefore. *Shakspeare.*

Joseph made haste; for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother: and he sought where to weep, and he enter'd into his chamber. *Genesis.*

When the fair Leucothoe he spy'd,
To check his steeds impatient Phœbus *yearn'd*,
Though all the world was in his course concern'd. *Waller.*

Yet for all the *yearning* pain
Y' have suffer'd for their loves, in vain,
I fear they'll prove so nice and coy,
To have, and t' hold, and to enjoy. *Hudibras.*

Where our heart does but relent, his melts; where our eye pities, his bowels *yearn*. *South.*

At beholding the miseries of others, they find such *yearnings* in their bowels, and such sensible commotions raised in their breasts, as they can by no means satisfy. *Calamy.*

Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you. *Addison.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd;
But Anticlus, unable to controul,
Spoke loud the language of his *yearning* soul. *Pope.*

To YEARN. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.

She laments for it, that it would
Yearn your heart to see it. *Shakspeare.*

I am not covetous of gold,
It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear.
Shakspeare.

YEAST. *n. s.* See YEST.

YELK. *n. s.* [from gealepe, *yellow*, Sax.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written *yolk*.

The *yolk* of the egg conduceth little to the generation of the bird, but only to the nourishment of the same: for if a chicken be opened, when it is new-hatched, you shall find much of the *yolk* remaining. *Bacon.*

That a chicken is formed out of the *yelk* of an egg, with some antient philosophers, the people still opinion. *Brown.*

All the feather'd kind
From th' included *yolk*, not ambient white, arose.
Dryden.

To YELL. *v. n.* To cry out with horrour and agony.

Nor the night raven, that still deadly *yells*,
Nor grisly vultures, make us once affear'd.
Spenser.

Each new morn,
New widows howl, new orphans cry; new sorrows
Strike heav'n on the face, that it resounds,
As if it felt with Scotland, and *yell'd* out
Like syllables of dolour. *Shakspeare.*

Now worse than ere he was before,
Poor Puck doth *yell*, poor Puck doth roar,
That wak'd queen Mab, who doubted sore
Some treason had been wrought her. *Drayton.*

Yelling monsters that with ceaseless cry
Surround me. *Milton.*

Night-struck fancy dreams the *yelling* ghost.
Thomson.

YELL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A cry of horrour.

With like tim'rous accent and dire *yell*,
As when, by night and negligence, the fire
Is spread in populous cities. *Shakspeare.*

Hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains.
The Trojan stood astonish'd at their cries,
And ask'd his guide from whence those *yells* arise. *Dryden.*

Others in frantick mood
Run howling through the streets; their hideous *yells*
Rend the dark welkin. *Philips.*

YE'LLOW. *adj.* [gealepe, Sax. *gheleuwe*, Dutch; *giallo*, Italian.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

Only they that come to see a fellow
In a long motley coat, guarded with *yellow*,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakspeare.*

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He brought the green ear and the *yellow* sheaf. *Milton.*

After a lively orange, followed an intense, bright, and copious *yellow*, which was also the best of all the yellows. *Newton.*

Negligent of food,
Scarce seen, he wades among the *yellow* broom. *Thomson.*

YE'LLOWBOY. *n. s.* A gold coin. A very low word.

John did not starve the cause; there wanted not *yellowboys* to fee counsel. *Arbuthnot.*

YE'LLOWHAMMER. *n. s.* [*cenchrymus belonii.*] A bird.

YE'LLOWISH. *adj.* [from *yellow.*] Approaching to yellow.

Although amber be commonly of a *yellowish* colour, yet there is found of it also black, white, brown, green, blue, and purple. *Woodward.*

YE'LLOWISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *yellowish.*] The quality of approaching to yellow.

Bruised madder, being drenched with the like alcalizate solution, exchanged its *yellowishness* for a redness. *Boyle.*

YE'LLOWNESS. *n. s.* [from *yellow.*]

1. The quality of being yellow.

Apples, covered in lime and ashes, were well matured, as appeared in the *yellowness* and sweetness. *Bacon.*

Yellowness of the skin and eyes, and a saffron coloured urine, are signs of an inflammatory disposition of the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is used in *Shakspeare* for jealousy.

Ford I will possess with *yellowness*. *Shaksp.*

YE'LLOWS. *n. s.* A disease in horses.

When the gallpipe is stopped up, that matter which should be turned into gall is carried back into the blood, and tinctures it with yellow; so that the eyes, inside of the lips, slaver, and all the parts of the horse that are capable of shewing the colour, appear yellow. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horse sped with spavins, and raied with the *yellows*. *Shakspeare.*

To YE'LP. *v. n.* [gealpan, Saxon.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a *yelping* kennel of French curs. *Shakspeare.*

YEO'MAN. *n. s.* [Of this word the original is much doubted: the true etymology seems to be that of *Junius*, who derives it from *geman*, Frisick, a villager.]

1. A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer.

Gentlemen should use their children as the honest farmers and substantial *yeomen* do theirs. *Locke.*

He that has a spaniel by his side, is a *yeoman* of about one hundred pounds a year, an honest man: he is just qualified to kill an hare. *Addis.*

2. It seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to soldiers: whence we have still *yeomen* of the guard.

Tall *yeomen* seemed they, and of great might,
And were enranged ready still for fight. *Spens.*

You, good *yeomen*,
Whose limbs were made in England, shew us here
The mettle of your pasture. *Shakspeare.*

He instituted, for the security of his person, a band of fifty archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of *yeomen* of his guard. *Bacon.*

Th' appointment for th' ensuing night he heard;
And therefore in the cavern had prepar'd
Two brawny *yeomen* of his trusty guard. *Dryd.*

At Windsor St. John whispers me i' th' ear;
The waiters stand in ranks, the *yeomen* cry
Make room! as if a duke were passing by. *Swift.*

3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.

His grandfather was Lyonel duke of Clarence,
Third son to the third Edward king of England:
Spring crestless *yeomen* from so deep a root? *Shakspeare.*

4. It seems to have had likewise the notion of a gentleman servant.

A jolly *yeoman*, marshall of the hall,
Whose name was appetite, he did bestow
Both guests and meats. *Spenser.*

YEO'MANRY. *n. s.* [from *yeoman*] The collective body of yeomen.

This did amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the *yeomanry*, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon.*

To YERK. *v. a.* [of unknown etymology.] To throw out or move with a spring.

A leaping horse is said to *yerk*, or strike out his hind legs, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, stretching out the two hinder legs near together, and even to their full extent. *Far. Dict.*

Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Shakspeare.*

YERK. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.

To YERN. *v. a.* See YEARN.

YES. *adv.* [ȝᵹe, Saxon.]

1. A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to *no*.

Pray, Madam, are you married?—*Yes. More.*

2. It is a word of enforcement: even so; not only so, but more.

This were a fit speech for a general in the head of an army, when going to battle: *yes*, and it is no less fit speech in the head of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a war. *Bacon.*

Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd,
Who from his study rails at human kind,
Though what he learns he speaks. *Pope.*

YEST. *n. s.* [ȝeꝛt, Saxon]

1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm.

Yeast and outward means do fail,
And have no power to work on ale. *Hudibras.*

When drays bound high, then never cross behind,
Where bubbling *yeast* is blown by gusts of wind. *Gay.*

2. The spume on troubled water; foam; froth.

Now the ship boring the moon with her mainmast, and anon swallowed with *yeast* and froth, as you'd thrust a cork into a hogshead. *Shaksp.*

YE'STER. *adj.* [*ghister*, Dutch; *hesternus*, Latin.] Being next before the present day. It is not often used but in com-

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position with another word, as *day* or *night*.

Love might as well be sow'd upon our sands,
As in a breast so barren:
To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yester* sun beheld
Must'ring her charms. *Dryden.*

YE'STERDAY. *n. s.* [ȝiȝtandæȝ, Saxon.] The day last past; the day next before to-day.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our *yesterdays* have lighted fools
The way to dusty death. *Shakspeare.*

We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow. *Job.*

You are both fluid, chang'd since *yesterday*;
Next day repairs but ill last day's decay;
Nor are, although the river keep the name,
Yesterday's waters and to-day's the same. *Donne.*

If *yesterday* could be recall'd again,
Ev'n now would I conclude my happy reign. *Dryden.*

Yesterday was set apart as a day of publick thanksgiving for the late extraordinary successes. *Addison.*

Mrs. Simper sends complaint in your *yesterday*'s Spectator. *Addison.*

Naked from the womb
We *yesterday* came forth, and in the tomb
Naked again we must to-morrow lie;
Born to lament, to labour, and to die. *Prior.*

YE'STERDAY. *adv.* On the day last past.

Martius gave us *yesterday* a representation of the empire of the Turks, with no small vigour of words. *Bacon.*

YE'STERNIGHT. *n. s.* The night before this night.

YE'STERNIGHT. *adv.* On the night last past.

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over;
For *yesternight* by Catesby was it sent me. *Shakspeare.*

The distribution of this conference was made by Eupolis *yesternight*. *Bacon.*

YE'STY. *adj.* [from *yest*.] Frothy; spumy; foamy.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the *yesty* waves
Confound and swallow navigation up. *Shaksp.*

YET. *conjunct.* [ȝyt, ȝet, ȝeta, Saxon.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

They had a king was more than him before;
But *yet* a king, where they were nought the more. *Daniel.*

French laws forbid the female reign,
Yet love does them to slav'ry draw. *Cowley.*

Though such men have liv'd never so much upon the reserve, *yet*, if they be observed to have a particular fondness for persons noted for any sin, it is ten to one but there was a communication in the sin, before there was so in affection. *South.*

The heathens would never suffer their gods to be reviled, which *yet* were no gods; and shall it be allowed to any man to make a mock of him that made heaven and earth? *Tillotson.*

He is somewhat arrogant at his first entrance, and is too inquisitive through the whole tragedy; *yet* these imperfections being balanced by great virtues, they hinder not our compassion for his miseries. *Dryden.*

Let virtuoso's in five years be writ,
Yet not one thought accuse thy toil of wit. *Dryden.*

YET. *adv.*

1. Beside; over and above.

This furnishes us with *yet* one more reason why our Saviour lays such a particular stress on acts of mercy. *Atterbury.*

2. Still; the state still remaining the same.

They attest facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens; and had they not found reason to believe them, they would still have continued heathens, and made no mention of them in their writings. *Addison.*

3. Once again.

Yet, *yet* a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night. *Pope.*

4. At this time; so soon; hitherto: with a negative before it.

Thales being asked when a man should marry, said, Young men, *not yet*; old men, not at all. *Bacon.*

5. At least; at all. Noting uncertainty or indetermination.

A man that would form a comparison betwixt Quintilian's declamations, if *yet* they be Quintilian's, and the orations of Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his discretion. *Baker.*

6. It denotes continuance and extension, greater or smaller.

Shake not his hour-glass, when his hasty sand
Is ebbing to the last:
A little longer, *yet* a little longer,
And nature drops him down without your sin,
Like mellow fruit without a winter storm. *Dryden.*

Yet a few days, and those which now appear
In youth and beauty like the blooming year,
In life's swift scene shall change. *Dryden.*

7. Still; in a new degree.

He that takes from a thief that which the thief took from an honest man, and keeps it to himself, is the wickeder thief of the two, by how much the rapine is made *yet* blacker by the pretence of piety and justice. *L'Estrange.*

8. Even; after all. A kind of emphatical addition to a negative.

If any man neglect his duty, his fault must not be ascribed to the rule appointed, neither *yet* to the whole church. *Whitgift.*

Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor *yet* the evidence against them; for the witches themselves are imaginative, and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural occupations to witchcraft. *Bacon.*

Nor *yet* amidst this joy and brightest morn
Was absent, after all his mischief done,
The prince of darkness. *Milton.*

9. Hitherto: sometimes with *as* before it.

Hope beginning here, with a trembling expectation of things far removed, and *as yet* but only heard of, endeth with real and actual fruition of that which no tongue can express. *Hooker.*

YE'VEN, for *given*.

Wants not a fourth grace to make the dance even?
Let that room to my lady be *yeven*;
She shall be a grace,
To fill the fourth place,
And reign with the rest in heaven. *Spenser.*

YEW. *n. s.* [ip, Saxon; *yw*, Welsh. This is often written *eugh*; but the former orthography is at once nearer to the

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sound and the derivation. See EUGH.] A tree of tough wood, used for bows, and therefore planted in churchyards.

It hath amentaceous flowers, which consist of many apices, for the most part shaped like a mushroom, and are barren; but the embryos, which are produced at remote distance on the same tree, do afterward become hollow bell-shaped berries, which are full of juice, and include seeds somewhat like acorns, having, as it were, a little cup to each. *Miller.*

The shooter *eugh*, the broad-leav'd sycamore,
The barren plantane, and the walnut sound;
The myrrhe, that her foul sin doth still deplore;
Alder, the owner of all waterish ground. *Fairfax.*

Slips of *yew*,
Silver'd in the moon's eclipse. *Shakspeare.*

He drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the tough *yew*. *Dryden.*

The distinguish'd *yew* is ever seen
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

YE'WEN. *adj.* [from *yew*.] Made of the wood of yew.

His stiff arms to stretch with *eughen* bow,
And manly legs still passing to and fro. *Hubberd's Tale.*

YEX. *n. s.* [See YUX.] The hiccough.

To YEX. *v. n.* To have the hiccough.

YEE'RE. *adv.* [yjepe, Sax.] Together. *Spenser.*

To YIELD. *v. a.* [gelban, Sax. to pay.]

1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour.

When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her strength. *Genesis.*

No country, for the bigness of it, can be better watered, or *yield* fairer fruits. *Heylin.*

Strabo tells us the mines at Carthagena *yielded* the Romans *per diem* to the value of twenty-five thousand drachms, eight hundred and seven pounds five shillings and ten pence. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To produce in general.

He makes milch kine *yield* blood. *Shaksp.*

The wilderness *yieldeth* food for them. *Job.*

All the substances of an animal, fed even with acescent substances, *yield* by fire nothing but alkaline salts. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To afford; to exhibit.

Philoclea would needs have her glove, and not without so mighty a lour as that face could *yield*. *Sidney.*

The mind of man desireth ever more to know the truth, according to the most infallible certainty which the nature of things can *yield*. *Hooker.*

If you take the idea of white, which one parcel of snow *yielded* yesterday to your sight, and another idea of white from another parcel of snow you see to-day, and put them together in your mind, they run into one, and the idea of whiteness is not at all increased. *Locke.*

4. To give, as claimed of right.

I the praise
Yield thee, so well thou hast this day purvey'd. *Milton.*

5. To allow; to concede.

I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit. *Milt.*

I that have not only *yielded*, but challenged the undoubted truth of the proposition, can make no question of its corollaries. *Hammond.*

6. To permit; to grant.

Life is but air,
That *yields* a passage to the whistling sword,
And closes when 'tis gone. *Dryden.*

7. To emit; to expire.

Often did I strive
To *yield* the ghost; but still the envious flood
Kept in my soul, and would not let it forth
To find the empty, vast, and wand'ring air. *Shakspeare.*

He gathered up his feet into the bed, and *yielded* up the ghost. *Genesis.*

8. To resign; to give up: sometimes with a particle, as *up* or *over*.

He not *yielding over* to old age his country delights, especially of hawking, was, at that time following a merlin, brought to see this injury offered unto us. *Sidney.*

Thus I have *yielded up* into your hand
The circle of my glory. *Shakspeare.*

She to realities *yields* all her shows. *Milton.*

'Tis the pride of man which is the spring of this evil, and an unwillingness to *yield up* their own opinions. *Watts.*

9. To surrender: sometimes with *up*.

The enemies sometimes offered unto the soldiers, upon the walls, great rewards, if they would *yield up* the city, and sometimes threatened them as fast. *Knolles.*

They laugh, as if to them I had quitted all,
At random *yielded up* to their misrule. *Milton.*

To YIELD. *v. n.*

1. To give up the contest; to submit.

He *yields* not in his fall;
But fighting dies, and dying kills withal. *Daniel.*

All is not lost: immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or *yield*. *Milton.*

If the inspiring and expiring organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly *yields* to nature, and dies. *Walton.*

There he saw the fainting Grecians *yield*,
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,
Pursued by fierce Achilles. *Dryden.*

2. To comply with any person, or motive power.

Considering this present age so full of tongue, and weak of brain, behold we *yield* to the stream thereof. *Hooker.*

I see a *yielding* in the looks of France:
Mark, how they whisper. *Shakspeare.*

This supernatural soliciting, if ill,
Why hath it given me earnest of success?
If good, why do I *yield* to that suggestion,
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair? *Shake.*

With her much fair speech she caused him to *yield*. *Proverbs.*

The Jews have agreed to desire thee that thou wouldst bring down Paul; but do not thou *yield* unto them. *Acts.*

They shew the world that they are not of a *yielding* temper, which will be wronged or baffled. *Kettlewell.*

3. To comply with things required or enforced.

There could be no secure peace, except the Lacedemonians *yielded* to those things, which being granted, it would be no longer in their power to hurt the Athenians. *Bacon.*

If much converse
Thee satiate, to short absence I could *yield*. *Milton.*

4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny.

If we *yield* that there is a God, and that this God is almighty and just, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life ended, he administers justice unto men. *Hakewill.*

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5. To give place, as inferiour in excellence or any other quality.

The fight of Achilles and Cygnus, and the fray betwixt the Lapithæ and Centaurs, *yield* to no other part of this poet. *Dryden.*

Tell me in what more happy fields
The thistle springs, to which the lily *yields*. *Pope.*

YIE'LDER. *n. s.* [from *yield*.] One who yields.

Briars and thorns at their apparel snatch,
Some sleeves, some hats; from *yielders* all things catch. *Shakspeare.*

Some guard these traitors to the block of death,
Treason's true bed, and *yielder* up of breath. *Shakspeare.*

YOKE. *n. s.* [ȝeoc, Saxon; *jock*, Dutch; *jugum*, Latin; *joug*, French.]

1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen.

Bring a red heifer, wherein is no blemish, and upon which never came *yoke*. *Numbers.*

A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling *yoke*. *Pope.*

2. A mark of servitude; slavery.

Our country sinks beneath the *yoke*;
It weeps, it bleeds. *Shakspeare.*

In bands of iron fetter'd you shall be;
An easier *yoke* than what you put on me. *Dryd.*

3. A chain; a link; a bond.

This *yoke* of marriage from us both remove,
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love. *Dryden.*

4. A couple; two; a pair. It is used in the plural with the singular termination.

Those that accuse him in his intent towards our wives, are a *yoke* of his discarded men. *Shakspeare.*

His lands a hundred *yoke* of oxen till'd. *Dryden.*

A *yoke* of mules outgoes a *yoke* of oxen, when set to work at the same time; for mules are swifter. *Broome.*

To YOKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage.

This Stetes promised to do, if he alone would *yoke* together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and, plowing the ground, sow dragon's teeth. *L'Estrange.*

Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian use of old,
Were *yok'd* to draw his car of burnish'd gold. *Dryden.*

2. To join or couple with another.

My name
Be *yok'd* with his that did betray the best. *Shakspeare.*

Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb,
That carries anger as the flint bears fire. *Shaks.*

Seek not in Latian bands to *yoke*
Our fair Lavinia. *Dryden.*

3. To enslave; to subdue.

These are the arms
With which he *yoketh* your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities. *Shakspeare.*

4. To restrain; to confine.

Men marry not; but chuse rather a libertine single life than to be *yoked* in marriage. *Bacon.*

Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to *yoke*,
Over Hellespont bridg'd his way. *Milton.*

The words and promises, that *yoke*
The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

YO'KE-ELM. *n. s.* [*carpinus*, Lat.] A tree. *Ainsworth.*

YO'KEFELLOW. } *n. s.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or *mate*.]
YO'KEMATE. }

1. Companion in labour.

Yokefellows in arms,
Let us to France. *Shakspeare.*

2. Mate; fellow: commonly partner in marriage.

You cannot think me fit
To be th' *yokefellow* of your wit,
Nor take one of so mean deserts
To be the partner of your parts. *Hudibras.*

Before Toulon thy *yokemate* lies,
Where all the live-long night he sighs. *Stepney.*

Those who have most distinguished themselves by railing at the sex, very often chuse one of the most worthless for a companion and *yokefellow*. *Spectator.*

YOLD, for *yielded*. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

YOLK. *n. s.* [See YELK.] The yellow part of an egg.

Nature hath provided a large *yolk* in every egg, a great part whereof remaineth after the chicken is hatched; and, by a channel made on purpose, serves instead of milk to nourish the chick for a considerable time. *Ray.*

YON. }
YOND. } *adj.* [ȝeonð, Sax.] Being at
YO'NDER. } a distance within view.

Madam, *yond* young fellow swears he will speak with you. *Shakspeare.*

Good mother, do not marry me to *yon* fool. *Shakspeare.*

Would you not laugh to meet a great counsellor of state in a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle; and *yond* haberdasher in a velvet gown furred with sables? *Ben Jonson.*

Tigranes, being encamped upon a hill with four hundred thousand men, discovered the army of the Romans, being not above fourteen thousand, marching towards him: he made himself merry with it, and said, *yonder* men are too many for an ambassage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon.*

For proof look up,
And read thy lot in *yon* celestial sign. *Milton.*

Yon flow'ry arbors, *yonder* allies green. *Milt.*

Let other swains attend the rural care,
But nigh *yon* mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*

Then hear me, gracious heav'n, and grant my pray'r,
Make *yonder* man the fav'rite of thy care:
Nourish the plant with thy celestial dew,
Like manna let it fall, and still be new. *Harte.*

If I were to fall down *yonder* precipice, and break my neck, I should be no more a man of this world. *Beattie.*

YON. }
YOND. } *adv.* At a distance within
YO'NDER. } view. It is used when we direct the eye from another thing to the object.

The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,
And say what thou see'st *yond*. *Shakspeare.*

First, and chiefest, with thee bring
Him that *yon* soars on golden wing,
Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
The cherub Contemplation. *Milton.*

Yonder are two apple-women scolding. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

YOND. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.] Mad; furious: perhaps transported with rage; under alienation of mind, in which sense it concurs with the rest.

Then like a lion, which hath long time sought

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His robbed whelps, and at the last them found
Amongst the shepherd swains, then waxeth wood and *yond*;
So fierce he laid about him. *Spenser.*
Nor those three brethren, Lombards, fierce and *yond*. *Fairfax.*

YORE or *Of Yore. adv.* [ȝeoȝaṇa, Saxon.]
1. Long.
Witness the burning altars, which he swore,
And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;
Which, though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
Yet I to them for judgment just do fly. *Spenser.*
2. Of old time; long ago: with *of* before it.
And seated here a see, his bishoprick *of yore*,
Upon the farthest point of this unfruitful shore. *Drayton.*
Thee bright-eyed Vesta long *of yore*
To solitary Saturn bore. *Milton.*
There liv'd, as authors tell, in days *of yore*,
A widow somewhat old, and very poor. *Dryd.*
In times *of yore* an ancient baron liv'd;
Great gifts bestow'd, and great respect receiv'd. *Prior.*
The devil was piqued such saintship to behold,
And long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;
But Satan now is wiser than *of yore*,
And tempts by making rich, not making poor. *Pope.*

YOU. *pron.* [eoꝑ, iuh, Saxon; of ȝe, ye.]
1. The oblique case of *ye*.
Ye have heard of the dispensation of the grace of God, which is given me to *you* ward. *Ephes.*
I thought to show *you*
How easy 'twas to die, by my example,
And hansel fate before *you*. *Dryden.*
2. It is used in the nominative, in common language, when the address is to persons; and though first introduced by corruption, is now established. In the following lines *you* and *ye* are used ungrammatically in the places of each other; but even this use is customary.
What gain *you* by forbidding it to teaze *ye*?
It now can neither trouble *ye* nor please *ye*. *Dryden.*
3. It is the ceremonial word for the second person singular, and is always used, except in solemn language.
In vain *you* tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*
But madam, if the fates withstand, and *you*
Are destin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*
4. It is used indefinitely, as the French *on*; any one; whosoever.
We passed by what was one of those rivers of burning matter: this looks, at a distance, like a new-ploughed land; but as *you* come near it, *you* see nothing but a long heap of heavy disjointed clods. *Addison.*
5. *You* is used in the subsequent members of a sentence, as distinguished from *ye*.
Stand forth, *ye* champions, who the gauntlet wield,
Or *you* the swiftest racers of the field. *Pope.*

YOUNG. *adj.* [ionȝ, yeonȝ, Sax. *jong*, Dutch.]
1. Being in the first part of life; not old: used of animal life.
Guests should be interlarded, after the Persian custom, by ages *young* and old. *Carew.*
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the *young*-eyed cherubims. *Shakspeare.*
I firmly am resolv'd
Not to bestow my *youngest* daughter,
Before I have a husband for the elder. *Shaksp.*
Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are salter than a *younger* man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakspeare.*
He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiseful, fair and *young*, and skill'd in housewiferies. *Chapman.*
In timorous deer he hansels his *young* paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*
Nor need'st thou by thy daughter to be told,
Though now thy sprity blood with age be cold,
Thou hast been *young*. *Dryden.*
When we say a man is *young*, we mean that his age is yet but a small part of that which usually men attain to: and when we denominate him old, we mean that his duration is run out almost to the end of that which men do not usually exceed. *Locke.*
It will be but an ill example to prove, that dominion, by God's ordination, belonged to the eldest son; because Jacob the *youngest* here had it. *Locke.*
From earth they rear him struggling now with death,
And Nestor's *youngest* stops the vents of breath. *Pope.*
2. Ignorant; weak.
Come, elder brother, thou art too *young* in this. *Shakspeare.*
3. It is sometimes applied to vegetable life.
There be trees that bear best when they begin to be old, as almonds; the cause is, for that all trees that bear must have an oily fruit; and *young* trees have a more watry juice, and less concocted. *Bacon.*

YOUNG. *n. s.* The offspring of animals collectively.
The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its *young*. *Shaksp.*
So many days my ewes have been with *young*;
So many weeks ere the poor fools will yean. *Shakspeare.*
The eggs disclos'd their callow *young*. *Milton.*
The reason why birds are oviparous, and lay eggs, but do not bring forth their *young* alive, is because there might be more plenty. *More.*
Not so her *young*; for their unequal line
Was heroes make, half human, half divine;
Their earthly mold obnoxious was to fate,
Th' immortal part assum'd immortal state. *Dry.*
Those insects, for whose *young* nature hath not made provision of sufficient sustenance, do themselves gather and lay up in store for them. *Ray.*

YOU'NGISH. *adj.* [from *young*.] Somewhat young.
She let her second room to a very genteel *youngish* man. *Tatler.*

YOU'NGLING. *n. s.* [from *young*; yeonȝlinȝ, Saxon.] Any creature in the first part of life.
More dear unto their God than *younglings* to their dam. *Fairy Queen.*
Youngling, thou canst not love so dear as I.
—Grey-beard, thy love doth freeze. *Shaksp.*
When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreasonable to infer, they suckle their *younglings* with milk. *Brown.*
Encourag'd thus, she brought her *younglings* nigh. *Dryden.*

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The stately beast the two Tyrrheidæ bred,
Snatch'd from his dam, and the tame *youngling* fed. *Dryden.*

YOU'NGLY. *adv.* [from *young*.]

1. Early in life.

Say we read lectures to you,
How *youngly* he began to serve his country,
How long continued, and what stock he springs of. *Shakspeare.*

2. Ignorantly; weakly.

YOU'NGSTER. } *n. s.* [from *young*.] A
YOU'NKER. } young person: in contempt.

What, will you make a *younker* of me? shall I not take mine ease in mine inn, but I shall so have my pocket pick'd? *Shakspeare.*

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her farewell of the glorious sun:
How well resembles it the prime of youth,
Trim'd like a *younker* prancing to his love. *Shakspeare.*

While Ulysses slept there, and close by
The other *younkers*, he abroad would ly. *Chapm.*

Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,
That Phœbus gave his chariot to his son;
And whilst the *youngster* from the path declines,
Admiring the strange beauty of the signs,
Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horse,
And would outdo his father in his course. *Creech.*

The *youngster*, who at nine and three
Drinks with his sisters milk and tea,
From breakfast reads, till twelve o'clock,
Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*

YOUNGTH. *n. s.* [from *young*.] Youth. Obsolete.

The mournful muse in mirth now list ne mask,
As she was wont in *youngth* and summer days. *Spenser.*

YOUR. *pronoun.* [eopen, Saxon.]

1. Belonging to you. It is used properly when we speak to more than one, and ceremonjously and customarily when to only one.

Either *your* unparagoned mistress is dead, or she's outprized by a trifle. *Shakspeare.*

Impute *your* danger to our ignorance;
The bravest men are subject most to chance. *Dryden.*

Ye dauntless Dardans hear,
Think on the strength which once *your* fathers bore. *Pope.*

2. *Your* is used in an indeterminate sense.

Every true man's apparel fits *your* thief; if it be too little for *your* thief, *your* true man thinks it big enough. If it be too big for *your* thief, *your* thief thinks it little enough; so every true man's apparel fits *your* thief. *Shakspeare.*

There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and *your* medallist and critic are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addison.*

A disagreement between these seldom happens, but among *your* antiquaries and schoolmen. *Fenton.*

3. *Yours* is used when the substantive goes before or is understood: as, this is *your* book, this book is *yours*.

Pray for this man and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd *yours* for ever. *Shakspeare.*

That done, our day of marriage shall be *yours*,
One feast, one house, one mutual happiness. *Shakspeare.*

This kiss, if it durst speak,
Would stretch thy spirits up into the air:
Conceive and fare thee well.—
—*Yours* in the ranks of death. *Shakspeare.*

He is forsworn, if e'er those eyes of *yours*
Behold another day break in the east. *Shakspeare.*

While the sword this monarchy secures,
'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than *yours*. *Dryd.*

My wealth, my city, and myself are *yours*. *Dryden.*

It is my employment to revive the old of past ages to the present, as it is *yours* to transmit the young of the present to the future. *Pope.*

YOURSE'LF. *n. s.* [*your* and *self*.]

1. You, even you; ye, not others.

If it stand, as you *yourself* still do,
Within the eye of honour; be assur'd,
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. *Shakspeare.*

O heav'ns!
If you do love old men, if your sweet sway
Allow obedience, if *yourselves* are old,
Make it your cause. *Shakspeare.*

2. In the oblique cases it has the sense of reciprocation, or reference to the same subject mentioned before: as, *you love only* yourself; *you have betrayed* yourselves *by your rashness*.

Whenever you are more intent upon adorning your persons than upon perfecting of your souls, you are much more beside *yourselves* than he that had rather a laced coat than a healthful body. *Law.*

3. It is sometimes reciprocal in the nominative.

Be but *yourselves*. *Pope.*

YOUTH. *n. s.* [geogud, Saxon.]

1. The part of life succeeding to childhood and adolescence; the time from fourteen to twenty-eight.

But could *youth* last, and love still breed,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then these delights my mind might move,
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

His starry helm unbuckled show'd him prime
In manhood, where *youth* ended. *Milton.*

The solidity, quantity, and strength of the aliment, is to be proportioned to the labour or quantity of muscular motion, which in *youth* is greater than any other age. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A young man.

Siward's son,
And many unrough *youths* even now,
Protest their first of manhood. *Shakspeare.*

If this were seen,
The happiest *youth* viewing his progress through,
What perils past, what crosses do ensue,
Would shut the book and sit him down and die. *Shakspeare.*

O'er the lofty gate his art emboss'd
Androgeo's death, and off'rings to his ghost;
Sev'n *youths* from Athens yearly sent, to meet
The fate appointed by revengeful Crete. *Dryd.*

The pious chief
A hundred *youths* from all his train elects,
And to the Latian court their course directs. *Dryden.*

3. Young men. Collectively.

As it is fit to read the best authors to *youth* first, so let them be of the openest and clearest; as Livy before Sallust, Sidney before Donne. *Ben Jonson.*

About him exercis'd heroic games
Th' unarmed *youth* of heav'n. *Milton.*

The graces put not more exactly on
Th' attire of Venus, when the ball she won,
Than that *young* beauty by thy care is drest,
When all your *youth* prefers her to the rest. *Waller.*

YOU'THFUL. *adj.* [*youth* and *full*.]

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1. Young.

Our army is dispers'd already:
Like *youthful* steers unyok'd they took their course,
East, west, north, south. *Shakspeare.*

There, in a heap of slain, among the rest,
Two *youthful* knights they found beneath a load opprest
Of slaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*

2. Suitable to the first part of life.

Here be all the pleasures
That fancy can beget on *youthful* thoughts,
When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns
Brisk as the April buds in primrose season. *Milton.*

In his years were seen
A *youthful* vigour and autumnal green. *Dryden.*

The nymph surveys him, and beholds the grace
Of charming features, and a *youthful* face. *Pope.*

3. Vigorous, as in youth.

How is a good christian animated by a stedfast belief of an everlasting enjoyment of perfect felicity, such as, after millions of millions of age, is still *youthful* and flourishing, and inviting as at the first! no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs on the head of eternity. *Bentley.*

YOU'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *youthful*.] In a youthful manner.

YO'UTHLY. *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young early in life. Obsolete.

True be thy words, and worthy of thy praise,
That warlike feats dost highest glorify,
Therein have I spent all my *youthly* days,
And many battles fought, and many frays. *Spenser.*

YOU'THY. *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young; youthful. A bad word.

The scribbler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than is consistent with my time of day. *Spectator.*

YPI'GHT. *part.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch*.] Fixed.

That same wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a craggy clift *ypight*,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser.*

YUCK. *n. s.* [*jocken*, Dutch.] Itch.

YULE. *n. s.* [ȝeol, ȝeol, ȝehul, Saxon.] The time of Christmas.

YUX. *n. s.* [ȝeox, Saxon; sometimes pronounced *yex*.] The hiccough.

Z.

ZAN

Z Is found in the Saxon alphabets set down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonick: its sound is uniformly that of a hard *s*. No word of English original begins with *z*.

ZA'FFAR. } *n. s.*
ZA'FFIR. }

Powder the calx of cobalt fine, and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints; this being wetted with common water, concretes into a mass called *zaffre*, which from its hardness has been mistaken for a native mineral. *Hill.*

Cobalt being sublimed, the flowers are of a blue colour; these German mineralists called *zaffir*. *Woodward.*

The artificers in glass tinge their glass blue with that dark mineral *zaphra*. *Boyle.*

ZA'NY. *n. s.* [Probably of *zanei*, the contraction of Giovanni: from *sanna*, a scoff, according to *Skinner*.] One employed to raise laughter by his gestures, actions, and speeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon.

Some carrytale, some pleaseman, some slight *zany*,
Some mumblenews, some trencher knight, some Dick,
Told our intents before. *Shakspeare.*

Then write that I may follow, and so be
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy foil, thy *zany*,
I shall be thought, if mine like thine I shape,
All the world's lion, though I be thy ape. *Donne.*

ZEA

Oh, great restorer of the good old stage,
Preacher at once, and *zany* of thy age. *Pope.*

ZA'RNICH. *n. s.* A substance in which orpiment is found; it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow. *Hill.*

ZEAL. *n. s.* [ζηλος; *zelus*, Latin.] Passionate ardour for any person or cause.

In this present age, wherein *zeal* hath drowned charity and skill, meekness will not now suffer any man to marvel, whatsoever he shall hear reproved by whomsoever. *Hooker.*

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand pound I borrowed of you: but it is no matter, this poor shew doth better; this doth infer the *zeal* I had to see him. *Shakspeare.*

O Cromwell, Cromwell!
Had I but serv'd my God with half the *zeal*
I serv'd my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies. *Shakesp.*

The bare fervour and *zeal* is taken in commutation for much other piety, by many the most eager contenders. *Hammond.*

Among the seraphims
Abdiel, than whom none with more *zeal* ador'd
The Deity, and divine commands obey'd,
Stood up, and in a flame of *zeal* severe,
The current of his fury thus oppos'd. *Milton.*

Had *zeal* anciently armed itself against sovereignty, we had never heard of a calendar of saints. *Holyday.*

We must look our prayers be with *zeal* and earnestness: it is not enough that we so far se-

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tend them, as barely to know what it is we say, but we must put forth all the affection and devotion of our souls. *Duty of Man.*

Zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryd.*

She with such a *zeal* the cause embrac'd,
As women, where thy will, are all in haste;
The father, mother, and the kin beside,
Were overborne by the fury of the tide. *Dryd.*

The princes applaud with a furious joy,
And the king seiz'd a flambeau with *zeal* to destroy. *Dryden.*

Seriousness and *zeal* in religion is natural to the English. *Tillotson.*

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety by overacting some things in their religion; by an indiscreet *zeal* about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotson.*

True *zeal* seems not to be any one single affection of the soul, but rather a strong mixture of many holy affections; rather a gracious constitution of the whole mind, than any one particular grace, swaying a devout heart, and filling it with all pious intentions; all not only uncounterfeit, but most fervent. *Sprat.*

When the sins of a nation have provoked God to forsake it, he suffers those to concur in the most pernicious counsels for enslaving conscience, who pretend to the greatest *zeal* for the liberty of it. *Stillingfleet.*

This rebellion has discovered to his majesty, who have espoused his interests with *zeal* or indifference. *Addison.*

A scorn of flattery and a *zeal* for truth. *Pope.*

There is nothing noble in a clergyman but burning *zeal* for the salvation of souls; nor any thing poor in his profession, but idleness and worldly spirit. *Law.*

ZEA'LOT. *n. s.* [*zeloteur*, Fr. ζηλωτης.] One passionately ardent in any cause. Generally used in dispraise.

But now, whereas these *zealots* complain of us for partaking with the Roman church in things lawful and good, they themselves comply with the same in articles and actions which are of no good quality. *White.*

The fury of *zealots*, intestine bitterness and division, were the greatest occasion of the destruction of Jerusalem. *King Charles.*

Are not those men too often the greatest *zealots*, who are most notoriously ignorant? true zeal should always begin with true knowledge, and thence proceed to an unwearied passion, for what it once knows to be worthy of such passion. *Sprat.*

No wonder that so many of these deluded *zealots* have been engaged in a cause which they at first abhorred, and have wished or acted for the success of an enterprize, that might have ended in the extirpation of the protestant religion. *Addison.*

ZEA'LOUS. *adj.* [from *zeal.*] Ardently passionate in any cause.

Our hearts are right with God, and our intentions pious, if we act our temporal affairs with a desire no greater than our necessity, and in actions of religion we be *zealous*, active, and operative, so far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

This day, at height of noon, came to my sphere
A spirit *zealous*, as he seem'd, to know
More of the Almighty's works. *Milton.*

We should be not only devout towards God, but *zealous* towards men; endeavouring by all prudent means to recover them out of those snares of the devil, whereby they are taken captive. *Decay of Piety.*

It is not at all good to be *zealous* against any person, but only against their crimes. It is better to be *zealous* for things than for persons; but then it should be only for good things: a rule that does certainly exclude all manner of zeal for ill things, all manner of zeal for little things. *Sprat.*

Being instructed only in the general, and *zealous* in the main design; and as finite beings not admitted into the secrets of government, the last resorts of providence, or capable of discovering the final purposes of God, they must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends in which alone they can oppose each other. *Dryden.*

Being thus saved himself, he may be *zealous* in the salvation of souls. *Law.*

ZEA'LOUSLY. *adv.* [from *zealous.*] With passionate ardour.

Thy care is fixt, and *zealously* attends,
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,
And hope that reaps not shame. *Milton.*

To enter into a party as into an order of friars, with so resigned an obedience to superiors, is very unsuitable with the civil and religious liberties we so *zealously* assert. *Swift.*

ZEA'LOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *zealous.*] The quality of being zealous.

ZE'CHIN. *n. s.* [from *Zecha*, a place in Venice, where the mint is settled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZE'DOARY. *n. s.* [*zedoaire*, Fr.] A spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.

ZED. *n. s.* The name of the letter *z*.

Thou whoreson *zed*, thou unnecessary letter. *Shakspeare.*

ZE'NITH. *n. s.* [Arabick.] The point over head opposite to the nadir.

Fond men! if we believe that men do live
Under the *zenith* of both frozen poles,
Though none come thence advertisement to give,
Why bear we not the like faith of our souls? *Davies.*

These seasons are designed by the motions of the sun; when that approaches nearest our *zenith*, or vertical point, we call it summer. *Brown.*

ZE'PHYR. } *n. s.* [*zephyrus*, Lat.] The
ZE'PHYRUS. } west wind; and, poetically, any calm soft wind.

They are as gentle
As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet. *Shaksp.*

Zephyr you shall see a youth with a merry countenance, holding in his hand a swan with wings displayed, as about to sing. *Peacham.*

Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and *Zephyr*. *Milton.*

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton.*

ZEST. *n. s.*

1. The peel of an orange squeezed into wine.
2. A relish; a taste added.

Almighty vanity! to thee they owe
Their *zest* of pleasure, and their balm of woe. *Young.*

To ZEST. *v. a.* To heighten by an additional relish.

ZETE'TICK. *adj.* [from ζητεω.] Proceeding by inquiry.

ZE'UGMA. *n. s.* [from ζευγμα.] A figure in grammar when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with di-

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vers substantives, is referred to one expressly, and to the other by supplement; as, lust overcame shame, boldness fear, and madness reason.

Zo'cle. *n. s.* [in architecture.] A small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square piece or member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the like, that needs to be raised; also a low square member serving to support a column instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth. *Dict.*

Zo'diack. *n. s.* [*zodiaque*, Fr. ζωδιακος, *ex των ζωων*, the living creatures, the figures of which are painted on it in globes.]

1. The track of the sun through the twelve signs; a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs.

The golden sun salutes the morn,
And having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the *zodiack* in his glist'ring coach. *Shakspeare.*

Years he number'd scarce thirteen,
When fates turn'd cruel:
Yet three fill'd *zodiacks* had he been
The stage's jewel. *Ben Jonson.*

It exceeds even their absurdity to suppose the *zodiack* and planets to be efficient of, and antecedent to, themselves, or to exert any influences before they were in being. *Bentley.*

Here in a shrine, that cast a dazzling light,
Sat fixt in thought the mighty Stagyrite;
His sacred head a radiant *zodiack* crown'd,
And various animals his sides surround. *Pope.*

2. It is used by *Milton* for a girdle.

By his side,
As in a glist'ring *zodiack*, hung the sword,
Satan's dire dread; and in his hand the spear. *Milton.*

Zone. *n. s.* [ζωνη; *zona*, Latin.]

1. A girdle.

The middle part
Girt like a starry *zone* his waist, and round
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold,
And colours dipp'd in heaven. *Milton.*

An embroider'd *zone* surrounds her waist. *Dryden.*

Thy statue, Venus, though by Phidias' hands
Design'd immortal, yet no longer stands;
The magick of thy shining *zone* is past,
But Salisbury's garter shall for ever last. *Granville.*

Scarce could the goddess from her nymphs be known,
But by the crescent and the golden *zone*. *Pope.*

2. A division of the earth.

The whole surface of the earth is divided into five *zones*: the first is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone*. There are two temperate *zones*, and two frigid *zones*. The northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the arctick polar circle: the southern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid *zones* are circumscribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centers.

True love is still the same: the torrid *zones*,
And those more frigid ones,
It must not know:
For love grown cold or hot,
Is lust or friendship, not
The thing we show:
For that's a flame would die,
Held down or up too high:
Then think I love more than I can express,
And would love more, could I but love the less. *Suckling.*

And as five *zones* th' etherial regions bind,
Five correspondent are to earth assign'd:
The sun, with rays directly darting down,
Fires all beneath, and fries the middle *zone*. *Dryden.*

3. Circuit; circumference.

Scarce the sun
Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins
His other half in the great *zone* of heaven. *Milton.*

Zoo'grapher. *n. s.* [ζωη and γραφω.] One who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

One kind of locust stands not prone, or a little inclining upward; but in a large erectness, elevating the two fore legs, and sustaining itself in the middle of the other four, by *zoographers* called the prophet and praying locust. *Brown.*

Zoo'graphy. [of ζωη and γραφω.] A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

If we contemplate the end, its principal final cause being the glory of its Maker, this leads us into divinity; and for its subordinate, as it is designed for alimental sustenance to living creatures, and medicinal uses to man, we are thereby conducted into *zoography*. *Glanville.*

Zoo'logy. *n. s.* [of ζωον and λογος.] A treatise concerning living creatures.

Zo'ophyte. *n. s.* [ζωοφυτον, of ζωον and φυτον.] Certain vegetables or substances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

Zoo'phorick *Column. n. s.* [In architecture.] A statuary column, or a column which bears or supports the figure of an animal. *Dict.*

Zoo'phorus. *n. s.* [ζωοφορος.] A part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals. *Dict.*

Zoo'tomist. *n. s.* [of ζωοτομια.] A dissecter of the bodies of brute beasts.

Zoo'tomy. *n. s.* [ζωοτομια, of ζωον and τεμνω.] Dissection of the bodies of beasts.

THE END.

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